

УДК: 811.111(079.1):378.091.321

-----МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ

НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ «КИЄВО-МОГИЛЯНСЬКА АКАДЕМІЯ»

ФАКУЛЬТЕТ ГУМАНІТАРНИХ НАУК

КАФЕДРА АНГЛІЙСЬКОЇ МОВИ

УКЛАДАННЯ ТЕСТІВ З КУРСУ «АНГЛІЙСЬКА МОВА-1»

Навчально-методичний посібник

Київ 2022

УДК

Рекомендовано Вченою радою
Національного університету «Києво-Могилянська академія»,
(протокол № __ від __ _____ 2022 р.)

Р е ц е н з е н т и:

Мазін Д. М., кандидат філологічних наук, доцент, завідувач кафедри англійської мови факультету гуманітарних наук Національного університету «Києво-Могилянська академія»

Петров П. П., кандидат філологічних наук, доцент

Сем'янків І.В., Бачинська Л.Л., Гісем С.О., Кучерова О.О., Ушакова І.О.

Укладання тестів з курсу «Англійська мова-І»: навч.-метод. посіб. /
упоряд.: І.В.Сем'янків, Л.Л. Бачинська, С.О. Гісем, О.О. Кучерова, І.О.
Ушакова. – Київ : НаУКМА, 2022. – с.

Навчально-методичний посібник призначений для викладачів курсу «Англійська мова-1» освітнього рівня «Бакалавр» немовних факультетів НаУКМА. Загальна мета посібника – розкрити основні принципи та представити структуру укладання поточних та підсумкових тестів із загального курсу англійської мови. Посібник включає типові завдання та приклади тестів, складених відповідно до вимог програми курсу «Англійська мова-1» з урахуванням особливостей офлайн, онлайн та змішаного форматів навчання.

УДК

CONTENTS

ПЕРЕДМОВА	3
Unit 1. TYPICAL TASKS FOR CURRENT TESTS.....	9
Unit 2. CURRENT TESTS SAMPLES.....	176
Unit 3. TYPICAL TASKS FOR FINAL TESTS.....	190
Unit 4. FINAL TESTS SAMPLES	257
Unit 5. THE PECULIARITIES OF TESTING TOWARDS DISTANCE AND BLENDED LEARNING.....	386
Unit 6. ONLINE TASKS SAMPLES.....	413
Unit 7. FINAL TEST ON DISTEDU PLATFORM. SAMPLE.....	457
REFERENCES.....	469

Передмова

Питання контролю, перевірки та об'єктивного оцінювання засвоєних знань студентами в межах певного курсу в умовах дистанційної та змішаної освіти залишається надзвичайно актуальним. Оцінювання є одним з ключових та критичних етапів у процесі навчання та викладання, що дедалі викликає певні сумніви та труднощі з одного боку, але є й певним поштовхом для розвитку, удосконалення та використання нових підходів і технологій – з іншого.

Даний посібник є тематично побудованим навчально-методичним комплексом з укладання тестів для викладачів англійської мови, які працюють із студентами 1 року навчання бакалаврських програм всіх немовних факультетів НаУКМА. Викладачі англійської мови можуть використовувати цей посібник під час підготовки власних поточних тестів у процесі викладання курсу «Англійська мова -1», а також для підготовки студентів до складання загальних підсумкових тестів наприкінці осіннього та весняного семестрів.

Мета навчально-методичного посібника – розкрити основні принципи укладання тестових завдань різних типів з курсу «Англійська мова-1», представити їх структуру, а також окреслити теоретико-методологічний і прикладний аспекти даної проблеми, представити комплексний інструментарій для розробки власних поточних тестів відповідно до вимог програми і потреб академічної групи, враховуючи головні критерії ефективного тесту (валідність та надійність).

Посібник побудований за принципами послідовності, наступності, системності, логічності викладення матеріалу та повністю відповідає програмі курсу «Англійська мова -1», враховуючи її специфіку та диференційний підхід в залежності від вихідного рівня володіння англійською мовою академічної групи. Матеріали цієї розробки містять чисельні приклади типових завдань із ключами, що можуть використовуватись під час тренувальних і перевірочних поточних та підсумкових тестів, приклади таких тестів як в паперовому, так і в онлайн варіанті, а також чіткі інструкції щодо укладання онлайн тестів на загальноуніверситетській платформі DistEdu (побудованої на основі системи MOODLE). Запропоновані тестові завдання можуть слугувати джерелом для

більш детального ознайомлення з лексико-граматичним компонентом програми курсу «Англійська мова-1» та спрямувати викладачів чіткіше структурувати свою роботу з метою досягнення кінцевого результату – сукупності певних знань і навичок, якими повинен оволодіти студент наприкінці курсу. Важливо, що представлені типові завдання використовуються також у світовій практиці при підготовці до складання міжнародних іспитів з англійської мови як іноземної (TOEFL, IELTS та ін.).

В цьому контексті варто зазначити, що укладання будь-якого тесту базується на певному теоретичному підґрунті і потребує уточнення базових понять, представлення їх класифікації та типології. Таким чином, у своїй роботі ми спирались на наступні положення та визначення:

1. Тест – це сукупність тестових завдань, за результатами яких можна визначити рівень знань та вмінь студентів.

Тестове завдання – це складова тесту, що відповідає рекомендаціям для формування тестових завдань, які студент виконує, надаючи окрему відповідь, що оцінюється певною кількістю балів.

Тестування – спосіб визначення рівня знань та вмінь студентів за допомогою тестових завдань.

Валідність тесту – показник того, що тест насправді оцінює знання студентів, для перевірки яких він призначений.

Надійність тесту – показник точності та стійкості результатів тесту за його багаторазового застосування. Він означає ймовірність одержання студентами однакових результатів за виконання тесту у різних ситуаціях, зокрема у разі оцінювання різними експертами. Тест вважають надійним, якщо різні викладачі однаково оцінюють його виконання студентом

2. Види та призначення тестів.

Тест, що містить завдання з однієї навчальної дисципліни, називається гомогенний тест. Гомогенні тести бувають: навчальні та контрольні.

Навчальні тести використовуються для відстеження рівня засвоєння матеріалу на етапі його опрацювання, повторення чи закріплення.

Контрольні тести проводяться як певний підсумок роботи над вивченим матеріалом і мають мету оцінити знання студента в межах однієї або кількох тем (тематичних блоків).

Контрольні тести:

в поточні (після кожної теми/модулю)

в діагностичні (для оцінювання залишкових знань студентів)

в підсумкові (охоплюють увесь обсяг матеріалу за семестр або увесь курс)

За рівнем складності тестові завдання поділяють на 4 рівні:

Перший рівень складності – розпізнавальний

e.g. T/F statements; match the words to their definitions

Другий рівень складності – перевіряє якість засвоєння на рівні репродуктивної діяльності, на основі якої студент здатний самостійно відтворити засвоєні знання і використовувати їх у типових ситуаціях.

e.g. Define the word

Третій рівень складності – застосування знань у реальній практичній діяльності

e.g. Put the verb in its correct form into the text

Четвертий рівень складності – творче завдання, для якого не існує еталонної відповіді. Тому їх повинні перевіряти експерти.

e.g. Paragraph writin

Структура тесту

- 1) Інструкція, яка встановлює перелік дій студента під час проходження тестування
- 2) Зміст завдання
- 3) Варіанти відповіді
- 4) Критерії оцінювання

Форми тестових завдань

- 1) Відкрита форма – без зазначення відповіді

2) Закрита форма, яка передбачає:

- вибір однієї або кількох правильних відповідей
- вибір альтернативної відповіді
- встановлення відповідності
- встановлення правильної послідовності

Рекомендовані різновиди тестових завдань відповідно до рівнів складності

Форма тестових завдань	Різнovid тестових завдань
---------------------------	------------------------------

I рівень складності

Відкрита	на доповнення з короткою відповіддю
Закрита	з вибором однієї або декількох правильних відповідей, з вибором альтернативної відповіді

II рівень складності

Відкрита	· на доповнення · з короткою відповіддю · з розширеною відповіддю (paragraph)
----------	---

Закрита	· з вибором кількох правильних відповідей · на встановлення відповідності · на встановлення правильної послідовності
---------	--

III рівень складності

Відкрита	з розгорнутою відповіддю (paragraph, essay)
----------	---

Поняття «тест» та «оцінка» є взаємопов'язаними, але не тотожними. Отже, тест – це «продукт», який вимірює сукупність отриманих знань і навичок відповідно до цілей курсу. Тим часом оцінювання – це «процедура», тобто аналіз вмінь студентів використовувати мову на основі отриманої інформації.

UNIT 1. TYPICAL TASKS FOR CURRENT TESTS

Типові завдання для підготовки до поточних тестів з граматики

First-year students of NaUKMA develop their language competence mastering grammar skills. Therefore, grammar is one more key element of the program, along with writing, reading, speaking, and listening that should be acquired by students. The following grammar topics are to be taught:

- Tenses (Active Voice)
- Questions. Answers
- Word order
- Adjective. Adverb
- Noun (singular/plural, regular/irregular, count/non-count, noun/verb agreement)
- Articles
- Ways of expressing quantity
- Pronouns. Determiners
- Modal Auxiliaries and Similar Expressions
- The Passive Voice
- Sequence of Tenses
- Reported Statements, questions, commands
- Indirect Questions

The following tasks can be incorporated into current thematic tests to assess students' grammar skills.

Topic 1. My Family and I. Tenses

Grammar task. Find and correct the mistakes in the following sentences.

1. I am living at 3371 Grand Avenue since last September.
2. By the end of next month, she will teach for twenty years.
3. I used to eat at that restaurant three times last week.
4. It gets colder and colder every day.

5. I'll make dinner when I will get home.
6. What did you do at 10pm yesterday?
7. It had rained while they were playing the football match.
8. Now I am seeing what you mean.
9. She has already got used to live on her own.
10. I'll meet my dentist at 10 tomorrow morning.
11. When I was small I was used to live with my grandparents.
12. I am understanding exactly what you mean.
13. When you get to college, I am probably studying in the library.
14. I was always enjoying going away for the weekend when I was living in London.
15. We were waiting for about half an hour when the bus finally arrived.
16. Is Mario Spanish, isn't he?
17. We are both studying English for several years.
18. You didn't tell him, isn't it?
19. They'd been going out together for a long time when they split up, wouldn't they?
20. I have to go now. I phone you back later.

Grammar task. Identify the tenses and match them to the correct description.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. The plane to Sidney leaves at eleven o'clock. | 3. They're going on holiday on Saturday. |
| 2. I have written two letters this morning. | 4. Graham has known Errol for five years. |

- | | |
|--|---|
| 5. You're always leaving the door open. | c) to put emphasis on the duration of an action which started in the past and continues up to the present |
| 6. We are rehearsing a new play at the moment. | d) to express criticism or annoyance |
| 7. George has bought a new car. | e) timetables and programmes |
| 8. Lisa has been cleaning the house all morning. | f) actions that we have arranged to do in the near future |
| 9. Look! Alison has dyed her hair! | g) action which has happened within a specific time period which is not over at the moment of speaking |
| 10. More and more people are recycling their rubbish. | h) action which happened at an unstated time in the past |
| a) actions which started in the past and continue up to the present | i) changing or developing situations temporary action |
| b) action which has recently finished and whose result is visible in the present | |

Grammar task. Use the correct tense.

1. While I was swimming I(see) the shoal of fish.
2. She was shocked because she(expect) that kind of news.
3. Tom(look) for a job for the next couple of months.
4. By 11 o'clock I(exercise) for 50 minutes.
5. Who (use) my typewriter? It is out of order now.
6. After I went out, I saw it (rain)all night.
7. On Fridays when we (finish)our work we often go for a drink.
8. What (you do).....when she came in?
9. Do not disturb him, he (work).....hard.

Grammar task. Put all the verbs in brackets in the appropriate tense.

A very funny thing 1)_____ (happen) to me and my boyfriend when we first started going out together. It was Carnival time, but Victor had promised his parents that he 2)_____ (stay) at home to study for an important exam. They were going out to the carnival but because the phone in their house 3)_____ (not/work), his mother 4)_____ (give) Victor her own mobile phone. As soon as they had gone out, Victor 5)_____ (phone) me and we 6)_____ (arrange) to meet up. I went to the place where he 7)_____ (tell) me to wait for him, but there 8)_____ (be) so many people on the street that we couldn't find each other. I danced with some of my friends and then I 9)_____ (go) home. The next morning I 10)_____ (send) a message to Victor on his mobile phone saying 'What 11)_____ (happen) to you last night?' When she 12)_____ (read) my message, Victor's mother realized that Victor 13)_____ (go) out to the carnival. In the end, she 14)_____ (buy) Victor his own mobile phone. Now we 15)_____ (send) each other messages all the time.

Grammar task. Choose which answer A, B or C best fits each space.

1. Where _____? It's after midnight!

A do you go B you goes C are you going

2. The shops in the town centre _____ open later and later these days.

A stays B are staying C stay

3. Sarah's brother _____ her DVDs without asking her.

A always is borrowing B borrows always C is always borrowing

4. It _____ a pity that the party has to be cancelled. We've invited so many people!

A seems B is seeming C seem

5. Tanya is off work today. She _____ well for a few days now.

A isn't feeling B wasn't feeling C hasn't been feeling

6. Let's see if we can beat the last record, _____?

A shan't we B won't we C shall we

7. 'I don't really understand what this article is about.' '_____.'

A Neither do I B So don't I C Nor I do

8. 'Shall we meet on Monday afternoon?' 'No, I _____ Physics in the library.'
A 'm studying B 'll have studied C 'll be studying
9. Come at seven. The restaurant will _____ by then.
A have opened B be opened C have been opened
10. If Helen comes to the party, John _____ upset.
A is bound to be B is likely being C is about to be

Типові завдання для підготовки до поточних тестів з порядку слів у реченні

- Word Order in Positive Sentences
- Word Order in Negative Sentences
- Word Order in Subordinate Clauses
- Position of Time Expressions
- Position of Adverbs
- Word Order in Questions

Word order task 1 (for low-ability students). Affirmative sentences.

1. like / I / you

→ _____

2. French / I /

speak → _____

3. hates / pigeons / he →

4. they / song / a / sing →

5. sell / flowers / we →

6. you / see / me / can

→ _____

7. buy / milk / he / wants to

→ _____

8. feed / you / my / cat / can

→ _____

9. sister / has / my / got / a dog

→ _____

10. must / the book / read / you

→ _____

Word order task 1 (for high-ability students). Affirmative sentences.

1. give / the present / tomorrow / we / him / will →

2. her / met / last night / at / we / the station →

3. was / last week / he / in hospital →

4. in Greece / spend / I / will / next year / my holiday →

5. must / at five o'clock / leave / we / the house →

6. the library / take / I / the book / will / today / to →

7. my mum / breakfast / in the morning / made →

8. tonight / want / to the cinema / to go / we →
9. wrote / last week / they / at school / a test →

Word order task 2. Negative Sentences.

1. our holiday / will / at home / we / not / spend / next year→
2. did / I / him / see / not / last night / at the disco→
3. to a party / not / we / tonight / going / are→
4. will / a letter / not / next week / send / you / she→
5. not / the truth / did / he / tell / you→
6. to the cinema / we / want / not / do / tonight / to go→
7. play / in the bar / did / he / last week / not / the piano→
8. not / now / she / in England / is→
9. eat / in winter / ice-cream / do / not / I→
10. right now / have / not / we / time / do→

Answers:

1. We will not spend our holiday at home next year.
2. I did not see him at the disco last night
3. We are not going to a party tonight.
4. She will not send you a letter next week.
5. He did not tell you the truth.

6. We do not want to go to the cinema tonight.
7. He did not play the piano in the bar last week.
8. She is not in England now.
9. I do not eat ice-cream in winter.
10. We do not have time right now.

Word order task 3 (for low-ability students). Position of time expressions.

Decide where to place the time expressions.

1.
 - A. We went to the cinema yesterday.
 - B. We went yesterday to the cinema.
 - C. Both sentences are correct.
2.
 - A. We often go to the cinema.
 - B. We go often to the cinema.
 - C. Both sentences are correct.
3.
 - A. Next Tuesday I will go to the cinema.
 - B. I will go to the cinema next Tuesday.
 - C. Both sentences are correct.
4.
 - A. They never go to the cinema.
 - B. They go to the cinema never.
 - C. Both sentences are correct.

5.

- A. She goes every Sunday to the cinema.
- B. She goes to the cinema every Sunday.
- C. Both sentences are correct.

6.

- A. I seldom am at the cinema.
- B. I am seldom at the cinema.
- C. Both sentences are correct.

7.

- A. I don't go to the cinema every week.
- B. I don't go every week to the cinema.
- C. Both sentences are correct.

8.

- A. Francis does not always go to the cinema.
- B. Francis does not go to the cinema always.
- C. Both sentences are correct.

9.

- A. Do frequently you go to the cinema?
- B. Do you frequently go to the cinema?
- C. Both sentences are correct.

10.

- A. My friends didn't go to the cinema on Friday.
- B. On Friday my friends didn't go to the cinema.
- C. Both sentences are correct.

Word order task 4. Questions.

Arrange the words to make questions.

1. do / a dog / you / have →
2. you / coffee / do / like →
3. speak/ she / English / does →
4. he / can / dance -
5. play / at / you / the weekends / do / tennis →
6. go / last night / out / you / did →
7. the train / when / leave / does →
8. him / she / did / the truth / tell / why →
9. on / they / holiday / are →
10. she / Australia / from / is →

Word order task 5. Word order in subordinate clauses.

Complete the sentences with the words in brackets.

1. She is in great form because (every week / goes / she / to the gym)
2. I think (likes / Susan / you)
3. I can't talk to you because (time / do not have / I / now)
4. We are glad that (at home / did not leave / we / our umbrella)
5. I will miss him when (to Chicago / moves / he)

6. They don't know where (have left / the key / they)
7. Ring me if (have / you / a problem)
8. I'd like to know why (her holiday / does not spend / she / in France)
9. They told him that (wanted to play / they / tennis)
10. He was reading the paper while (she / in the garden / was working)

Topic 2. Character and Personality. Appearance and Clothes. Adjective. Adverb

Grammar task. Put the adjectives in the correct order.

1. a(n) black/old telephone
2. a rectangular/wooden/lovely picture frame
3. two white/porcelain/pretty statues
4. some English/old/valuable books
5. a(n) antique/gold clock
6. a wooden/traditional rocking chair
7. a glass/small/blue dish
8. a(n) English/wooden/old desk
9. a(n) china/oval/lovely plate
10. expensive/Italian/leather bag
11. old/overgrown/big garden
12. thirty-year old/beautiful/cherry tree
13. lace/blue/beautiful handkerchief
14. old/overgrown/big garden
15. woollen/old/beautiful/flower-patterned carpets
16. round/large/antique mirror
17. silver/beautiful/tall candlesticks
18. stone/small/square patio
19. home-made/delicious meal
20. upstairs/front/big bedroom

Grammar task. Choose the correct answer.

1. He is by far tennis player I've ever seen.

A bad B worse C the worst

2 Your short story wasn't that creative. I'm sure you can do

A better B the best C well

3 That green outfit is trendy of all.

A the least B the less C little

4 The more you learn, the you'll become.

A smart B smarter C the smartest

5 Frank's car is parked further away from here mine.

A of B from C than

6 Yesterday wasn't it is today.

A as cold as B as cold C colder than

7 Sarah is responsible than Wendy.

A more B much C the most

8 It is in the city than it is in the village.

A noisy B more noise C noisier

9 I don't have idea what you're talking about.

A slight B slighter than C the slightest

10 If you have any problems, please let me know .

A farther B further C furthest

Grammar task. Complete the sentences using the words in bold. Use two to five words.

1. Dean finds Maths easier than Chemistry.

not Chemistry is not as easy as Maths for Dean.

2 Susan enjoys pizza more than she enjoys burgers.

to Susan burgers.

3 Lemonade isn't as nice as ice tea.

better Ice tea lemonade.

4 Boots are not as comfortable as trainers.

less Boots are trainers.

5 I'd rather walk home than take the bus.

prefer I would than take the bus.

Grammar task. Fill in the gaps with the *comparative* or *superlative* form of adjectives in brackets, adding the necessary words.

Yesterday was 1) (cold) day of the year. It had been snowing all night and everything was white. The children woke up 2) (early) usual. They were excited because the snow was 3) (deep) ever before and they wanted to go outside and play. We dressed them in 4) (warm) clothes we could find, then they went out into the garden. We watched from the windows as they built 5) (big) snowman I have ever seen. As the snow was falling 6) (hard) ever, the children soon came inside to warm up. They were laughing as if they had heard 7) (funny) joke ever told. They said that they thought winter was 8) (good) season of all.

Grammar task. Correct the mistakes in the following sentences.

1. I'm shorter than you three inches.
2. Steve is older than I.
3. She is a quite pretty girl.
4. Sally is the more taller girl in our class.
5. Let me know if you need any farther help.
6. My best friend is two years elder than me.
7. He is much more taller than his brother.
8. As time went by, I got the more and more nervous.
9. Going on holiday abroad is very more exciting than staying at home.
10. This is the most funniest book I've ever read.
11. Do it carefully, if not perfect.
12. He is an extreme pleasant person.
13. It was an interesting designed museum.

14. He worked hardly at the factory all day.
15. Tracey studies hardly.
16. She laughed happy.
17. I hardly not know anyone in my new job.
18. The bus arrived lately, so I missed my first class.
19. Andy can't hardly read such fine print.
20. A constructed badly car causes injury or even death to its passengers.

Grammar task (for low-ability Ss). Choose the correct answer from each pair of words.

Dear Natasha,

Well, here I am in England. Thank you for your (1) kind/ kindly letter. You ask me what it's like here. I must say it's pretty (2) good/ well. The language school is very (3) efficient/ efficiently organized. On the first morning we had to do a test, which I found rather (4) hard/ hardly. However I've got (5) surprising/ surprisingly good mark, so I'm in the second class. I didn't talk much at first, because I couldn't think of the words (6) quick / quickly enough, but (7) late / lately I've become much more (8) fluent / fluently. I'm staying with a family who live (9) near / nearly the school. They are quite (10) pleasant / pleasantly, although I don't see much of them because I'm so (11) busy/ busily with my friends from school. I was surprised how (12) easy / easily I made new friends here. They come from (13) different / differently parts of the world and we have some (14) absolute / absolutely fascinating discussions. I do hope you will be able to join me here next term. I'm sure we'd have (15) good / well fun together.

All the best , Michel

Topic 3. Food. Noun. Articles. Pronouns

Grammar task (for low-ability Ss). Write the plural of the following words.

1. potato	11. zoo	21. boyfriend
2. house	12. fishing rod	22. mother-in-law
3. photo	13. fox	23. stepmother
4. dessert spoon	14. child	24. type
5. video	15. trout	25. stereo
6. lorry	16. louse	26. mosquito
7. toy	17. teacher	27. superstar
8. calf	18. baby	28. story
9. fish	19. workman	29. boxer
10. wolf	20. ship	30. bunch

Grammar task. Find the odd word in the chain of nouns.

1. trousers- spectacles- scales- news
2. mice- men- goats-geese
3. phonetics- vacation- goods- information
4. time- business- stone- bird
5. diagnoses- roofs- cattle- accommodation
6. police- work- weather- furniture

Grammar task. Paraphrase the following using the Possessive Case.

1. Last year we spent two weeks in Greece.
2. I must sleep 9 hours a day to feel well.
3. The distance he covered is a mile only.
4. The walk to the station was short. It took us ten minutes.
5. Don't take a training course that lasts a week.

Grammar task. Change the gender of these words.

steward, man-servant, he-bear, poet, male-reader.

Grammar task (for low-ability Ss). Correct any errors in these sentences.

1. Your reading glasses is by the bed.
2. The jury are still considering their verdict.
3. There are one locking nut and four bolts for each wheel.
4. I have a great deal of experiences in dealing with a problem like this.
5. That's a really good advice
6. There are a paper and a pen on the table.

Grammar task. Translate the sentences into English.

1. Вчора я поклав гроші сюди. Де вони? Я не можу їх знайти.
2. Екіпаж був готовий виконати наказ капітана.
3. Його знання з математики краще ніж мої.
4. Критерії часто змінюються.
5. Вона робить гарні успіхи з англійської.

Grammar task. Choose the correct verb form.

1. Mathematics is/are my favourite subject.

2. Wood come/comes from trees.
3. The news was/were interesting this evening.
4. Her advice was/were useful.
5. Your furniture is/are so tasteful.
6. Tennis is/ are a game played by 2 or 4 people.
7. Butter contain/contains a lot of fat.
8. The scissors cut/cuts really well.
9. Your hair is/are so shiny.
10. Japanese is/are difficult to learn.
11. Most people is/are worried about the future.
12. Children usually likes/like sweet things.
13. This company has/have six brunches.
14. That jewellery really suit/suits you.
15. Water is/are necessary for survival.
16. My luggage was/were lost by the airline.

Grammar task (for low-ability Ss). Correct any mistakes in the following sentences. Some of the sentences are correct.

1. Tony computers have been stolen.
2. When the teacher had called out the girl's names, they all stepped forward.
3. We had to study Charles Dicken's early novels at school.
4. I went to the newsagent's to buy a paper.
5. There were hundreds of bird's nests in the trees.
6. They are my mother-in-law's favorite sweets.
7. I took the books to Lewis' house yesterday.

Grammar task (for high-ability Ss). Correct mistakes in the following sentences (grammar or vocabulary).

1. The French is very sociable people.
2. A five-year-old child is making rapid progresses day by day.

3. He usually has a lunch at 1 pm.
4. Has the police found the criminals yet?
5. I don't see my luggage. They must be in another room.
6. His deep knowledge of history astonish everybody.
7. I love the dogs.
8. Do you need an advice?
9. The news about our neighbors are surprising.
10. Have you ever been to Netherlands?
11. We have bought furniture.

Grammar task. Fill in *a, an or the* where necessary.

A. It was 1) __ sunny day, so 2) __ children decided to go to 3) __ beach. They packed 4) __ bag full of 5) __ food and drinks and they took 6) __ ball to play with. At 7) __ lunchtime, they had 8) __ picnic and in 9) __ evening, they arrived 10) __ home, tired and happy.

B. She went to 11) __ doctor because she had 12) __ pain in her stomach. She was given 13) __ tablet to take and 14) __ next day 15) __ pain had gone. She thinks 16) __ modern medicine is wonderful now.

I live on 17) __ second floor of 18) __ new block of flats in 19) __ city center. There is 20) __ lift to all floors and 21) __ security guard at 22) __ entrance. I have 23) __ view of 24) __ fields beyond 25) __ city. In winter, though, 26) __ flat is very cold.

C. Mary is at 27) __ university, studying 28) __ art. In 29) __ morning, she goes to lectures and in 30) __ afternoon, she spends 31) __ hour or two painting and drawing. She painted 32) __ picture of 33) __ horse yesterday. She is going to give it to her friend as 34) __ present. Mary hopes to be 35) __ famous artist one day, so she practices all 36) __ time, even on 37) __ Sundays.

Grammar task. Choose which answer A, B or C best fits each space.

1. The police _____ questions about the bank robbery.

A are asking B is asking C asks

2. Do you have suitable _____ for this job?

A experiences B piece of experience C experience

3. Excuse me. Is there _____ near here?

A some gallery B an art gallery C art gallery

4. The artist has _____ name.

A unusual B a unusual C an unusual

5. Isn't your cousin _____?

A the musician B a musician C musician

6. The judge sent the murderer to _____ for thirty years.

A prison B a prison C the prison

7. _____ between Lisbon and Madrid is very slow.

A Train B A train C The train

8. The Paralympics are special Olympic games for _____.

A some disabled B the disabled C disabled

9. _____ usually take their holidays in August.

A French B A French C The French

10. Cariline's studying law at _____ University.

A the Harvard B a Harvard C Harvard

11. Have you seen _____ motorbike? It's really powerful.

A Jane's brother B Jane brother's C Jane's brother's

12. I didn't know that Katherine was a colleague of ____!

A you B your C yours

13. 'Green or black olives?' 'Oh, black. I really don't like the ____

A green ones B green one C greens

14. That was a really good game. Do you want to play ____?

A one other B the other C another one

15. 'Did you get decorators to paint your lounge?' 'No, we did it ____.'

A ourselves B by our own C ourself

16. I can't believe it – the supermarket had ____ fish again today!

A any B none C no

17. You can tell me your secret. I promise I won't tell ____.

A someone else B anyone else C no one else

18. I don't think we should employ Mr Frank – he's got ____ experience.

A a little B very little C very few

19. 'Do you prefer Picasso or Dali?' 'Frankly, I don't like ____ of them!'

A neither B both C either

20. I don't know which of the two cars to choose; ____ of them have good features.

A each B both C every

Grammar task. Fill in the correct pronouns or possessives.

Dear Carol,

Thank you for 1)_____ last letter. I really enjoyed reading 2)_____. Have 3)_____ children started 4)_____ new school yet? I'm sure 5)_____ will enjoy 6)_____ very much once they settle in and make new friends. Mary and John asked me for 7)_____ new address, so I gave 8)_____ to 9)_____. I hope 10)_____ don't mind. I saw Anne last week. She said 11)_____ would phone you this week to invite you to 12)_____ birthday party. Well, I'm going to 13)_____ aerobics class now. Please write to 14)_____ soon.

Love, Rachel

Topic 4. Health. Modals

Grammar task. Match the items in column A to their synonyms in column B.

A

B

- | | |
|----------------------------|---|
| 1. You should/ought to ... | a. You aren't allowed to ... |
| 2. You must ... | b. It wasn't necessary for us to ... (but we did) |
| 3. Shall we ...? | c. Why don't we...? |
| 4. You needn't ... | d. He managed to ... |
| 5. You needn't have ... | e. It wasn't necessary for us to ... |
| 6. We didn't need to ... | f. You had better ... |
| 7. You mustn't ... | g. I'm sure she is ... |
| 8. He was able to ... | h. Do you mind if I ...? |
| 9. She must be ... | i. You are obliged to ... |
| 10. He can't be ... | j. It isn't necessary for you to ... |
| 11. Could I ...? | k. I'm sure he isn't ... |

12. He may be ...

1. Perhaps he's ...

Grammar task. Correct the mistakes in the following sentences.

1. How about we driving to the coast?
2. "You couldn't put that shirt in the washing machine." "I know. It has to be dry-cleaned."
3. I could go to Emma's party last Saturday.
4. She needn't to have bought such an expensive dress.
5. Although she was exhausted, she could finish the race.
6. The bus can be late today because there is a lot of traffic.
7. "I found a briefcase on the train." "You can take it to the police station as soon as possible."
9. "Excuse me, sir. Am I allowed to leave the room?" "Yes, but don't be too long."

Grammar task. Choose the correct completion.

1. "My boss is always looking over my shoulder whenever I do anything." "That bother you." "But it does."

a. shouldn't b. might not c. may not d. won't
2. "This movie is boring and too violent." "I agree. we leave?"

a. Will b. Why don't c. Must d. Would
3. "What does Mr. Griffin do for a living?" "Nothing. He's very rich. He work for living."

a. must not b. shouldn't c. doesn't have to d. hadn't better
4. "Why are you so late?" "I my aunt to the airport. The traffic was terrible!"

a. could take b. must have taken c. should take d. had to take

5. "I heard that Lora was offered a job at a top computer firm in Chicago." "Oh? That's wonderful! She very pleased."

- a. is supposed to be b. might be c. must be d. is

6. "The hot weather doesn't seem to bother you." "When I had my farm, I work in the hot fields for hours."

- a. used to b. ought to c. must d. had better

7. "They towed my car away from the executive parking lot yesterday." "You have parked there."

- a. may not b. should not c. must not d. might not

8. "Are you going to have a big birthday party for your father?" "Not this year, but next year. He 50 years old then."

- a. should be b. must be c. will be d. has to be

9. "I need some help with this table. you lift the other end, please?" "Sure, just a second."

- a. May b. Should c. Could d. Shall

10. Shelate last night; she looks exhausted.

- a. must have worked b. can have worked c. should have worked

11. When we emigrated to Australia, we our pets behind.

- a. could have left b. should leave c. had to leave

12. You learning Spanish if you're going to live in Madrid.

- a. can't start b. should start c. must have started

13. You kinder to her; she's only a baby.

a. may be

b. ought to be

c. are able to be

14. my parcel for me?

a. Could you collect

b. Should you collect

c. Can I collect

15. You by cheque without a cheque guarantee card.

a. don't have to pay

b. needn't pay

c. can't pay

16. my room a different color, please?

a. Should I paint

b. Can I paint

c. Must I paint

Grammar task. Make statements about the following.

Example: The Hagemens are coming here for dinner around 6:00. It's 5:00.

Expectation: They should arrive in about an hour.

1. I haven't put the roast in the oven yet.

Advice: _____

2. The house is a mess.

Advice: _____

3. I don't have enough time to get everything ready by 6:00.

Past advice: _____

4. I'm going to call the Hagemens to ask them to come at 6:30.

Request (to the Hagemens): _____

5. It's 6:45, and the Hagemens are not here yet.

Possibility: _____

Grammar task. Translate the following sentences into Ukrainian.

1. Why is he keeping silence?- He may not have heard your question. Could you repeat it, please?
2. Robert is to take his exam next month.
3. You should have gone on a diet half a year ago. You've gained 3 kilos. You must not eat sweets.
4. What could she be doing here?

Grammar task (for high-ability Ss). Put one suitable word in each space.

Asking for directions

Have you ever tried asking people for directions? I (1)..... to go to London on business recently, and I soon realized that I (2).....have bought a street map. Whenever I followed the directions of passers-by, I got lost. "You (3) not miss it" they would say. "Carry straight on, it's opposite the bank". After walking for half an hour, I realized that I (4).....have gone wrong somewhere. (5)".....you tell me where the bank (6)....., please?" I asked someone. I (7)..... to have known that this is a mistake." Which bank do you (8).....? I think you (9).....go back to the station." I now see that I (10)..... have taken a taxi. After all, London taxi drivers (11) to pass a test on their knowledge of its streets. But of course, whenever I thought of this, I (12) not find a taxi. In the end I found a solution. I went up to the first tourists I saw and asked if I (13)..... look at their tourist map. They turned out to be from Scotland, and they (14)..... me very detailed directions. The only problem was that I wasn't (15)..... to understand exactly what they said.

Grammar task. Make the correct past modal form (use could (couldn't) ... / would (wouldn't) ... / should (shouldn't)...))

- 1) I (buy) bread but I didn't know we needed it. (past possibility)
- 2) We (invite) so many people to our party! I'm worried that we won't have enough room for everyone. (past negative advice / regret)
- 3) I (start) saving money years ago! (past advice / regret)
- 4) We (join) you at the restaurant, but we couldn't get a babysitter. (past willingness)
- 5) The weather (be) any worse! (past negative possibility)
- 6) I (arrive) on time, even if I'd left earlier. There were dreadful traffic jams all the way. (past negative possibility)
- 7) They (win) the football match, but John hurt his ankle. (past possibility)
- 8) You (take) this job. I can see you're not enjoying it. (past negative advice / regret)
- 9) Lucy (leave) earlier. She missed her flight. (past advice / regret)
- 10) We (finish) the game, even if we'd wanted to. It was raining very hard and we had to stop. (past negative possibility)
- 11) I (eat) so much chocolate! I feel sick! (past negative advice / regret)
- 12) Luke (pass) the exam if he'd studied a bit more. (past possibility)
- 13) John (call) Amy, but he didn't have her number. (past willingness)

Topic 5. Housing. The Passive Voice

Grammar task (for high-ability Ss). Rewrite each sentence so it contains a passive form, and does not contain the words underlined.

- 1) Apparently, Freddie has a wife in Scotland.
- 2) Nobody knows anything about Brenda's family.
- 3) People think that someone started the fire deliberately.
- 4) You should ask a doctor to see that cut.

- 5) People say that Chris was in the army.
- 6) My trousers need to be pressed before I leave.
- 7) No one has signed this letter.
- 8) Mary's hair still needs cutting.
- 9) People believe that Norma is living in Paris.
- 10) The director of the school has decided that smoking is no longer allowed.

Grammar task (for high-ability Ss). Write a new sentence similar in meaning to the original one, using the word given.

1. John repaired the fence after the storm. (WAS)
2. Mum will tell you off if you don't stop fighting. (WILL)
3. Daniel hasn't locked the doors yet. (BEEN)
4. They expect the police to be present at the demonstration. (EXPECTED)
5. Janet needs someone to teach her how to drive. (BE)
6. Someone should tell Pauline about the new arrangements. (BE)

Grammar task (for high-ability Ss). Rewrite the sentences using *have something done*.

1. The hairdresser was styling Mrs Brown's hair.
2. She asked the maid to polish the silver.
3. He employed a carpenter to build the fence.
4. Julie's housekeeper irons all her clothes.
5. The boss asked his assistant to type the letter.

Grammar task (for high-ability Ss). There are some mistakes in the text. Find and correct them.

Dear Lindsay,

I hope you're enjoying your trip.

The reports arrived late, so I had them send on a flight this morning. Did you get them? Please let me know. I checked the new brochure today. It looks very nice, but some mistakes were made in the text. They will corrected before it's printed by the printer.

A funny thing was happened yesterday. The painters came to paint your office, and guess what colour they brought? Luckily we saw it before your office was painted pink. It's a nice off-white now.

Several estimates from caterers was left on my desk today. I think decisions about the party should make by al of us, so I'll hold the estimates until you get back.

Grammar task. Complete these true stories with the verbs in brackets. You can use both active and passive forms.

- a. Magistrate Isabelle Le Tessier (1) _____ (sentence) her old school teacher for speeding in Rouen, France, last week. He (2) _____ (force) to write 'I must not break the speed limit' 25,000 times.
- b. Cuban Raul Blanco, who (3) _____ (lose) three fingers in an accident several years ago, (4) _____ (refuse) US citizenship because he cannot provide a full set of fingerprints.
- c. Lars Homberg and Anka Edlund of Karlstad, Sweden, decided to get married after spending 19 hours stuck in a lift together earlier this month. They (5) _____ (never meet) before their ordeal.
- d. Andre Gurnham of Lyons, France, (6) _____ (try) to find romance. Recently, he placed an ad in the local paper saying, 'Ladies, write in if you are bored with the man in your life!' Checking through the replies, he was dismayed to discover that both his wife and his mistress (7) _____ (answer).
- e. The state of Andhra Pradesh in India (8) _____ (pass) a new law saying that anyone who (9) _____ (catch) cheating in school exams (10) _____ (send) to jail for ten years.

- f. A sales assistant (11) _____ (lie) dead in the window of a Johannesburg furniture store for a week before being noticed. He (12) _____ (arrange) the waterbed display when he collapsed, and passerby assumed he (13) _____ (demonstrate) how comfortable the beds were. Indeed he (14) _____ (look) so comfortable that waterbed sales quadrupled in the seven days that he (15) _____ (lie) there.
- g. Failed pilot, Larry Walter, attached forty-two helium balloons to a kitchen chair, and spent fourteen hours (16) _____ (float) three miles above Los Angeles earlier this week. Mr. Walters, who (17) _____ (turn down) by the US air force because of bad eyesight, was determined to fly. When wind unexpectedly (18) _____ (sweep) him over the city's airport, two planes almost hit him and a pilot told air traffic control, 'You're not going to believe this, but we (19) _____ (just pass) a man (20) _____ (fly) in a chair!'

Grammar task (for high-ability Ss). For each of the sentences, write a new sentence similar in meaning to the original one, using the word given.

1. It is known that the explosion caused major damage to the buildings. (HAVE)
2. She wants it to be clear to people that she's fair. (SEEN)
3. We certainly don't want any repetition of such a ridiculous spectacle ever again. (REPEATED)
4. When I was a child, I was never allowed to play with the children next door. (LET)
5. He often says to people how much of his success is down to you. (HEARD)
6. Bob doesn't like people asking him questions about his job. (BEING)
7. They will punish you if you go on causing trouble. (GET)

Topic 6. Travelling. Reported Speech

Grammar task. Put a form of either *say*, *tell*, and *ask* in each space.

1. Iyou that you had to be on time. Why are you late?
2. When you her if she'd work late, what did she?
3. I think that Alan us a lie about his qualifications.
4. When I him what he was doing there, he me it was none of my business.
5. I.....I would help you, so here I am.
6. Did you hear what Sheila about her new jib?
7. What did Carol you about her holiday?
8. There you see! I you the bus would be on time.

Grammar task. Put the correct form of the verbs listed into the space in each sentence.

<i>agree</i>	<i>decide</i>	<i>insist</i>	<i>refuse</i>	<i>apologize</i>
<i>offer</i>	<i>remind</i>	<i>advise</i>	<i>doubt</i>	<i>promise</i>

1. 'Yes, of course, I'll give you a lift, Helen.' Liz to give Helen a lift.
2. 'I've broken your pen, I'm awfully sorry, Jack.' Davidfor breaking Jack's pen.
3. 'Don't forget to post my letter, will you, Sue?' Diana Sue to post her letter.
4. 'Let me carry your suitcase, John.' Harry..... to carry John's suitcase.
5. 'I don't think Liverpool will win.' Vanessa whether Liverpool would win.
6. 'If I were you, Bill, I'd buy a mountain bike.' Seven Bill to buy a mountain bike.
7. 'Don't worry, Martin, I'll bring your book back.' Leslie..... to bring book back.

8. 'No, no, you really must have another drink!' Dick..... that I should have another drink.
9. 'Right. I'll take the brown pair.' Andrew..... to take the brown pair.
10. 'No, sorry, I don't want to lend you my camera.' Alex..... to lend me his camera.

Grammar task. Correct the mistakes in the following sentences.

1. He told "Good morning" and started the lecture.
2. I asked him what kind of movies does he like.
3. I go to my native city either by train or by bus.
4. Let's meet on the corner near the central library.
5. Mary said she had gone to the cinema yesterday.
6. My friend asked me what was I going to do on Saturday.
7. My mother told me don't forget to buy bread.
8. The grandpa said a story of his childhood.
9. The taxi stopped and I got on.
10. They said this book was sold.

Grammar task. Continue reporting each sentence.

1. "Do you think you could possibly tell me what time is?"

David asked me

2. 'Excuse me, but I wonder if you mind opening the window?'

The man sitting next to me asked me

3. "You go down this street, turn left, then take the second turning to the right. The cinema is there.'

A passer-by told me how.....

4. 'I want to know how much this bike costs. Can you tell me?'

John asked how.....

5. 'Look, don't worry, I'll help you if you like'

Sue said she.....

Grammar task. Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it is similar to the sentence printed before .

a) 'I'm sorry I shouted at you,' Ruth said to Rita.

Ruth apologized.....

b) 'Look, Tim, you really shouldn't get so angry with people,' said the receptionist.

The receptionist told

c) 'I'm really grateful for all the help you've given me over the last few days,' the boy told his parents.

The boy told his parents he

d) 'If you agree to help me on this, I'll see what I can do about your working hours,' my previous boss told me.

My previous boss promised

e) 'If you can't get here today, what about tomorrow?' my mother asked me on my birthday.

My mother wondered

f) 'Do you think you might be able to get the money by this evening?' the shop owner enquired.

The shop owner asked me

g) 'I'd rather you didn't tell anyone about it yet,' my wife said.

My wife asked me

h) ‘Don’t worry, I’m not really going to take all your money,’ laughed the man.

The man reassured me he had

i) ‘But you really must come and stay with us for the weekend,’ said Philip.

Philip insisted

Grammar task. Put a form of either *say*, *tell*, and *ask* in *APPROPRIATE FORM* in each space.

A I (1)...you that you had to be on time. Why are you late?

B When you (2).... her if she’d work late, what did she (3)...?

C I think that Alan (4)...us a lie about his qualifications.

D When I (5)... him what he was doing there, he (6)... me it was none of my business.

E I (7)....I would help you, so here I am.

F Did you hear what Sheila (8)....about her new job?

G What did Carol (9)... you about her holiday?

H There you see! I (10)... you the bus would be on time.

1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10

Типові завдання для підготовки до поточних тестів з лексики

When grammar is the center of language ability, vocabulary is the basis for all of language ability included grammar itself. Vocabulary knowledge is basis for communication. In language learning, vocabulary will be found in all English skills which means that the assessment of vocabulary knowledge is essential as it is a basis for supporting other language skills. Vocabulary can be assessed by several types of test recommended by the expert: vocabulary recognition, vocabulary recall, high-frequency word, low frequency word, vocabulary matching exercise, word association, fill in the blank and selective deletion cloze. (Brown and Abeywickrama 2010:311-314). The teachers can select the most convenience types of test related to the assessment they are going to conduct or they may vary one type of test with other test.

1. Me and My Family. Relationships . Feelings. Love. Marriage. Frustrations

2. Character and Personality. Appearance and Clothes

3. Food. Kinds of food. Shopping for food. Cooking. Dishes. Diets. Let's eat out

4. Health. Body. Diseases. Symptoms. Injuries. First aid . Specialists. Patients.

Bad habits: drugs, smoking, drinking, stress

5. Housing. Home sweet home. Living in the city / country. House for sale / to let.

Types of accommodation. Things around the house

6. Travelling. Holidays. Kinds of travelling. Directions. Hotel. Customer's rights

TOPIC 1. My Family and I.

Vocabulary task 1 (for low-ability Ss). Put the following idioms in the correct form into appropriate gaps.

- *let bygones be bygones* · *to bring smb up*
- *to be wrong on both counts* · *to get along with*
- *to give birth to*

1. Forget about the argument you two had, just _____ and be friends again.
2. They _____ (as/to be) Catholics.
3. I don't really _____ my sister's husband. He is fond of pointing out my mistakes.
4. She went through hard times. Last night she _____ twins.
5. You _____ about Michel. He is neither a teacher nor a doctor. He's only studying.

Vocabulary task 1(for high-ability Ss). Use appropriate idioms in the correct form to complete the sentences.

1. Forget about the argument you two had, just _____ and be friends again.
2. They _____ as Catholics.
3. He spent all evening _____ and buying her drinks.
4. I don't really _____ my sister's husband. He is fond of pointing out my mistakes.
5. She went through hard times. Last night she _____ twins.
6. We _____ the neighbours' cat while they're away.
7. As babies, the twins were so alike that I just couldn't _____.
8. I was 20 when I first met her. It was love _____.
9. You _____ about Michel. He is neither a teacher nor a doctor. He's only studying.
10. It's evident that Jane is at a loss. She _____ about making the right decision.

Vocabulary task. Choose the correct word to complete each space in the text.

a) hang out b) awkward c) ended up d) dating

e) met up f) wedding g) love h) got on

i) for ages j) divorced

A friend of mine has just married her first (1)_____ – but only after they married the wrong people first! Ellie met Tim at school and they used to (2)_____ all the time

together. They were friends (3)_____ before Tim went travelling and Ellie went to college. She started (4)_____ this other guy, thinking that Tim wasn't coming back. He was heartbroken and (5)_____ removing her from all his contacts. They both married and then (6)_____. But by a strange coincidence they (7)_____ in the town where they had first been friends. At the start, it was (8)_____ but then they realized they still (9)_____ really well. Six months later, we were all invited to their (10)_____.

Vocabulary task. Use suitable expression instead of the underlined phrases.

a) *got engaged* b) *got on well with* c) *drifted apart* d) *fell out* e) *had a lot in common*

1. They got divorced because over the years they found they had become distant from each other.
2. Have you always enjoyed the company of your sister?
3. Jo and Rob argued and aren't friends any more.
4. He likes football. She likes reading. They don't really have similar interests.
5. Sally and Ray have agreed to marry.

Vocabulary task. Insert the words given below into the text.

<i>adults</i>	<i>families</i>	<i>shapes</i>
<i>affection</i>	<i>happy</i>	<i>solve</i>
<i>answers</i>	<i>however</i>	<i>strong</i>
<i>appreciation</i>	<i>members</i>	<i>talk about</i>
<i>argue</i>	<i>poor</i>	<i>together</i>
<i>changing</i>	<i>problems</i>	<i>white</i>
<i>disappearing</i>	<i>rear</i>	

In a perfect world families would have no 1) _____. Parents would know how to 2) _____ their children to be responsible 3) _____. Americans and others throughout the world are trying to learn what makes strong families. Perhaps 4) _____ can learn how to 5) _____ their problems. Researchers have found some 6) _____. Strong, happy families share some patterns whether they are rich or 7) _____, black or 8) _____.

Strong, 9) _____ families spend time 10) _____. Such families also 11) _____ their problems. They may even 12) _____ so that problems can be resolved before they get too big. 13) _____ of strong families show each other 14) _____ and 15) _____.

Today, 16) _____, families are 17) _____, but they are not 18) _____. People say, that 19) _____, happy families come in many sizes and 20) _____.

Vocabulary task. Insert the words given below into the text.

arrangements, ceremony, reception, marriage, extended, couple, sister, bride, relatives, marriage vows

In the Arab world, the groom's family visits the bride's family and asks for her hand in (1) When the bride's family agrees, they drink coffee and talk about other (2). There are two ceremonies. Before meeting his (3), the groom attends the Moslem (4). The bride does not attend the ceremony but allows a (5) or a friend to make the (6) on her behalf. Then there are two parties, organized for members of (7) families and friends, one for men and the other for women. After celebrating their marriage for several days, the couple finally gets together. After the arrival at the (8) the bride, dressed in white and the groom sit on a small stage and enjoy the celebration. During the part of wedding they receive and open the wedding presents. There is usually a dinner and supper with (9) and close friends of the (10).

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Vocabulary task (for high-ability Ss). Explain in English the following words and word expressions.

1. an acquaintance-

2. a commuter-

3. a hen party-

4. to mistreat-

Vocabulary task. Guess the meaning from the explanation.

1. to care for a child until it is an adult, often giving it particular beliefs_____
2. to speak angrily to someone because they have done something wrong_____
3. a son of your sister or brother, or a son of the sister or brother of your husband or wife ____
4. having a great liking for someone or something _____
5. when it happens a woman produces a baby from her body _____
6. to deal successfully with a difficult situation_____
7. a period in which a woman is legally allowed to be absent from work in the weeks before and after she gives birth _____
8. a place where births, deaths and marriages are officially recorded and where you can get officially married_____

TOPIC 2. Character and Personality. Appearance and Clothes.

Vocabulary task (for high-ability Ss). Fill in the gaps with the correct word.

1. Ray can think about a problem for a short time and then decide what to do. He is a _____-__ person.
2. Steve never gets tired. He so _____ !
3. Nancy works hard and wants to make lots of money. She is a/an _____ person.

4. Ricardo feels sorry for all the poor in the world. He is a/an _____ person.
5. Ann doesn't like to wait for anything or anyone. She is a/an _____ person.
6. Juan always thinks tomorrow will be better, happier day. He's a/an _____ person.
7. Jim is not rich but whatever he has he will share with his friends. He is a/an _____ person.
8. Ali often starts arguments with his friends. He's a/an _____ person.
9. Peter will talk to strangers or demands something if he wants it. He is a/an _____ person.
10. Mary is always very excited and happy about doing new things. She is a/an _____ person.

Vocabulary task (for low-ability Ss). Fill in the gaps with the correct word.

ambitious, impatient, decisive, generous, enthusiastic, energetic, sympathetic, optimistic, aggressive, combative.

1. Ray can think about a problem for a short time and then decide what to do. He is a _____ person.
2. Steve never gets tired. He so _____ !
3. Nancy works hard and wants to make lots of money. She is a/an _____ person.
4. Ricardo feels sorry for all the poor in the world. He is a/an _____ person.
5. Ann doesn't like to wait for anything or anyone. She is a/an _____ person.
6. Juan always thinks tomorrow will be better, happier day. He's a/an _____ person.
7. Jim is not rich but whatever he has he will share with his friends. He is a/an _____ person.
8. Ali often starts arguments with his friends. He's a/an _____ person.
9. Peter will talk to strangers or demands something if he wants it. He is a/an _____ person.
10. Mary is always very excited and happy about doing new things. She is a/an _____ person.

Vocabulary task. Translate into English.

- | | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. бути в центрі уваги | 4. бути на своєму небі | 7. образити когось |
| 2. білий як 'стіна' | 5. мати схильність до | 8. тримати себе в руках |
| 3. бути в гарному настрої | 6. приємно здивувати когось | 9. приймати всі труднощі життя |

Vocabulary task. Choose the correct word to complete each space in the text.

- a) determined b) naughty c) quite d) ambitious e) lazy f) shy
g) sweet h) pretty

I think kids and teenagers today get (1)_____ a bad press. We're always hearing stories about how (2)_____ or spoilt they are, but they can also be really (3)_____. I run an after-school club and on their first day, the kids are often very (4)_____. When they get used to the routine, a lot of the younger kids are (5)_____ affectionate to me and to each other. And many of these children are quite competitive and (6)_____ for their future. Even some of the younger ones are (7)_____ to make something of themselves. OK, one or two of them can be a bit (8)_____ sometimes but that's true of a lot of adults, too.

- i) cotton j) scruffy k) elegant l) patterned m) baggy n) old-fashioned

When we reopened our restaurant we had to change the staff's (9)_____ old uniforms because they'd got rather dirty and were looking rather (10)_____, so they needed to be more up-to-date. We couldn't decide whether to have loose-fitting, (11)_____ style. In the end we decided on something smart and (12)_____ but casual; for the men a plain (13)_____ shirt, and in contrast a/an (14)_____ blouse for the women.

Vocabulary task. Complete the idioms with one word. The first letter is given.

- Since Leon lost his job, he's really had to tighten his b_____ to save money.
- David has never hidden his feelings for Lula. He's always worn his heart on his s_____.
- Your dog is as bright as a b_____. It's learnt so many tricks!
- When are you going to b_____ down and do some work for these exams?

5. Did you rehearse your speech, or was it off the c_____ ?

Vocabulary task. Fill in the gaps with correct words.

annoyed

fond

thin

average

generosity

younger

casual

sparkling

close

stubborn

Mavis has been my neighbor for six years. I first met her when she knocked on my door and asked for a spade because she hadn't yet unpacked hers.

Physically, Mavis looks 1)_____ than most other women in their late sixties. She is of 2)_____ height, neither fat nor 3)_____. Her plump round face is framed by a mass of wavy white hair and her 4)_____ blue eyes show her humor and friendliness. She prefers wearing 5)_____, comfortable clothes. I don't think I have ever seen her in a perfectly ironed suit.

As for her personality, Mavis's most striking characteristic is her 6)_____. My house as well as most of our neighbors', nearly always has a vase of flowers from her garden in the living room. Mavis is very good-natured and always has time for a chat. She is also patient. She hardly ever gets 7)_____ about anything, except when children pick her roses and lilies. However, she tends to be quite 8)_____ - once she has made a decision, nothing can change her mind.

All in all, Mavis is the perfect next-door neighbor. Since the day she moved in, we have grown very 9)_____ and I am very 10)_____ of her, even if I am woken up by the noise of her lawnmower in the morning!

Vocabulary task. Find the odd word in each line.

1. salesperson-

store detective-

cashier-

street trader

2. shawl-

suede-

velvet-

denim

3. flowery-	baggy-	polka-dotted-	plain
4. supermarket-	bookshop-	counter-	boutique
5. trendy-	stylish-	fashionable-	scruffy
6. slippers-	sandals-	boots-	mittens
7. fur coat-	scarf-	mittens-	shorts
8. sleeves-	collar-	cuff-	1 eather
9. cap-	hat-	sole-	beret
10. gloves-	socks-	tights-	stockings

Vocabulary task. Choose the most suitable word or phrase to complete the sentence.

1. If I wear a long-sleeved shirt, I usually ... the sleeves.

a. put up b. take up c. roll up d. get up

2. You are too fat! You have definitely ... that roll neck jumper.

a. grown out of b. put away c. worn out d. tried on

3. That skirt is very short. Why don't you have it ...

a. left out b. set in c. let down d. taken round

4. I don't want a pattern. I prefer just a/an ... color.

a. plain b. simple c. clear d. only

5. My hands were so cold that I couldn't ... my coat buttons.

a. open b. remove c. put out d. undo

6. I don't think that purple shirt ... your yellow skirt.

a. suits b. fits c. matches d. wears

7. I went shopping today and bought a new winter ...

a. costume b. outfit c. blouse d. clothing

8. You look hot in that coat. Why don't you ... ?

a. put it on b. take it off c. put it away d. take it out

9. This jacket is the kind of thing I want. Can I ...

a. wear it b. dress it c. take it off d. try it on

10. You look really silly. Your pullover is on ...

a. upside down b. inside out c. round and round d. side by side

Vocabulary task (for high-ability Ss). Decide which answer A, B, C or D best fits each space.

Julie always thought of herself as an easy going and (1)person, who put up with people differences. She hardly ever became (2) about anything, and believed that if you treated people well, they would (3) ... with you. That is, until Alex and Harry moved in next door. At first, when their music woke her in the night, she was just a bit (4), but did not feel (5) She shrugged her (6) ... and said to herself “ Never mind, I make a lot of noise sometimes. I'll go round and (7)..... in as nice way as possible.” When she knocked at Alex and Harry's door she said, “I'm not very (8) ... of loud music, to be (9).... Do you think you could turn it down a bit?” They just (10)....., and then Alex said, “You can think whatever you like, as far as we are (11).....” Then they shut the door at Julie's face. By the end of the week, Julie felt angry, but was determined not to (12)..... her temper. She has hardly slept, and kept (13)... all the time. The next time she called next door, she gave Harry and Alex a present. “It's just a cake I made for you. Please (14).....my apologies for last time!” and that day the noise stopped. “What a (15)...” thought Julie. “Now there's some peace and quiet and I can read my favorite book History of Poison'...

1. a. dull b. glad c. astonished d. tolerant

2	a. upset	b. helpful	c. fascinating	d. careless
3	a. scream	b. like	c. co- operative	d. mind
4	a. furious	b. irritated	c. annoying	d. thrilled
5	a. realistic	b. guilty	c. stubborn	d. offended
6	a. shoulders	b. arms	c. hands	d. head
7	a. cry	b. lace up	c. complain	d. fall out
8	a. interested	b. like	c. happy	d. keen
9	a. loud	b. honest	c. upset	d. nervous
1 0	a. whispered	b. cried	c. waved	d. grinned
1 1	a. concerned	b. determined	c. decided	d. embarrassed
1 2	a. have	b. lose	c. shout	d. break
1 3	a. changing into	b. snoring	c. yawning	d. awaking
1 4	a. accept	b. take	c. attempt	d. invite
1 5	a. believe	b. guilt	c. shame	d. relief

TOPIC 3. Food

Vocabulary task. Put the following expressions in the sentences in appropriate form.

Leftovers, chocaholic, bring home the bacon, bread and butter, go Dutch, a fine kettle of fish.

1. Tessa could easily eat an entire chocolate cake all by herself. Everyone knows she's a real _____
2. I don't especially like doing this job, but it's my _____
3. Our guests would arrive at any minute and all the electricity had gone off; that was _____
4. Steve has never offered to pay for my lunch even once. Every time we go out to eat, we always _____
5. I think I bought too much food for the party. We'll never be able to eat all this food. I suppose we can always eat the _____ tomorrow.
6. I need to get a job; now I'm the one who has to _____

Vocabulary task (for low-ability Ss). Choose the correct word.

1. Martin, we need a roll/bar of soap for the guest bathroom.
2. The recipe calls for two bars/sticks of butter.
3. I'll pick up a tube/tub of toothpaste when I go to the supermarket.
4. Can you please pick up a pack/roll of gum when you go to the store?
5. Susan bought a head/bunch of grapes to add to the fruit salad.

Vocabulary task. Give your definition to the following words and phrases.

junk food- cuisine- potluck- to slave over a hot stove- to have a snack-

Vocabulary task (for low-ability Ss). Which words or phrases are the following descriptions of?

1. An electric machine that you use to mix liquids and soft foods together.
2. Something sweet that is eaten after the main part of a meal.

3. A shop that sells fruit and vegetables.
4. Milk, cheese, yogurt, sour cream, butter, etc.
5. A large basket on wheels that you use when shopping.
6. A small amount of food that is served before the main course of a meal.
7. To have a meal in a restaurant.
8. A container that you use for making tea in and for serving it.

Vocabulary task (for low-ability Ss). Choose the correct words from the list below. *bake; roast; grill; barbecue; simmer; steam; boil; fry; casserole*

1. Cook using dry heat (normally in an oven) bread, cakes, biscuits.
2. Cook meat, coffee beans, nuts.
3. Cook under direct heat.
4. Cook in hot oil or fat.
5. Cook in hot water at 100°C.
6. Cook for a long period at just below 100°C.
7. Cook above water at 100°C.
8. Cook on open fire outdoors.
9. Tough meat is easier to cook if you it in the oven with vegetables.

Vocabulary task. Choose the correct word to complete each space in the text.

- a) typical b) mixture c) meal d) strong e) breakfast f) served g)
cereal
- h) cooking i) grilled j) made k) food l) plenty m) dish n)
kind

They say breakfast is the most important 1)_____ of the day. While we may be open to foreign 2)_____ at lunch or dinner, at breakfast we are people of habit. What is 3)_____ breakfast in different countries?

South Korea. Obviously, city life and busy lifestyles mean 4)_____ of Koreans just grab a quick coffee and some 5)_____ or toast, but many others still find time for

the traditional 6)_____ of rice and soup. People then choose extra dishes such as 7)_____ fish, vegetables and *kimchi*, which is pickled cabbage with chillies.

Costa Rica. Many Costa Ricans start their day with the national 8)_____ *gallo pinto*, which is a 9)_____ of fried rice and black beans. It's lightly spiced and often 10)_____ with fried *plantain* a 11)_____ of banana used like a vegetable in a lot of Central American and Caribbean 12)_____, cream and fried eggs. There's usually some 13)_____ local coffee as well – or perhaps some *aqua dulce* ('sweet water'), which is 14)_____ from sugar cane juice.

Vocabulary task (for low-ability Ss). Complete each sentence with a word from the list.

add, beat, cool, grate, heat, melt, peel, pour, slice, sprinkle.

1.the potatoes andthem thinly
2.the eggs in a bowl, and thenthem to the mixture
3.the butter in a saucepan andgently for two minutes
4.the mixture into a bowl and leave to
5.some cheese, andover the potatoes.

Vocabulary task (for high-ability Ss). Complete each sentence with an appropriate cooking verb.

1.the potatoes andthem thinly
2.the eggs in a bowl, and thenthem to the mixture
3.the butter in a saucepan andgently for two minutes
4.the mixture into a bowl and leave to
5.some cheese, andover the potatoes.

Vocabulary Task. Write the odd word out.

1. meal--food--cuisine--corkscrew
2. wine—starter--main course--dessert

3. slice—boil—chop—grate--peel
4. dough—noodles—pasta--macaroni
5. apricot—pear—kettle—pineapple
6. pear—currants—peach—parsley
7. shrimps—venison—prawns—oysters
8. sponge-cake—puff-paste—scone—bean
9. trout—veal—venison—lamb
10. pear—cauliflower—radish—squash
11. cinnamon—cereal—pepper—ginger
12. haddock—prawn—oyster—poultry
13. saucepan—cook—grater—peeler
14. grapes—pie—plums—currants
15. cash desk—recipe—till-- trolley

Vocabulary task (for high-ability Ss). Explain the meaning of the words given below.

1	cookery book	
2	to get a bite	
3	junk food	
4	to slave over a hot stove	
5	potluck	

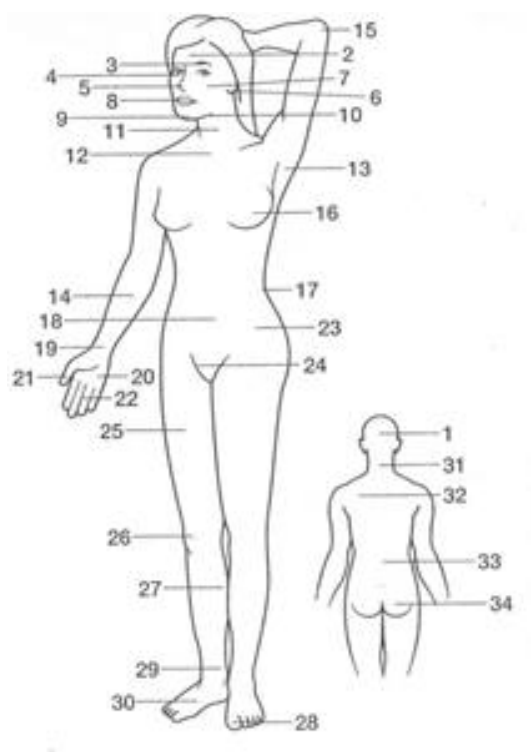
Vocabulary task (for high-ability Ss). Guess the meaning from the definition.

1. the illegal act of taking goods from a shop without paying for them	
--	--

2. a shop where bread and cakes are made and sold	
3. a shop where meat is sold	
4. a shop in which fresh vegetables and fruit are sold	
5. a shop that sells fish	
6. a light meal eaten in the late afternoon or early evening that usually includes cooked food, cakes, and tea to drink	

TOPIC 4. Health

Vocabulary task (for low-ability Ss). Write the names of the body parts according to the picture.



Vocabulary task (for low-ability Ss). What is the doctor describing? Match the phrase on the left to the words on the right.

1. Take this to chemist's.

a) Ointment

- | | |
|---|-------------------|
| 2. Pop this in your mouth for a moment. | b) Pills |
| 3. Take two twice a day. | c) Medicine |
| 4. You should rub it on your chest. | e) A thermometer |
| 5. You won't feel a thing. | f) A prescription |
| 6. Take a teaspoonful just before you go to bed. | g) An injection |
| 7. Stop eating cheese. It brings you out in spot. | h) An allergy |

Vocabulary task. Put each of the following words in its correct place in the passage below.

a) able b) antibiotics c) nasty d) heart e) injection f) virus
g) temperature h) fluids i) flu j) dizzy

When I was in Texas, I had to go into hospital because I had a high 1)___ and quite a 2)___ cough. I kept feeling a bit 3)___ every time I stood up as well. The doctor that I saw told me there was a nasty 4)___ going around and gave me a check-up. Then he said that, judging by my symptoms, I probably just had 5)___ and it should clear up in a few days. He gave me an 6)___ and then sent me home with some 7)___ to take. I drank a lot of 8)___ and was soon feeling much better. When I got the hospital bill, though, I nearly had a 9)___ attack! I don't have any health insurance, but luckily I came into a bit of money when my grandfather died. He left me £2,000 in his will, so at least I was 10)_____ to pay my bills.

Vocabulary task. Choose the correct word to complete each sentence.

- I've got a *pulled / dislocated / swollen* / ankle. It hurts.
- It's just a small cut. It will *heal / end up / cure* naturally.
- The doctor told Jenny to *cut out / put on / take up* red meat completely.
- I ate some street food on holiday and got food *illness / poisoning / infection*.
- Sun *tan / burn / block* can be really painful. So, don't sit in the sun too long.
- Jenny *tripped / fainted / slipped* over a suitcase in the airport and broke her ankle.

7. Doctors have several ideas about what *leads / causes / means* to arthritis including bacterial infections.
8. Despite advances *of / in / with* medicine, there is still no cure for the common cold.
9. I can't hand / neck /stomach the idea that I have to stay in the hospital for another two days.
- 10.You should go to see a doctor if you have a serious *medic / medical / medicine* problem.

Vocabulary task. Complete the sentences with a word from the box in the correct form in the gaps.

a) check-up b) cure c) diagnose d) fit e) get over f) heal g) infection

h) prescription i) put on j) treatment

1. After a brief examination, my doctor _____ that I was suffering from a slight infection.
2. As long as you keep the cut clean, it should _____ on its own quite soon.
3. Farouk has been having _____ in hospital following an accident he had last month.
4. She's spent the last two or three days in bed because of a minor _____ she picked up at school.
5. I have to be quite careful what I eat so that I don't _____ too much weight.
6. It's a good idea to keep _____ by doing regular exercise – at least 40 minutes a day.
7. Rana's doctor has given her a _____ for antibiotics to treat her illness.
8. Take this medicine. It should _____ you in a couple of days.
9. You may not be very ill, but it's still worth going to the doctor for a _____ to make sure it's nothing serious.
- 10.It took her several weeks to _____ her illness, and she missed a lot of classes in that time.

Vocabulary task. Fill in the gaps with the appropriate words.

<i>came</i>	<i>came up</i>	<i>caught</i>	<i>complaint</i>	<i>consultation</i>
<i>falls</i>	<i>meeting</i>	<i>mild</i>	<i>prescribed</i>	<i>provides</i>
<i>relieve</i>	<i>serious</i>	<i>vary</i>		

Virtual doctors

Clare Harrison rarely 1) ____ ill and hates going to the doctor's when she does. So when she recently 2) ____ out in a painful rash down one side of her body she emailed her symptoms, which also included a 3) ____ fever, to e-doc, the Internet medical service.

Two hours later she was diagnosed as having shingles by her online doctor, who 4) ____ a special cleansing solution for the rash and analgesics to help 5) ____ the pain.

Health advice is now the second most popular topic that people search for on the Internet, and online medical 6) ____ is big business. Sites 7) ____ enormously in what they offer, with services ranging from the equivalent of a medical agony aunt to a live chat with a doctor via email. They are clearly 8) ____ a demand from people who are too busy or, in some cases, too embarrassed to discuss their medical 9) ____ with their GP.

Dr Ron Zeronis 10) ____ with the idea for e-doc when he 11) ____ a particularly dangerous form of malaria whilst traveling in a remote part of Africa. With only very basic medical facilities available, Dr Zeronis 12) ____ a service for others who found themselves in a similar situation. Not all practitioners, however, are in favour of sites such as e-doc; many point to the potential danger of online medical advice, particularly in the case of more 13) ____ illnesses.

Vocabulary task. Fill in the gaps with the appropriate words.

Virtual doctors

Clare Harrison rarely 1) _ ill and hates going to the doctor's when she does. So when she recently 2) _out in a painful rash down one side of her body she emailed her symptoms, which also included a 3) _fever, to e-doc, the Internet medical service.

Two hours later she was diagnosed as having shingles by her online doctor, who 4)_a special cleansing solution for the rash and analgesics to help 5) _the pain.

Health advice is now the second most popular topic that people search for on the Internet, and online medical 6) _is big business. Sites

7) _enormously in what they offer, with services ranging from the equivalent of a medical agony aunt to a live chat with a doctor via email. They are clearly 8) _a demand from people who are too busy or, in some cases, too embarrassed to discuss their medical 9)_ with their GP.

Dr Ron Zeronis 10)_ with the idea for e-doc when he 11)_a particularly dangerous form of malaria whilst traveling in a remote part of Africa. With only very basic medical facilities available, Dr Zeronis 12) _a service for others who found themselves in a similar situation. Not all practitioners, however, are in favour of sites such as e-doc; many point to the potential danger of online medical advice, particularly in the case of more 13) _illnesses.

- | | | | |
|----------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|
| 1 A falls | B stays | C goes | D turns |
| 2. A came | B passed | C worked | D ran |
| 3 A small | B weak | C mild | D calm |
| 4 A determined | B concluded | C prescribed | D intended |
| 5 A relieve | B disappear | C improve | D lighten |
| 6 A attendance | B appointment | C meeting | D consultation |
| 7 A alter | B distinguish | C change | D vary |

- | | | | |
|----------------|----------------|------------|----------------|
| 8 A meeting | B serving | C creating | D establishing |
| 9 A complaint | B story | C hardship | D harm |
| 10 A got on | B thought over | C came up | D put forward |
| 11 A received | B contracted | C gained | D acquired |
| 12 A supply | B distribute | C provide | D deliver |
| 13 A important | B deathly | C serious | D endangered |

Vocabulary task (for high-ability Ss). Fill in the gaps with the correct words.

1. He had injured his arm badly and had to keep it in a _____ for several weeks.
2. He got that _____ on his forehead when he ran into an open cupboard in the dark.
3. Mary was _____ by a wasp while she was gathering some pears.
4. She cried so much that her face became red and _____.
5. The man who was taken to hospital had been _____ for three hours.
Now he can recognize his family.

Vocabulary task (for low-ability Ss). Underline the most suitable word or phrase.

1. There were ten people waiting in the doctor's *office/surgery/ward*.
2. After I ate the shellfish I *experienced/fell/happened* ill.
3. Peter's cut arm took over a week to *cure/heal/look after*.
4. David fell down the steps and twisted his *ankle/heel/toe*.
5. Whenever I travel by boat I start feeling *hurt/sick/sore*.

Vocabulary task (for high-ability Ss). For questions 1-10 read the text. Use the word given in capitals to form a word that fits in the gap.

A knee injury

My brother hurt his knee in a skiing (1 COMPETE) _____ recently. He didn't think it was serious at the time but it soon began to affect his (2 ABLE) _____ to walk properly and he complained of (3 STIFF) _____ in his leg. It slowly got worse and he eventually had to go into hospital for an (4 OPERATE) _____. He's resting at home now and the doctors say that in the (5 MAJOR) _____ of cases like this, as long as there are no (6 COMPLICATE) _____, people are able to resume their normal (7 ACTIVE) _____ within a few weeks. They gave him a few gentle exercises to do and he's already beginning to notice an (8 IMPROVE) _____. Sudden (9 MOVE) _____ obviously have to be avoided and he often complains of (10 TIRE) _____, but he'll be as right as rain soon.

TOPIC 5. Housing

Vocabulary task (for low-ability Ss). Match the definition with the correct word.

- | | |
|---------------------------|--|
| 1. <u>attic</u> | A. windows made up of two panes of glass instead of one |
| 2. <u>cellar</u> | B. used in modern houses instead of open fires |
| 3. <u>central heating</u> | C. a roofed entrance built onto a house |
| 4. <u>double glazing</u> | D. doors made of glass which usually open out onto the garden |
| 5. <u>French windows</u> | E. the wide passage just inside the entrance of the house off which the rooms open |
| 6. <u>hall</u> | F. a room immediately below the roof of a house |
| 7. <u>chimney</u> | J. an apartment in a building in which each apartment is owned separately by the people living in it |
| 8. <u>lounge</u> | I. an underground room, usually used for storing goods |
| 9. <u>porch</u> | K. a comfortable room for sitting in |

10. condo L. a hollow passage often rising above the roof of a building which allows smoke and gases to pass from the fire
11. maisonettes M. a wooden house built in a mountain area
12. chalet N. an apartment on two floors that is part of a larger building

Vocabulary task (for low-ability Ss). Circle the right answer.

1. They are going to ask the landlord to their rent. drop, leave, lessen, lower
2. Students in hostels are to keep their rooms clean and tidy. desired, expected, hoped, wanted
3. Are you going to your flat in Krakow while you are abroad? dispose, hire, let, sale
4. The for the flat is \$70 a week. rent, fee, hire, sale
5. We are into our new flat next week. arriving, entering, moving, transporting

Vocabulary task. Fill in each gap with an appropriate word.

1. built 2. room 3. sun 4. stone 5. started
6. pale 7. solid 8. which 9. from 10. strong 11. wooden
12. attached

The house was a farmhouse (1)___ from local stone. Two hundred years of wind and (2)___ had turned the stone to a color somewhere between pale honey and (3)___ gray. It had (4)___ life in the eighteenth century as one (5)___, and it had spread until it had become an irregular three-storied house. Everything about it was (6)___. The spiral staircase, (7)___ rose from the wine cellar to the top floor, was cut (8)___ massive slabs of stone. The walls, some of them a meter thick, were built to keep out the (9)___ cold northern winds which, they say, can blow the ears off

donkey. (10)___to the back of the house was a courtyard, and beyond that a white (11)___ swimming pool. In the afternoon sun, with the (12)___ shutters half-closed like sleepy eyelids, it was irresistible.

Vocabulary task. Fill in the gaps with the appropriate idioms.

drop in on smb bring the house down look through the ads

to be on the house bring home the bacon

get on like a house on fire bring home to somebody

1. The music critic didn't like the new symphony being presented at the concert hall. In his newspaper review, he said it _____
2. It's romantic to marry someone you love, but when you set up your household you will need a person to help you _____
3. My friend's advice didn't help me find the room I wanted, so I bought the newspaper in order to _____
4. At first Nick seemed so strange to me. I didn't expect we _____
5. My friend's concerned look _____ that something awful happened.
6. I hate to _____ people when they aren't expecting me.
7. I went to the restaurant last night. I was a ten thousandth customer, so my dinner was _____

Vocabulary task. Find the pairs of antonyms out of the following words.

apartment hunter cramped fence

attic detached house floor

block of flats downtown ghetto

ceiling evict hamlet

cellar fast-paced hedge

home-like	monotonous	squat
impersonal	rip out	urban
install	rural	washbasin
landlord	sink	
metropolis	spacious	

Vocabulary task. Several people have answered the question ‘What couldn’t you live without in your house/flat? What are they talking about?’

1. I’ve just bought a sports car, so I have to have somewhere safe to keep it.
2. We need a space to grow our own fruit and vegetables. And we couldn’t live without a space for the kids to play safely.
3. We use it every day in the summer – it gets so hot here. And it’s good exercise.
4. We don’t have a garden now but we use the space for all our pot plants. It gives us a lovely view over the city, too.
5. I put it on every morning and evening. It’s expensive, but I really feel the cold, so I couldn’t live without it.
6. I’m a graphic designer and I work from home. I need a space I can use as a studio.

Vocabulary task. Put each of the following words in its correct place in the passage below.

a) central heating b) drawbacks c) balcony d) atmosphere e) double glazing f) neighbourhood g) skyscraper h) run-down

I live on the sixtieth floor of a New York 1)____. I can go outside on to the 2)____, and I have amazing view of the city. The area around my building – the local 3)____ – is not in good condition – it’s a bit 4)____, but the area has a fantastic 5)____ and people are very friendly. Of course, living in New York has its 6)____, such as pollution and noise. And in the winter, it’s very cold. Fortunately, I have 7)____ on the windows and 8)____ to keep me warm.

i) affordable j) dead k) smart l) garage m) bright n) garden o) lively p) convenient

We've been looking at houses for the last few weeks and it's a very tiring process. We saw a/an 9)_____ place yesterday, with lots of theatres, bars and pubs. The streets are packed with people at weekends, but I don't mind that. I used to live in the suburbs and it was just 10)_____ the whole time. Do you know Church Street? It's only two minutes from the station, so it's 11)_____ for the transport and the area's quite 12)_____ as well – not much litter on the streets and graffiti on the walls or anything. Amazingly, though, the place itself is still quite 13)_____, not very expensive. Anyway, it's very modern – newly-built, I think – and it's lovely and 14)_____, with great big windows facing south. There's a 15)_____ for the car and a back 16)_____ for the kids to play in. We put an offer in this morning and we're waiting to hear if it's been accepted.

Vocabulary task. Choose the correct word/phrase to complete each sentence.

1. There is a roof *loft / attic / terrace* on the top floor with great views of the city.
2. Susie lived in a *rough / isolated / filthy* part of town where there was a lot of crime.
3. Joe's apartment was really *spacious / connected / cramped*. There was hardly any space for his belongings.
4. James lives in a *suburb / downtown / hamlet* of the city and it takes him ages to get to the city centre.
5. The majority of the world's population lives in *urban / rural / secluded* areas, which is why cities are so crowded.
6. We're looking for a new house with a garden in a quiet *living / residential / industrial* area that is close to schools.
7. There's a wonderful flat for sale at the top of the tallest apartment *house / block / tower* in the city.
8. If your home is full of stuff that you never use, give yourself at least two hours to *give away / sort out / clear out* a room.
9. *Go through / come back / put away* the cupboards and drawers in a different room every month.
10. When you buy something new, always *put away / throw out / tidy up* something else.

11. Each movement or action on the stage is so funny that they bring *the house down* / *home the bacon*.

12. The horror of the situation was *finally home and dry* / *brought home to me* by the story of my friend.

Vocabulary task. For questions 1-12, read the text and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap.

A lack of communication

Recent research has revealed that third of people in Britain have not met their (1) ___ neighbours, and those who know each other (2) ___ speak. Neighbours gossiping over garden fences and in the street was a common (3) ___ in the 1950s, says Dr Carl Chinn, an expert on local communities. Now, however, longer hours spent working at the office, together with the Internet and satellite television, are eroding neighbourhood (4) ___. 'Poor neighbourhoods once had strong kinship, but now prosperity buys privacy,' said Chinn.

Professor John Locke, a social scientist at Cambridge University, has analysed a large (5) ___ of surveys. He found that in America and Britain the (6) ___ of time spent in social activity is decreasing. A third of people said they never spoke to their neighbours at (7) ___. Andrew Mayer, 25, a consultant, rents a large apartment in west London, with two flatmates. 'We have a family of teachers upstairs and lawyers below, but our only contact comes via letters (8) ___ to the communal facilities.

The (9) ___ of communities can have serious effects. Concerned at the rise in burglaries and (10) ___ of vandalism, the police have started crime prevention schemes such as Neighbourhood Watch, (11) ___ on people who live in the same area to (12) ___ an eye on each other's houses and report anything they see which is unusual.

- | | | | |
|--------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1. A side-on | B. next-door | C. close-up | D. nearside |
| 2. A. barely | B. roughly | C. nearly | D. virtually |

- | | | | |
|------------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|
| 3. A. outlook | B. view | C. vision | D. sight |
| 4. A. ties | B. joints | C. strings | D. laces |
| 5. A. deal | B. amount | C. number | D. measure |
| 6. A. deal | B. amount | C. number | D. measure |
| 7. A. least | B. once | C. all | D. most |
| 8. A. concerning | B. regarding | C. applying | D. relating |
| 9. A. breakout | B. breakthrough | C. breakdown | D. breakaway |
| 10. A. acts | B. shows | C. counts | D. works |
| 11. A. asking | B. calling | C. inviting | D. trying |
| 12. A. put | B. keep | C. hold | D. give |

TOPIC 6. Travelling

Vocabulary task. Match these words with the definitions given.

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| a) <i>an expedition</i> | f) <i>an itinerary</i> |
| b) <i>a flight</i> | g) <i>a trip</i> |
| c) <i>a tour</i> | h) <i>travel</i> |
| d) <i>a voyage</i> | i) <i>a cruise</i> |
| e) <i>a package tour</i> | j) <i>a crossing</i> |
- A journey by ship for pleasure.
 - A journey by plane.
 - The plan of a journey.
 - An informal word for journey. Sometimes meaning a short journey.
 - A journey for a specific or special purpose.
 - A holiday, which includes organized travel and accommodation.
 - Taking journeys, as a general idea.

- h) A journey by sea.
- i) An organized journey to see the sights of a place.
- j) A journey from one side to the other.

Vocabulary task. Decide which answer A, B, C, or D best fits to each space.

Is it better to go on a package (1)..., or to (2)... on your own? I suppose the answer depends on what kind of (3)... you are. A complicated tour organized by a travel (4)... has some advantages. You have a/an (5)..., which gives you definite (6)... and arrival dates, and a list of all your (7)... . The (8)... may be cheaper, as it has been (9)... in advance, so you spend less time worrying about where you are going to (10)... . If you book your own hotel, you might have trouble finding a/an (11)..., unless you are going to stay for a (12)... , for example. On the other hand, organizing your own (13)... can be fun. Many students (14)... or buy cheap train tickets, and (15)... the night in student hostels or guest-houses.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1) A) travel | B) tour | C) journey | D) cruise |
| 2) A) travel | B) trip | C) voyage | D) tourist |
| 3) A) voyager | B) passenger | C) tourist | D) mover |
| 4) A) office | B) agent | C) tour | D) operation |
| 5) A) timetable | B) scheme | C) notice | D) itinerary |
| 6) A) departure | B) parting | C) leave | D) quitting |
| 7) A) cancellations | B) expeditions | C) organizations | D) destinations |
| 8) A) bedrooms | B) staying | C) flat | D) accommodation |
| 9) A) preserved | B) booked | C) reservation | D) hotels |
| 10) A) stay | B) pass | C) live | D) cross |
| 11) A) empty | B) free | C) vacancy | D) available |

12) A) fortnight B) daytime C) fifteen days D) passage

13) A) voyage B) expedition C) trip D) package

14) A) auto-stop B) hitch-hike C) lift D) journey

15) A) have B) at C) for D) spend

Vocabulary task. Find the odd word in each line.

1) truck- lorry- scooter- motel

2) crossing- motel- resort- guest house

3) tour- voyage- cruise- deck

4) pilot- van- stewardess- flight

5) kerb- path- luggage- underpass

Vocabulary task. Put each of the following words in its correct place in the passage below.

a) tropical b) independent c) sunbathe d) however e) go f) journey
g) package h) culture i) sightseeing j) accommodation

Tourists are not so interested in new experiences and sensations. When they 1)_____ abroad, they either go 2)_____ to see historical landmarks like St Mark's Square in Venice, or to sandy beaches where they do nothing but 3)_____. Many tourists prefer 4)_____ holidays, which include travel, 5)_____, and sometimes even food. Tourists just want to have fun and relax.

Travellers go to the famous capitals, just like tourists. 6)____, travelers also explore 7)___ rainforests, barren deserts and other places where tourists never go. Travellers try to experience the local 8)___ and meet the people who live there. They prefer 9)___ travel to package tours and hope to experience an unforgettable 10)_____.

Vocabulary task. Put the correct form of the verbs listed into the space in each sentence.

agree, decide, insist, refuse, apologize, offer, reassure, remind, advise, doubt, promise

1. 'Yes, of course, I'll give you a lift, Helen.' Liz to give Helen a lift.
2. 'I've broken your pen, I'm awfully sorry, Jack.' Davidfor breaking Jack's pen.
3. My wife:' Don't worry about the arrangements for the reception.' Sheme that everything was under control.
4. 'Don't forget to post my letter, will you, Sue?' Diana Sue to post her letter.
5. 'Let me carry your suitcase, John.' Harry..... to carry John's suitcase.
6. 'I don't think Liverpool will win.' Vanessa whether Liverpool would win.
7. 'If I were you, Bill, I'd buy a mountain bike.' Seven Bill to buy a mountain bike.
8. 'Don't worry, Martin, I'll bring your book back.' Leslie..... to bring book back.
9. 'No, no, you really must have another drink!' Dick..... that I should have another drink.
10. 'Right. I'll take the brown pair.' Andrew..... to take the brown pair.
11. 'No, sorry, I don't want to lend you my camera.' Alex..... to lend me his camera.

Vocabulary task. Insert the idioms into the following sentences using appropriate tense form.

cross someone's path	get the show on the road	right up one's street
ghost town	streets ahead	parting of the ways

1. The writer's new book isof his last one.
2. The Black Sea resorts look like in winter.
3. He seems not to like you. Have you ever

4. I am sure you can answer this question easily. It is
5. We have prepared everything necessary already and can
6. The fact he stole our money caused

Vocabulary task. Choose the correct word/phrase to complete each sentence.

1. I'd love to go to Australia, but it's a very long *travel* / *tour* / *trip* from Europe.
2. *Backpacking* / *Guided tour* / *Stopover* is very popular with young people who want to see the world.
3. If you don't go to the airport in good time, you might miss your *flight* / *ferry* / *departure*.
4. It's only a two-hour train *journey* / *cruise* / *voyage* from Brussels to London.
5. The cheapest places to stay are youth *hostels* / *luxury hotels* / *destination*.
6. We took a wrong turning on our way / *trip* / *tour* home and got lost.
7. The *outward* / *business* / *round* trip from home to the supermarket and back took hours because of the traffic.
8. Nowadays voluntourism is increasing in *popularity* / *popular* / *famous*.
9. I always travel light. I only take hand *rucksack* / *luggage* / *bargain*.
10. A lot of British people *get* / *go on* / *travel* package holidays to Spain every summer.
11. Take a trip out to the Roman *mosque* / *palace* / *ruins* and learn about some of the first people to live in the area.
12. SkyFlyer, the tallest roller coaster in the country, is about 45 minutes *outside* / *along* / *by* the city but it's well worth the trip.

Vocabulary task. Use the word given in capitals to form a word that fits in the gap.

A disastrous holiday

Last year I won a (0 COMPETE) competition in a newspaper and the prize was a holiday for two in a well-known Mediterranean resort. It turned out to be an extremely (1 PLEASE) _____ experience and one which my husband and I would not like to repeat. Our room overlooked the road, which was unfortunately

being (2 WIDE) _____ at that time, and the noise from the machinery was (3 DEAF) _____. For some strange reason the road works went on twenty-four hours a day and as a result we suffered several (4 SLEEP) _____ nights. (5 ABLE) _____ to put up with the constant noise, we decided to complain to the manager. We (6 POLITE) _____ expressed our dissatisfaction with the room and asked if we could possibly change. However, our request was not (7 SUCCEED) _____ as the hotel was fully booked and there were no spare rooms.

The situation (8 WORSE) _____ when my husband suffered food poisoning as a result of eating some local seafood. By that stage we'd had enough and decided to (9 SHORT) _____ our stay and catch the first available flight home. They say that travel (10 BROAD) _____ the mind but we shall happily narrow our horizons this year and enjoy a week in our own back garden.

Vocabulary task. Complete the sentences using the correct form of the phrasal verbs in the box.

<i>get ripped off put up with set off pick up check in get back look forward to deal with</i>

1. I was very disappointed when I broke my leg and had to cancel my holiday, because I'd been _____ it for months.
2. In some holiday locations, insects can be irritating but you just have to ____ them.
3. I didn't have time to book my flight, so a friend offered _____ it.
4. First class passengers don't usually have to queue to _____ for their flights.
5. In Chicago, the taxi will ____ (us) at the airport and take us straight to the airport.
6. We packed our bags and _____ for the airport at six.
7. We _____ home from the party at three in the morning. We were exhausted.

8. I must look like a tourist. Everywhere we went we _____. I paid \$15 for a beer!

Типові завдання для підготовки до поточних тестів з письма

First-year students are supposed to develop their writing skills, namely:

Paragraph organization

- topic sentence, controlling idea
- supporting sentences, details
- concluding sentence
- relationship between sentences and clauses (coherence)

And be able to write the following types of paragraphs:

- Narration
- Classification and Division
- Argumentation and Persuasion
- Describing a person, a thing, and a place
- Contrast and Comparison
- Explanation (recipes)
- Cause and Effect

H. Douglas Brown distinguishes the following paragraph construction tasks (1, 235):

1. Topic sentence writing:

- a. specifying the writing of a topic sentence,
- b. scoring points for its presence or absence, and
- c. scoring and/or commenting on its effectiveness in stating the topic.

2. Topic development within a paragraph:

- a. the clarity of expression of ideas
- b. the logic of the sequence and connections
- c. the cohesiveness or unity of the paragraph
- d. the overall effectiveness or impact of the paragraph as a whole.

3. Development of main and supporting ideas across paragraphs:

- a. addressing the topic, main idea, or principal purpose
- b. organizing and developing supporting ideas
- c. using appropriate details to undergird supporting ideas
- d. demonstrating syntactic variety.

High-ability students are due to write a short paragraph (10-12 sentences) on one of the topics proposed in current thematic test, whereas it seems reasonable to include the following tasks both for low-ability and high-ability students.

Writing task. Writing a topic sentence.

Use each word or phrase below to write a topic sentence with a controlling idea.

1. Father

My father is a breadwinner in our family. _____

2. A first date

3. A terrible restaurant

4. Shopping

Writing task. Identifying topic sentences and supporting sentences.

For each set of sentences, write TS next to the topic sentence. Write SS next to the supporting sentences (2, 8).

1. SS a. Mosquitoes are attracted to heat.

SS b. Mosquitoes will fly several miles to find food.

SS c. Only the female mosquito bites.

TS d. Mosquitoes are interesting insects.

2. --__ a. I like the way people decorate their homes and stores.
__ b. I enjoy going shopping in cold weather.
__ c. I enjoy the parties and celebrations of the winter holiday.
__ d. I really like the winter holidays.

3. --__ a. My new apartment has big closets.
__ b. My new apartment is perfect for my roommate and me.
__ c. My new apartment is close to school and work.
__ d. My new apartment is not too expensive for students.

Writing task. Identifying supporting sentences and concluding sentences.

Read the topic sentences below. Write SS next to the three supporting sentences and write CS next to the concluding sentence.

1. The best way to see San Francisco is by walking.

CS a. When you explore San Francisco by foot, you can experience all the city has to offer.

SS b. When you walk, you experience the different smells of the restaurants, the plants and sometimes the ocean.

SS c. You can stop and look in the windows of shops or sit on a bench for a short while and look at interesting people.

SS d. In a car or a bus, you cannot stop easily if you see something interesting because parking is difficult.

2. An egg taco takes only five minutes to make.

__ a. Your delicious egg taco is ready to eat in just a few minutes.

__ b. Heat a flour tortilla in a small amount of water.

__ c. Scramble two eggs with a little salt and pepper.

__ d. When the eggs are done, slide them into the warm tortilla and fold it over.

3. My paper is late because something happened to my computer.

☐ a. I was almost finished writing my paper, and I was checking it for errors.

☐ b. Suddenly, my computer screen went blank, and the power was gone.

☐ c. The accident made me lose many hours of work, so I could not turn in my essay on time.

☐ d. Later, I learned that a squirrel got on the power line and disrupted the electricity.

Writing task. Recognizing unity in supporting sentences.

Read the following topic sentences. Put a check or a plus next to each sentence that supports the topic sentence.

1. I am an organized person.

☒ a. My desk is always neat and tidy.

☒ b. I have a system for organizing my papers, and I can always find what I need.

☐ c. I feel uncomfortable when I am in a strange environment.

☒ d. My friends always want me to help them put their closets in order.

2. Tea and coffee are very different from each other.

☐ a. Coffee has more caffeine than tea does.

☐ b. Coffee and tea both have caffeine.

☐ c. People enjoy tea and coffee during social occasions.

☐ d. Tea is much more common around the world than coffee is.

3. It is easy to get a sports injury.

☐ a. Many people enjoy sports.

☐ b. Runners often have problems with their ankles and knees.

☐ c. Basketball players can break their fingers or get knocked over by another player.

___ d. Many people make the simple mistake of joining a gym, and then they never go there to exercise.

Writing task. Editing for unity.

Read the paragraph. Cross out the two sentences that are not about the controlling idea.

Life in a New Place

I am a Thai girl living in the U.S., and there are many adjustments that I must make. First of all, I must get used to a new kind of food. I am learning to eat a lot of hamburgers because they are not expensive and they are easy to buy. The people are different and I am learning to meet new foreign friends. For example, two of my new friends are from Pakistan. Pakistan is also an interesting country to visit. The weather requires another kind of adjustment. Some days, it is hot just as in my country, but on other days it is cold and this is very strange for me. I came to the U.S. to study and enjoy my classes and my teachers. I am adjusting to the U.S. in many ways, but it is not a problem for me because I like to know about different places and people.

Writing task. Developing unity.

Write two supporting sentences for each of the following topic sentences.

1. There are certain characteristics that I always look for in a good restaurant.

2. There are many ways to show respect to older people.

3. When you are going camping, there are some things you should always take with you.

Writing task. Simple sentence structure. Identifying and correcting fragments.

Decide whether each fragment below is missing a subject or a verb. Then rewrite it so that it is correct.

1. Some food very spicy.

Some food is very spicy.

2. Corn my favorite vegetable
3. Eats rice.
4. Takes a nap for two or three hours.

Writing task. Identifying and correcting run-on sentences.

Correct the following run-on sentences by rewriting them.

1. I am a full-time student, I live in a great apartment near campus.

I am a full-time student, and I live in a great apartment near campus.

2. I used to eat rice and vegetables for breakfast now I eat cereal and milk.
3. I am saving money for a bicycle I also want to buy a camera.

Writing task. Editing for fragments and run-on sentences.

Correct the three fragments and two run-on errors in the following paragraph. Do not forget to use appropriate punctuation and capitalization.

My Hotel Job

My mother's cousin owned a hotel, and I worked there as a young man. I enjoyed this work very much. Met many interesting people. One time a family came to stay in a hotel. They a daughter, she was my age. We met often and talked about our lives. I invited her to my house to meet my family. She told us about her life in the United States. We shared our customs with her. Later my mother told me something unforgettable. She said, "I know that you are going to live in America." My mother a very smart woman, she was right. I came to America to search for my friend. I am still looking.

Writing task. Identifying topic sentences and supporting sentences.

For each set of sentences, write TS next to the topic sentence that states the topic and provides a controlling idea. Write SS next to the supporting sentences.

1. ___ a. I like several things about my English class.
 ___ b. I am meeting many new friends from different countries.
 ___ c. Every day, I learn new words, and I keep them in a notebook.
 ___ d. Sometime we play games and laugh during the class time.

2. ___ a. I was travelling to Los Angeles to visit my cousin.
 ___ b. My plane was delayed, so I was stuck at the airport.
 ___ c. I experienced a strange coincidence last year.
 ___ d. I heard my math teacher from my home town calling my name.

Writing task. Evaluating concluding sentences.

Read the paragraph below. Then read the concluding sentences that follow and decide which one works best.

A Wise Shopper

A consumer can save a lot of money by shopping wisely. This means he is always looking for sales and collecting coupons, but it also means the person is not a compulsive shopper. In other words, the wise consumer does his research and make a plan so that he knows what he is looking for. He is not tempted by attractive products that are not necessary. Sometime she goes home without purchasing anything. He might think he wasted his time but he knows he did not waste his money.

- a. In conclusion, a compulsive shopper can never be a wise shopper.
- b. In conclusion, a wise shopper also keeps a budget so that he knows how much he can spend.
- c. In conclusion, a wise shopper finds ways t save money on the price and to avoid buying what he does not need.

Writing task. Editing a paragraph.

Read the paragraph below. Cross out the two sentences that do not support the topic sentence.

My Red Couch

I acquired anew couch in an interesting way. I was walking to the bus stop, and I saw a yard sale. The family was selling a beautiful but heavy red couch at a very good price. I really liked the couch, and I wanted to buy it. However, there was a problem. I did not have a truck, and my apartment was five blocks away. Suddenly, I saw my classmate across the street. When we got tired, we sat down to rest on the sidewalk. Finally, we brought it to my door, and my neighbour helped carry it upstairs. I really like to buy old things because I live in an old building. It was a funny day for me, and I like to remember this day whenever I come home and see my beautiful red couch.

Writing task. Writing an outline.

Use the chart below to write an outline for your paragraph about a special possession you own.

Topic sentence

What are you going to describe?

What is your general feeling about the possession? _____

Supporting sentences

Write some notes about the background or history for possession. _____

What are some details you can use to describe the possession? _____

What are some details you can use to describe your feeling about the possession? _____

Concluding sentence

Restate the idea in the topic sentence. _____

Writing task. Adding specific details.

Rewrite the following sentences. Replace the underlined words and phrases with words that are more specific.

1. I bought a pair of shoes.

I bought a pair of running shoes.

2. My father enjoyed making things.

3. We always have vegetables with lunch.

4. I like my desk.

Writing task. Using adjectives.

Change the following sentences by adding two or three adjectives to each one.

1. My umbrella is like a friend.

My big black umbrella is like an old friend.

2. I love my bicycle.

3. My mother gave me her ring.

4. No one understands why I still wear my jeans.

5. The piano in my parent's house is located in the room.

Writing task. Editing your first draft and rewriting.

Review your paragraph for mistakes. Use the checklist below.

Editor's Checklist

Put a plus as appropriate.

1. ___ Did you include adjectives in your sentences to give your reader a more complete picture?
2. ___ Did you use adjectives after articles and before nouns?
3. ___ Did you use the verb be before adjectives and nouns?
4. ___ Did you capitalize the first letter of each sentence and put end punctuation at the end?

Writing task. Editing a paragraph.

Read the paragraph. Correct the mistakes with adjectives. There are six mistakes.

My most valuable possession is handmade Persian carpet. My parents gave it to me as wedding gift right before I married my husband. This carpet is made of wool and silk. It is rectangular in shape, and it has a gold fringe along the borders. The colours of my carpet are mostly dark red on a cream coloured background, but there are also blue and browns designs woven into it. In the centre of the carpet, a round medallion is decorated with exquisites lines and curves. The carpet is not thick soft, but it is lovely to look at. I keep it in my living room because it reminds me of my parents wonderful, and the country beautiful where it was made.

Writing task . Events in the story.

Read the following story and for questions 1 to 3, choose the correct answer.

Last night, I was walking (walk) home when I saw (see) a car running very fast towards a red light. I looked (look) at the driver and I could see that he was talking (talk) on his phone. He didn't stop (not stop) at the traffic light, and another car crashed (crash) into him and killed (kill) him. When the police arrived they asked me what had happened (happen) and I told (tell) them that the driver hadn't seen (not see) the traffic light because he was on his phone.

1. Which of the following is the main event of this story?
 - a. I saw a car
 - b. I looked at the driver
 - c. He didn't stop at the traffic light
 - d. The cars crashed and he died
 - e. I told the police about the accident
2. Which of the following events happened before the main event of the story?
 - a. I saw a car
 - b. I looked at the driver
 - c. He didn't stop at the traffic light
 - d. The cars crashed and he died
 - e. I told the police about the accident

3. Which of the following events happened after the main event of the story?

- a. I saw a car
- b. I looked at the driver
- c. He didn't stop at the traffic light
- d. The cars crashed and he died
- e. I told the police about the accident

(Answers: 1. d; 2. a, b, c; 3. e)

Writing task. Narrative tenses.

Read the following story and for questions 1 to 4, choose the correct answer. You can choose each verb form only once.

Last night, I was walking (walk) home when I saw (see) a car running very fast towards a red light. I looked (look) at the driver and I could see that he was talking (talk) on his phone. He didn't stop (not stop) at the traffic light, and another car crashed (crash) into him and killed (kill) him. When the police arrived they asked me what had happened (happen) and I told (tell) them that the driver hadn't seen (not see) the traffic light because he was on phone.

1. Which of the highlighted verbs are used to describe the events of the story in chronological order?

2. Which of the highlighted verbs are used to describe events that happened earlier in the past (before the main event)?

3. Which verbs are used to set the scene?

4. Which verbs are used to describe actions or situations that were in progress (not finished) at a certain point in the story?

- a. was walking
- b. saw
- c. looked
- d. was talking
- e. didn't stop

- f. crashed
- g. killed
- h. had happened
- i. told
- j. hadn't seen

(Answers: 1. b, c, e,f ,i; 2.h, j ; 3 a; 4. d)

Writing task. Narrative tenses.

Fill in the gaps with the most appropriate narrative tenses of the verbs in brackets: past simple, past continuous, past perfect simple or past perfect continuous.

Many years ago, I 1 (travel) along Central America with a friend. We 2 (travel) across Honduras for a couple of days when we 3 (arrive) at the border with Nicaragua. When we 4 (show) our passports to the border officers, they 5 (tell) us that in order to cross the border we had to pay some money; it wasn't much, maybe a couple of dollars.

"What?" I said. I couldn't believe it. We didn't have any money, because we 6 (see) any banks in the few villages we 7 (visit) along the way. We had a credit card, but it was Sunday and the banks were closed, so we couldn't take out any money in the nearby villages. We 8 (beg) the officers to let us cross, but they just wanted to get their four dollars and they didn't care if we had to stay there the whole weekend.

We 9 (stand) there, next to the officers, when an old man dressed in very old and dirty clothes 10 (say), "I'll pay the taxes for these two young men." We were amazed. That man looked very poor, the kind of person for whom 4 dollars could be a big deal. "We don't know how to thank you," I said. And he replied, "A la mano que da, nunca le falta de nada", which means something like 'A giving hand never goes empty'.

(Answers: 1. was travelling; 2. Had been travelling; 3. Arrived; 4. Showed; 5. Told; 6. Hadn't seen; 7. Had visited; 8. Begged; 9. Were standing; 10. Said)

Writing task 18. Arrange the following sentences into a meaningful paragraph.

Paragraph 1.

1. The coconuts are usually picked before they are quite ripe, to stop them from falling to the ground or into the water.

2. Like this, in a series of jerks, first, feet and then by hands, he goes right to the top of the tree taking the rope with him.
3. First, he fastens a strong piece of rope around his ankles then he puts his hands around the smooth tree trunk and grips its lower part with his bare feet.
4. It is exciting to watch him climbing.
5. To pick them, a man climbs up the tree, taking with him only a very sharp knife and a little coil of rope.
6. When he is ready to start, he gives a jerk and moves his feet higher up the trunks then another jerk and moves his hands.

Answers: 1-5-4-3-6-2

Writing task. Arrange the following sentences into a meaningful paragraph.

Paragraph 2.

1. Suddenly, I felt the plane going bumpy
2. The impact started low, but it gradually became terrible.
3. Everything shook. The passengers started to scream in fear,
4. I heard my dad was praying while mum tried to shooter me.
5. It was the beginning of July when my parents and I were in a plane heading home from our vacation. 6. Fortunately, our plane landed safely at the airport. I thanked God for us.
7. I hold my parent's hands.
8. While listening the announcement, I was looking outside through the window and saw how dark the sky was.
9. It was raining heavily and lighting sparked here and there.
10. A crew member announced to the passengers that we were going to land in the airport in a few minutes.

Answers: 5-10-8-9-1-2-3-4-7-6

Типові завдання для підготовки до поточних тестів з аудіювання

Students of all levels are supposed to develop the following listening skills for each module:

- Listening for gist

Listening for gist involves general thematic understanding, without any focus on specific details or discrete information. It is one among many types of listening and aims to answer primary questions related to an aural text's central theme, topic, and purpose. Since listening for gist does not require listeners to collect specific details or answer questions about them, this process does not involve focused or intense attention.

- Listening for specific information. Detailed comprehension questions. The students are then told what they should listen for the first time they hear the recording. Gist questions should not rely on detailed comprehension, as that is a different kind of understanding, but should be tasks that keep them listening for the whole text. It is therefore best if each question is answered in several parts of the text, e.g. "Is the man generally happy or unhappy with the hotel?" or "What is the woman's purpose?"

In general the following types of questions in the Listening section can be singled out:

	Task type
1	True/False
2	True/False/Not given or Does not say
3	Gap filling

4	Matching
5	Multiple choices
6	Sentence completion.
7	Correcting wrong information
8	Putting events in order
9	Short answers to questions
10	Note-taking
11	Labelling pictures or diagrams
12	Form, note, table, flow-chart, summary completion

Topic 1. My Family and I. Intermediate level B1

Listening Task .Listen to the speakers talking about important people in their lives. Complete the gaps with a word from the box.

childhood friend	brother	best friend	next-door
neighbor	boyfriend		

1. Speaker A is talking about her _____ .
2. Speaker B is talking about his _____ .
3. Speaker C is talking about her _____ .
4. Speaker D is talking about his _____ .
5. Speaker E is talking about her _____ .

Listening Task. Listen to the speakers talking about important people in their lives. Decide if the following statements are *True* or *False*.

1. A – Her next-door neighbour also worked with her mum.
2. A – Her next-door neighbour has a healthier lifestyle now.
3. B – He didn't see his brother after he went to university.
4. B – He supports the same football team as his brother.
5. C – She and her friend argued about a boy.
6. C – She is going to go to the same university as her friend.
7. D – He didn't have much in common with his friend when they were young.
8. E – She didn't like the look of her boyfriend at first.

Topic 2. Character and Personality. Appearance and Clothes. Elementary A2.

Listening Task. Listen to the conversation. Do this exercise while you listen. Circle the best word to complete these sentences.

1. Aurelia is asking about Hannah's boyfriend / brother / friend.
2. Hannah's brother, Jem, has long, brown hair / a girlfriend / a twin sister.

3. Hannah has one brother / two brothers / a brother and a sister.
4. Alex and Jem look different / look the same / have the same hair but different eyes

Listening Task. Listen to the conversation. Do this exercise while you listen.
Complete the gaps with the correct word.

1. That? Er, that's my _____, Jem.
2. And that's his girlfriend, Lucy. The _____ girl with the _____, _____ hair.
3. Alex and Jem are _____. They're both _____.
4. They're exactly the same! They're both _____ and _____.
5. They've both got _____, _____ hair, _____ eyes and _____ ears!
6. They're not big. I think they're _____!
7. And, has Alex got a _____?

Topic 2. Character and Personality. Appearance and Clothes. Intermediate B1

Listening Task. Listen to the speakers describing their favourite things. Match the speakers with their favourite things. Write a – e next to the numbers 1 – 5.

- | | | |
|--------|-----------|--------------------|
| 1..... | Speaker A | a. a tablet |
| | | a sewing |
| 2..... | Speaker B | b. machine |
| 3..... | Speaker C | c. a scooter |
| 4..... | Speaker D | d. a set of knives |

5..... Speaker E

e. a cat

Listening Task. Listen to the speakers describing their favourite things. Do this exercise while you listen. Write the word to fill the gaps.

1. My favourite thing has to be my new tablet. It's really light and quite _____, so I take it with me everywhere. I'm always writing to friends and it's big enough to do college work on it too. It takes really good _____, and I play games and listen to _____ on it as well, of course. I often download _____ onto it, and watch them in _____. My mum says I'm _____, because I'm always on it. I even read things on it at breakfast time. I'm not allowed to at _____ time, though. I have to be _____ and talk to people then. "Welcome back to real life," my mum says.
2. My favourite thing? Does my _____ count as a thing? She's not really a thing, but anyway. She's a really _____ little cat. I've had her since she was _____ months old. You know how some cats are really _____ and hardly talk to you? I know cats don't really talk, but you know what I mean. Well, she's not like that at all. She's really _____ and comes up to me as soon as I get home, purring away like mad. She makes a lot of _____ for a tiny thing. She loves being stroked and comes and curls up next to me when I'm on the _____. She's great _____.
3. My new scooter! It's quite small, but _____, and just what I needed for getting around the _____. I used to have quite a long walk to the _____, then a longish walk at the other end to get to _____. But now I can just whiz there on my _____. And there's no problem parking, there's always _____ for it. You have to be _____ with the cars and _____ – they don't always see you – and when it rains the surface of the road is _____, it gets really slippery. But in general it's perfect for me, and I can fit a _____ on the back too – I've got an extra _____ for a friend. It's great. Riding along makes me feel so free.

This might sound a bit old-fashioned, but my sewing _____ is my favourite thing. I'm studying _____ and love making things, as well as designing them. I also love _____ myself and often buy second-hand clothes – everyone loves the “vintage” _____ at the moment – and then I adapt them to my _____. It's much easier using a machine to do that than doing it by _____. I do alterations for my mum and my sister too. If I don't make it as a _____, I suppose I can always set up my own alterations and customising _____. Customising clothes, by taking things off and adding things on, is actually very _____, so I wouldn't mind that.

My set of Japanese knives. That sounds a bit sinister, doesn't it, but I'm not a _____ or anything. They're chef's knives and the best ones come from _____. Cooking is my new hobby. I got into it when I started watching Masterchef on TV. Then I went to an evening _____ for beginners, and I haven't looked back since. I try and have a _____ for between four and eight _____ every two or three _____. That gives me something to work towards and I always do new _____ so they can try them out and give me feedback. It's quite an

CURRENT THEMATIC TESTS. Test tasks assessing listening skills.

“Four commonly identified types of listening performance are:

1. Intensive. Listening for perception of the components (phonemes, words, intonation, discourse markers, etc.) of a larger stretch of language.
2. Responsive. Listening to a relatively short stretch of language (a greeting, question, command, comprehension check, etc.) in order to make an equally short response.
3. Selective. Processing stretches of discourse such as short monologues- to comprehend designated information in a context of longer stretches of spoken

language. Assessment tasks in selective listening could ask students, for example, to listen for names, numbers, directions, or certain facts and events.

4. Extensive. Listening to develop a top-down, global understanding of spoken language. It ranges from listening to a lengthy lecture to listening to a conversation and deriving a comprehensive message or purpose. Listening for gist, for the main idea, and making inferences are all part of extensive listening.”

Students of all levels are supposed to develop the following listening skills for each module:

- Listening for gist

Listening for gist involves general thematic understanding, without any focus on specific details or discrete information. It is one among many types of listening and aims to answer primary questions related to an aural text’s central theme, topic, and purpose. Since listening for gist does not require listeners to collect specific details or answer questions about them, this process does not involve focused or intense attention.

- Listening for specific information. **Detailed comprehension questions.** The students are then told what they should listen for the first time they hear the recording. Gist questions should not rely on detailed comprehension, as that is a different kind of understanding, but should be tasks that keep them listening for the whole text. It is therefore best if each question is answered in several parts of the text, e.g. “Is the man generally happy or unhappy with the hotel?” or “What is the woman’s purpose?”

In general the following types of questions in the Listening section can be singled out:

	Task type
1	True/False
2	True/False/Not given or Does not say
3	Gap filling
4	Matching
5	Multiple choices
6	Sentence completion.
7	Correcting wrong information
8	Putting events in order
9	Short answers to questions
10	Note-taking
11	Labelling pictures or diagrams
12	Form, note, table, flow-chart, summary completion

Listening tasks for students of different levels

Module 1. My Family and I. Intermediate level B1

Listening Task .Listen to the speakers talking about important people in their lives. Complete the gaps with a word from the box.

childhood friend	brother	best friend	next-door
neighbor	boyfriend		

1. Speaker A is talking about her _____ .
2. Speaker B is talking about his _____ .
3. Speaker C is talking about her _____ .
4. Speaker D is talking about his _____ .
5. Speaker E is talking about her _____ .

Listening Task. Listen to the speakers talking about important people in their lives. Decide if the following statements are *True* or *False*.

1. A – Her next-door neighbour also worked with her mum.
2. A – Her next-door neighbour has a healthier lifestyle now.
3. B – He didn't see his brother after he went to university.
4. B – He supports the same football team as his brother.
5. C – She and her friend argued about a boy.
6. C – She is going to go to the same university as her friend.
7. D – He didn't have much in common with his friend when they were young.

8. E – She didn't like the look of her boyfriend at first.

Module 2. Character and Personality. Appearance and Clothes. Elementary A2.

Listening Task. Listen to the conversation. **Do this exercise while you listen.** Circle the best word to complete these sentences.

1. Aurelia is asking about Hannah's boyfriend / brother / friend.
2. Hannah's brother, Jem, has _____ long,
brown hair / a girlfriend / a twin sister.
3. Hannah has one brother / two brothers / a brother and a sister.
4. Alex and Jem look different / look the same / have the same hair but different eyes

Listening Task. Listen to the conversation. **Do this exercise while you listen.**
Complete the gaps with the correct word.

1. That? Er, that's my _____, Jem.
2. And that's his girlfriend, Lucy. The _____ girl with the _____,
_____ hair.
3. Alex and Jem are _____. They're both
_____.
4. They're exactly the same! They're both _____ and
_____.
5. They've both got _____, _____ hair, _____ eyes
and _____ ears!

6. They're not big. I think they're _____!

7. And, has Alex got a _____?

Module 2. Character and Personality. Appearance and Clothes. Intermediate B1

Listening Task. Listen to the speakers describing their favourite things. Match the speakers with their favourite things. Write a – e next to the numbers 1 – 5.

- | | | |
|--------|-----------|--------------------|
| 1..... | Speaker A | a. a tablet |
| | | a sewing |
| 2..... | Speaker B | b. machine |
| 3..... | Speaker C | c. a scooter |
| 4..... | Speaker D | d. a set of knives |
| 5..... | Speaker E | e. a cat |

Listening Task. Listen to the speakers describing their favourite things. Do this exercise while you listen. Write the word to fill the gaps.

1. My favourite thing has to be my new tablet. It's really light and quite _____, so I take it with me everywhere. I'm always writing to friends and it's big enough to do college work on it too. It takes really good _____, and I play games and listen to _____ on it as well, of course. I often download _____ onto it, and watch them in _____. My mum says I'm _____, because I'm always on it. I even read things on it at breakfast time. I'm not allowed to at _____ time, though. I have to be _____ and talk to people then. "Welcome back to real life," my mum says.
2. My favourite thing? Does my _____ count as a thing? She's not really a thing, but anyway. She's a really _____ little cat. I've had her since she

was _____ months old. You know how some cats are really _____ and hardly talk to you? I know cats don't really talk, but you know what I mean. Well, she's not like that at all. She's really _____ and comes up to me as soon as I get home, purring away like mad. She makes a lot of _____ for a tiny thing. She loves being stroked and comes and curls up next to me when I'm on the _____. She's great _____.

3. My new scooter! It's quite small, but _____, and just what I needed for getting around the _____. I used to have quite a long walk to the _____, then a longish walk at the other end to get to _____. But now I can just whiz there on my _____. And there's no problem parking, there's always _____ for it. You have to be _____ with the cars and _____ – they don't always see you – and when it rains the surface of the road is _____, it gets really slippery. But in general it's perfect for me, and I can fit a _____ on the back too – I've got an extra _____ for a friend. It's great. Riding along makes me feel so free.

This might sound a bit old-fashioned, but my sewing _____ is my favourite thing. I'm studying _____ and love making things, as well as designing them. I also love _____ myself and often buy second-hand clothes – everyone loves the “vintage” _____ at the moment – and then I adapt them to my _____. It's much easier using a machine to do that than doing it by _____. I do alterations for my mum and my sister too. If I don't make it as a _____, I suppose I can always set up my own alterations and customising _____. Customising clothes, by taking things off and adding things on, is actually very _____, so I wouldn't mind that.

My set of Japanese knives. That sounds a bit sinister, doesn't it, but I'm not a _____ or anything. They're chef's knives and the best ones come from _____. Cooking is my new hobby. I got into it when I started watching Masterchef on TV. Then I went to an evening _____ for beginners, and I

haven't looked back since. I try and have a _____ for between four and eight _____ every two or three _____. That gives me something to work towards and I always do new _____ so they can try them out and give me feedback. It's quite an

Topic2. Character and Personality. Appearance and Clothes. Elementary A2.

Listening Task. Listen to the conversation between a customer and a shop assistant. Do this exercise while you listen. Circle *Shop assistant* or *Customer* for these sentences.

<i>Shop assistant</i>	Is it OK?	<i>Customer</i>
<i>Shop assistant</i>	And in purple?	<i>Customer</i>
<i>Shop assistant</i>	Would you like to pay with credit card or with cash?	<i>Customer</i>
<i>Shop assistant</i>	Can I help you?	<i>Customer</i>
<i>Shop assistant</i>	Yes, have you got this T-shirt in other colours?	<i>Customer</i>
<i>Shop assistant</i>	Can I try it on?	<i>Customer</i>
<i>Shop assistant</i>	What size do you want?	<i>Customer</i>

Listening Task. Listen to the conversation between a customer and a shop assistant. Do this exercise while you listen.

1. What size T-shirt does the customer want? _____
2. Does the shop have a medium size purple T-shirt? _____

3. What colour T-shirt does the customer try on? _____
4. Does the customer buy the red T-shirt? _____
5. How much does it cost? _____
6. Does the customer pay by credit card or with cash? _____

Topic 3. Food. Advanced C1.

Listening Task. Listen to five teenagers talking about becoming vegetarian or vegan. Match the sentences to the speakers and write a–h next to the numbers 1–8.

- | | | |
|--------|-----------|--|
| 1..... | | Is vegetarian because they were influenced by a |
| . | Speaker 1 | a. famous person. |
| 2..... | | |
| . | Speaker 2 | b. Became vegetarian because of their family. |
| 3..... | | |
| . | Speaker 3 | c. Is vegetarian for health reasons. |
| 4..... | | |
| . | Speaker 4 | d. Is vegetarian because they dislike meat. |
| 5..... | | |
| . | Speaker 5 | e. Is vegan because they follow social media trends. |
| 6..... | | |
| . | Not said | f. Is vegan for ethical reasons. |
| 7..... | | |
| . | Not said | g. Is vegan for health reasons. |
| 8..... | | |
| . | Not said | h. Is vegan because they love vegetables. |

Listening Task. Listen to five teenagers talking about becoming vegetarian or vegan. Circle the best answer to these questions.

1. Speaker 1 says she has noticed an improvement in ...
 - a. her energy levels.
 - b. her physical appearance.
 - c. her school marks.
2. Speaker 1 doesn't cook because ...
 - a. she needs to study instead.
 - b. her family eat a lot of takeaways.
 - c. her mum enjoys doing it.
3. Speaker 2 says there are ...
 - a. 5,000 vegans in the UK.
 - b. 500,000 vegans in the UK.
 - c. 1,000,000 vegans in the UK.
4. Some of speaker 2's schoolmates ...
 - a. are unsupportive.
 - b. are also vegans.
 - c. have changed their opinion on veganism.
5. Speaker 3 ...
 - a. is not strict about eating meat.
 - b. likes fruit but not vegetables.
 - c. doesn't eat enough nutritious food.
6. Speaker 3 makes ...
 - a. no effort to eat healthily.
 - b. some effort to eat healthily.
 - c. a lot of effort to eat healthily.
7. Speaker 4 found it most difficult to be a young vegetarian ...
 - a. at home.
 - b. at social events.

- c. when people at school found out.
8. Since leaving home, speaker 4 ...
- a. eats a less varied diet.
 - b. is not so strict about being vegetarian.
 - c. finds it easier to be vegetarian.
9. Speaker 5 disagrees with ...
- a. eating any living thing.
 - b. the treatment of animals by the food industry.
 - c. cruelty to intelligent creatures like cows
10. For speaker 5, the downside of vegan food is ...
- a. the time spent on preparation.
 - b. the lack of variety.
 - c. the texture

Topic 4. Health. Beginner A1

Listening Task. Listen to the radio interview. Write *True* or *False* for these sentences.

- 1. The guest in the studio is a teacher.
- 2. Some people can sleep well with a television on.
- 3. It is bad to think a lot before going to bed.
- 4. It is good to play video games before bed.
- 5. It is good to turn your mobile off when you go to sleep.
- 6. It is bad to play loud music while you sleep.

Listening Task. Listen to the radio interview. Complete the sentences with a word from the box.

Earlier in the evening	Welcome	Turn off	useful
advice	great to be here	down low	

1. _____ to the show, Doctor Baker.
2. Thank you. It's _____. Let's start with tip one.
3. Do your hardest homework _____.
4. _____ your mobile when you go to bed.
5. Play music if you like. But turn the sound _____.
6. That is very _____ for our young listeners.

Topic 4. Health. Advanced C1

Listening Task. Listen to the talk about how getting more sleep can help you achieve better exam results. Write a number (1–7) to put the things Professor Manson talks about in the order that you hear them.

1. When memory consolidation takes place. _____
2. How the things we learn become part of our long-term memory. _____
3. The ideal amount of sleep at each stage of life. _____
4. The average time students in the class sleep. _____
5. Conditions that improve memory consolidation. _____
6. A personal memory from the past. _____
7. Reasons why the human body needs sleep. _____

Listening Task. Listen to the talk about how getting more sleep can help you achieve better exam results. Complete the sentences with between one and three words.

1. Professor Manson remembers having lots of exams and assignments at school but didn't _____ her revision time very well.
2. Revising for an exam the night before can help _____ but a good night's sleep is even better.
3. There is a clear link between _____.
4. Most students in the class sleep between _____ hours, whereas the recommended amount for 14- to 17-year-olds is more.
5. Sleep helps the body regulate its vital functions and also gives the _____ a chance to restructure information.
6. Memory _____ is when information passes from our short-term to long-term memories via the hippocampus.
7. Memory consolidation is improved by _____ information regularly.
8. Memory consolidation takes place during stages of _____ sleep.

Topic 4. Health. Intermediate B1

Listening Task. Listen to the conversation about the human body. Do this exercise while you listen. Circle the best option to complete these sentences.

1. Only about one tenth of the cells in your body are
a. alive. b. really you. c. bacteria.
2. Bacteria are mostly ...
a. really helpful. b. bad for humans. c. neither good or bad.
3. Animals need bacteria to ...
a. fight diseases. b. provide energy. c. digest food.
4. You have ... cells in your body.
a. 7 million b. 7 trillion c. 7 octillion
5. Most of the atoms are ...
a. tiny cubes. b. not used. c. empty space.
6. You probably have mites in your ...
a. hair. b. ears. c. eyelashes.
7. Mites are very small creatures that are about ...

- a. 3 millimeters long b. a third of a millimeter long c. 0.03 millimetres long

8. Mites eat ...

- a. dead skin. b. your eyelashes. c. tiny insects.

Listening Task. Listen to the conversation about the human body. Do this exercise while you listen. Complete the sentences with a word or words.

1. Only one tenth of the cells in your body are really you. The rest are _____.
2. An experiment found that animals that did not have bacteria _____ or had to have a special diet.
3. There are _____ octillion cells in the human body.
4. Most of the atoms in the human body are just empty _____.
5. Without the empty space, you could fit your body inside a box measuring _____ of a centimetre either side.
6. You would be much too small to _____.
7. Mites are really small creatures, like _____.
8. They live in eyelashes and _____.
9. Only about _____ per cent of people have mites.
10. Mites eat dead _____.

Module 4. Health. Advanced C1.

Listening Task. Listen to the classroom conversation about the benefits of sport.

Which benefits of doing sport are mentioned? Tick (✓) seven

.....	reduced risk of diabetes
.....	lower blood pressure

.....	improved muscle tone
.....	stronger heart and lungs
.....	stronger bones
.....	increased feeling of calm and tranquillity
.....	improved mood
.....	improved concentration
.....	increased motivation
.....	makes people less competitive
.....	improved communication and negotiation skills

Listening Task . Listen to five teenagers talking about becoming vegetarian or vegan.
Write *True* or *False* for these sentences.

1. ___The class have already talked about at least three of the physical effects sport has on the human body.
2. ___Doing sport can slow down the production of chemicals in the brain that make us feel good.
3. ___There are no real benefits associated with doing individual sport.
4. ___Swimmers or tennis players are responsible for their own achievements.
5. ___Being part of a team requires you to practise more regularly.

6. __Collaborating with other members is essential for a team to be successful.
7. __The skills you learn in a team sport are transferable to everyday life.
8. __It doesn't matter which sport you choose, as long as you're good at it.

TAPESCRIPTS

Topic 1. My Family and I. Intermediate level B1

Transcript for Important people

A (Girl)

She lives next door and she's always been really important in my life. When we were little and my mum

was working she used to look after us. She'd tell us stories about her childhood. It was like listening to fairy

stories, life was so different when she was a child. In her kitchen she used to keep a special dish with

sweets for us, and she was always baking cakes and pies. Now she doesn't bake so much. She's started

eating more healthily in her old age, salads and vegetables and things. It's funny how she's changed. She

also goes to this special gym class for old people, it's amazing. I don't see her so often now, but she's

always the same person however much her lifestyle changes.

B (Boy)

He's four years older than me and that seemed like a huge amount when we were children. When we were

at the same school we'd never talk to each other during school hours. But now we're older it's a lot better,

although I'll always be the little one, and that's annoying sometimes. He's taken me to rock concerts that I

wouldn't have gone to otherwise and when he was at uni I went to stay with him sometimes. That was

really cool. It was great to see what real student life was like when I was still at school. Now that he's

working he's really busy, but we still hang out sometimes. We go to football matches together because we

both support our home team. It's always good to see him.

C (Girl)

We've known each other since we were five and we've always got on really well. Well, apart from that time

when we fell out because we both liked the same boy. But he went off with Heather Jenkins, so we made

friends again quite quickly! We both like the same kind of music and going dancing at the weekend, and

when we were younger we went out on our bikes together. At school we're good at different things. I'm

good at languages and Laura's good at maths. That's good though – it means that we can help each other

with our homework. Next year I'm probably going to study in London and she's going to Manchester, but

I'm sure our relationship won't change.

D (Boy)

His family moved in just a few houses down from us when I was about ten, and I still remember how

excited I felt when I found out there was another boy on the street. I'd been the only boy, you see. The

others were all girls. We were good friends from the beginning because we were into the same things:

computers and football, mostly. But we had quite a few of the same hobbies for a while. I remember

making lots of models of aeroplanes one year. Another year we took up fishing. We had all the equipment

and everything and we'd spend ages down by the river. I never go fishing now. His family moved away a

couple of years ago. We're still friends on Facebook but we don't really have much contact.

E (Girl)

I can remember all the details of when we met. I was wearing a red dress and I'd just had my hair cut. I can

even remember what music was playing the first time I saw him. I knew he was special from the beginning,

and I was right. We've been together ever since. Well, it's only been eighteen months, and some people

say that isn't very long, but it seems like ages to me. We've got such similar personalities and so much in

common. I'm sure we'll stay together forever.

www.britishcouncil.org/learnenglishteens

Topic 2. Character and Personality. Appearance and Clothes. Elementary A2.

Transcript for Describing people.

Aurelia: Who's that boy over there, Hannah?

Hannah: That? Er, that's my brother, Jem.

Aurelia: Your brother?

Hannah: Yes, and that's his girlfriend, Lucy. The pretty girl with the long, brown hair.

Aurelia: Oh, right. So, you've got a brother?

Hannah: No, I've got two brothers. Jem and Alex.

Aurelia: Really? ... And ... how old is Alex?

Hannah: Alex and Jem are twins, they're both 15.

Aurelia: 15, mmm ... and does Alex look like Jem?

Hannah: They're exactly the same! They're both tall and thin. They've both got short, brown hair,

green eyes and big ears!

Aurelia: They're not big. I think they're cute. And ... has Alex got a girlfriend?

www.britishcouncil.org/learnenglishteens

Topic 2. Character and Personality. Appearance and Clothes. Intermediate B1

Transcript for My favourite things

A (boy)

My favourite thing has to be my new tablet. It's really light and quite small, so I take it with me everywhere.

I'm always writing messages to friends and it's big enough to do college work on it too. It takes really good photos, and I play games and listen to music on it as well, of course. I often download films onto it and watch them in bed. My mum says I'm addicted, because I'm always on it. I even read things on it at breakfast time. I'm not allowed to at dinner time, though. I have to be polite and talk to people then. "Welcome back to real life," my mum says.

B (girl)

My favourite thing? Does my cat count as a thing? She's not really a thing, but anyway. She's a really beautiful little cat. I've had her since she was four months old. You know how some cats are really independent and hardly talk to you? I know cats don't really talk, but you know what I mean. Well, she's not like that at all. She's really affectionate and comes up to me as soon as I get home, purring away like mad.

She makes a lot of noise for a tiny thing. She loves being stroked and comes and curls up next to me when I'm on the sofa. She's great company.

C (boy)

My new scooter! It's quite small, but fun, and just what I needed for getting around the city. I used to have quite a long walk to the metro, then a longish walk at the other end to get to college. But now I can just whiz there on my scooter. And there's no

problem parking, there's always space for it. You have to be careful with the cars and lorries – they don't always see you – and when it rains the surface of the road is terrible, it gets really slippery. But in general it's perfect for me, and I can fit a friend on the back too – I've got an extra helmet for a friend. It's great. Riding along makes me feel so free.

D (girl)

This might sound a bit old-fashioned, but my sewing machine is my favourite thing. I'm studying fashion and love making things, as well as designing them. I also love clothes myself and often buy second-hand clothes – everyone loves the “vintage” look at the moment – and then I adapt them to my size. It's much easier using a machine to do that than doing it by hand. I do alterations for my mum and my sister too. If I don't make it as a designer, I suppose I can always set up my own alterations and customising business.

Customising clothes, by taking things off and adding things on, is actually very creative, so I wouldn't mind that.

E (boy)

My set of Japanese knives. That sounds a bit sinister, doesn't it, but I'm not a murderer or anything.

They're chef's knives and the best ones come from Japan. Cooking is my new hobby. I got into it when I started watching Masterchef on TV. Then I went to an evening class for beginners, and I haven't looked back since. I try and have a dinner for between four and eight friends every two or three weeks. That gives me something to work towards and I always do new dishes so they can try them out and give me feedback. It's quite an expensive hobby if you use good ingredients, but now my friends help towards the cost. They still get a good meal for a very low price.

www.britishcouncil.org/learnenglishteens

Topic 2. Character and Personality. Appearance and Clothes. Elementary A2.

Transcript for Shopping for clothes.

Shop assistant: Can I help you?

Customer: Yes, have you got this T-shirt in other colours?

Shop assistant: We've got it in white, black, red and purple. What size do you want?

Customer: Medium.

Shop assistant: OK, in medium we've got black and red.

Customer: And in purple?

Shop assistant: No, just black and red.

Customer: OK, red. Can I try it on?

Shop assistant: Yes, of course. The changing rooms are over there.

Shop assistant: Is it OK?

Customer: Yes, I'll take it.

Shop assistant: That's £10.95. Would you like to pay by credit card or with cash?

Customer: Cash please. Here's twenty.

Shop assistant: OK, thanks, that's nine pounds, 5p change and here's your receipt.

Customer: Thanks. Bye.

www.britishcouncil.org/learnenglishteens

Topic 3. Food. Advanced C1.

Transcript for Teens going veggie

Speaker 1: I switched to vegetarianism two years ago because I read an article about all the health benefits – best decision I’ve ever made. I feel so much healthier now. My skin is really good and my hair is much shinier. You have to be super-careful though that you still get all the nutrients you need in your diet. The main problem for me is that I’m the only vegetarian in the family, and the others want to eat meat and fish. So sometimes it’s a bit of a pain for my mum, because she’s the one who does most of the cooking. She usually cooks for the rest of the family, then throws something together quickly just for me. She says I should learn to cook for myself, but I’ve got so much homework at the moment ... OK, I am a bit lazy about cooking. I’m going to have to get my act together or I’ll be condemned to a diet of salads and omelettes, which I like, but if that’s all you’re eating, it’s pretty boring.

Speaker 2: Did you know that there are about half a million vegans in the UK? That’s people who don’t eat any animal products at all. They reckon the number is growing because of teenagers on social media – like me! That’s where I got links to videos which convinced me that it’s the best option for animals, our planet and my health. I did a lot of research into what kinds of things to eat before I changed my diet. It’s really easy to find vegans online who’ll answer questions and give you advice. I’ve been given lots of useful tips, like you can eat chickpeas and spinach for iron — you know, to make up for the iron you’d get from meat in a conventional diet. I still really miss fried eggs and normal chocolate — oops, I mean non vegan chocolate. My family have been supportive about the change, but I get teased a bit at school. Some people think that being a vegan is weird. Luckily I’ve got a lot of friends who tell them it’s cool.

Speaker 3: I gave up eating meat a couple of years ago because at the time I was following a celebrity who was a veggie. Stupid reason, I know, but you see beautiful, glamorous people on Instagram and you want their lifestyle, so I became a vegetarian. I don’t miss meat but I still eat fish sometimes, which sort of isn’t really allowed. My main problem is that I’m not too keen on vegetables. My dad finds that hilarious. He’s always going, 'How can you be a vegetarian if you don’t like

vegetables?' I do like chips, though, and tomato ketchup – they're made from vegetables, aren't they? I don't eat that much fruit either, apart from bananas. Anyway, but because my diet is a little on the unhealthy side, I take multivitamins every day. I also try and avoid rubbish like fizzy drinks and sweets. I don't think my diet's so bad. I feel pretty healthy.

Speaker 4: My whole family is vegetarian, so if you're brought up that way it seems perfectly normal. My parents are both good cooks and we had a very varied diet. We ate lots of international dishes: Italian, Indian, Middle Eastern and so on. I never really missed meat or fish, except when I went out with friends. When I was young I remember lots of birthday parties in hamburger places – that was a bit tricky! When you're young you never like being different.

But later, quite a few people in my class at school became vegetarian, so I was no longer the odd one out. Anyway, now I've left home, I keep having lapses. I wouldn't admit it at first, but I have tried meat a couple of times and I'm getting to really like fish. I feel awful sometimes, but I love food and I want to experiment with everything. I haven't told my mum and dad – they'd be shocked!

Speaker 5: My main reason for becoming vegan was that I can't stand the way we treat animals – most farms are run in such an inhumane way. I refuse to support factory farming. The treatment of hens is horrific, not to mention what they do to cows. So now I don't eat any animal products – no meat, obviously, but no eggs, milk or cheese either. And I don't eat fish, of course. When I first started to be a vegan, I found I was getting tired all the time, so I went to see a nutritionist and she said I wasn't getting enough protein. Now I'm a lot more careful and I eat lots of different nuts and seeds, and pulses – you know, dried beans, chickpeas and lentils. It's a bit time-consuming, buying and cooking special things, but now I feel really good. My family think I'm a bit weird, but they're gradually coming round to my lentil and rice specials!

www.britishcouncil.org/learnenglishteens

Topic 4. Health. Beginner A1

Transcript for A good night's sleep

Host: At exam time it is important to sleep well. Today we have Doctor Baker with us in the studio and he is going to give us five top tips for getting a good night's sleep. Welcome to the show, Doctor Baker.

Dr Baker: Thank you. It's great to be here. Let's start with tip one. Don't go to bed with the television on. Some people think they can sleep well with the TV on, but the noise and lights mean you don't really sleep well, so turn it off!

Tip two: Don't think too much before bedtime. Do your hardest homework earlier in the evening. Do easier homework later. If your brain is too busy and full of ideas it takes longer to get to sleep.

Tip three: Don't play video games for an hour before you go to sleep. They also make your brain too busy and active.

Tip four: Turn off your cell phone when you go to bed. What is so important that it can't wait until the morning? If possible, leave your phone in another room.

Tip five: Play music if you like. But don't play it too loud. Turn the sound down low.

Host: Thank you, Doctor. That is very useful advice for our young listeners.

www.britishcouncil.org/learnenglishteens

Topic 4. Health. Advanced C1

Transcript for Sleeping for exam success

Teacher: Good afternoon. So we're fast approaching exam season and I can already see a lot of tired faces here in front of me. Well, today we are lucky enough to have Professor Manson from the University of Denton talk to us about how sleep can help

us pass those all-important exams. So without any further ado, I'd like you to give a big round of applause and stay wide awake for Professor Denton.

Professor: Good afternoon. Looking around this room now takes me back to when I was your age and life seemed to be a never-ending chain of exams and assignments. At that time, organisation was not my forte and too often I found myself up all hours of the night before an exam cramming every last piece of information I could in an attempt to remember something. Does that sound familiar to any of you? Can I just see a show of hands how many of you this term have had no more than 3 or 4 hours' sleep before an exam? OK, so that's a clear majority and it has to be said that last-minute revision can do wonders for the short-term memory, but what is, in fact, even more beneficial is a good night's sleep. So, I'd like to explain to you now, especially you all-night crammers, the link between sleep and memory and how a good night's kip can improve your exam results. Now, could everyone take a minute to work out, on average, how many hours' sleep they get every night. Can I see a show of hands for more than 10 hours? OK, none of you, how about between 8 and 10 hours? A handful of you. OK, so what about between 6 and 8 hours?

Right, that's a popular option. And any of you fewer than 6 hours? Mmm ... OK, so you're the guys we most need to worry about.

According to the National Sleep Foundation in Washington, newborn babies need anything between 14 and 17 hours' sleep and this amount gradually decreases the older we get until as adults we need around 7 or 8 hours sleep, but ... you'll be interested to know that the 14 to 17 age group should be aiming for 8 to 10 hours' sleep a night. So you can already see that most of us are not getting enough sleep, and this is something we need to think about. Sleep is essential. The human body simply can't survive without it. End of story. While we're asleep, the body checks that all our vital functions such as growth, circulatory systems and our immune system are in good working order. And while we're snoring away, our brains are very active restructuring information we've collected during the day and consolidating memories. So let me explain memory consolidation. Memory consolidation is what

happens when information is moved from our short-term memory to our long-term memory with the help of a major part of the brain called the hippocampus. This is it folks ... this is the BIG moment when all of those facts and figures that you have crammed into your short-term memory are processed and consolidated in your long-term memory. However, as you're probably aware, we don't always remember everything. One reason we remember certain things better than others relates to the environment or conditions we were in when we originally made the memories. What experts have discovered is, the more emotions that are activated when we make a memory, the more likely we are to consolidate that memory. So, for example, the more interesting or fun you find a biology lesson, the more chance there is of you remembering information from it ... OK, teachers? And not only that ... we actually need to review information again and again after certain periods of time to help the consolidation process, which is why well-planned exam revision timetables are far more effective in the long term than short-term cramming the night before.

And one reason why it's important to get enough hours of sleep is that this process of consolidation happens during certain stages of sleep. So you're probably aware that there are different stages of sleep. The initial stages of sleep are a much lighter type of sleep and it's not until we reach the later stages of deep sleep, what we call 'slow wave sleep' because the brain waves are much slower, that we consolidate our memories. These slow waves help move the information we have collected and stored in the hippocampus to our long-term memory.

So what we have here is enough evidence to conclude that the best way to help you pass your exams is to learn the information in a fun, interesting way, review it regularly, and most importantly, get plenty of good-quality sleep. And before you all drift off into a peaceful slumber, I'd like you to ask any questions you might have. Teacher: Thank you, Professor. OK, any questions?

www.britishcouncil.org/learnenglishteens

Topic 4. Health. Intermediate B1

Transcript for **Amazing facts**

A: Hey, I'm reading this really interesting article about the human body.

B: Yeah? Well, we know all about that from biology lessons.

A: No, we didn't learn much at all at school! They're discovering loads more things all the time.

Really amazing things! Did you know that only about one tenth of the cells in your body are really

you? The rest are bacteria.

B: What? I'm not really me?

A: No, of course you are you, but you also have millions, or trillions, of bacteria in you.

B: Eeeeeuuugh!

A: No, they're mostly really helpful. Someone did an experiment to see if animals can live without

bacteria, and he found that a lot of them died or had to have a special diet. Animals need bacteria to digest food, you see. So we're better off with bacteria.

B: Unless the bacteria are bad.

A: Unless they are bad, but they're nearly all good. Oh yeah, and going back to cells, do you know how many cells you have in your body?

B: Quite a lot, I'd say. A good few.

A: Yeah, but how many?

B: I don't know. I'm not mathematical.

A: 7 octillion! That's 7 plus 27 noughts.

B: I knew it was a lot.

A: OK, that's an amazingly huge number, almost impossible to imagine. But the really weird thing is that most of the atoms are empty space, just air or nothingness. And if you took out the empty space, you could fit your body inside a tiny cube which measures one 500th of a centimetre on either side. That's a box measuring 0.002 of a centimetre on each side. You'd be much too small to see.

B: Mmm, I can imagine that. It sounds like something that would happen in a really bad Hollywood movie. You know, a mad scientist goes: (*funny voice*) 'I'm going to extract all the air from your body'. OK, enough facts for one day.

A: Don't go! One last thing, did you know ...

B: No.

A: Did you know that you probably have mites in your eyelashes?

B: Mites in my eyelashes? What are mites exactly anyway?

A: Yeah, they're very small creatures, like insects, only not insects. They're about a third of a millimetre long, so you can't really see them. These particular mites live in eyelashes and eyebrows.

B: But in mine?

A: Well, maybe not. Only about 50% of people have them, and more older people. So you might not have any. Anyway, they're completely harmless, they just eat dead skin.

B: Yeah, right, harmless. I really would have preferred not to know that.

A: Sorry.

B: I mean, really!

Topic 4. Health. Advanced C1.

Transcript for The benefits of sport

Teacher: Good morning, class

Students' voices: Morning, miss / Morning.

Teacher: So, today we're going to carry on with what we were talking about last class which are the advantages of doing sport on a regular basis. Let's start by seeing how much you remember about the benefits of sport. I'm going to ask you some questions and in your groups I'd like you to answer them. OK, so the first question is, can you remember three of the specific physical benefits sport offers to the human body that we discussed last class? OK, Group B. What do you think?

Group B spokesperson: Um, well we've got two.

Teacher: OK, let's hear them.

Group B spokesperson: We think that doing sport reduces high blood pressure and the chance of getting diabetes.

Teacher: Absolutely. OK, does anyone have any other advantages? Yes, Group D?

Group D spokesperson: Yeah, sport is good for your bones.

Teacher: That's right. It strengthens our bones, particularly while we are still growing. OK, we also discussed that sport can be good for our minds too because of the chemicals that our brains release when we exercise. Can anyone remember the name of these chemicals and how they make us feel? Mmm, Group A?

Group A spokesperson: Are they called euphoria?

Teacher: Not exactly. Anyone else? OK, Group B again.

Group B spokesperson: Endorphins and they make you feel euphoric or really happy.

Teacher: That's right. So sport can help us feel happy and put us in a good mood because of these chemicals that are present in our bodies when we exercise.

It also improves our capacity to concentrate, which is why doing PE at school can actually help you do better in exams. OK, so that was basically what we covered last week and what we're going to move on to today is thinking about whether it's better for us to take part in individual or team sports. So let's have a quick show of hands to see what you think. Those who think it's better for us to do individual sports put up your hands. OK, thank you. And now those who think it's better to do a team sport? OK. Well, there are certain advantages to both individual and team sports, but, in my opinion, the benefits of team sport do seem to outweigh those of individual sport. Can you shout out a couple of examples of individual sports?

Group C spokesperson: Yeah, like, karate or swimming?

Group D spokesperson: And tennis.

Teacher: Good. Well, you won't be surprised to hear that in order to succeed in individual sport we need to have a fair amount of self-discipline to motivate ourselves, which is easier said than done for some people. However, with regular practice, it may be easier to see progress. Also, it's worth pointing out that our individual successes and failures are completely down to the individual, no one else. OK, I'd like you to have a think in your groups about

the possible advantages of doing sport as part of a team as opposed to by yourself. OK, Group C. What have you come up with?

Group C spokesperson: Well, we were saying that it might be, like, easier to be more motivated to actually do a sport if you're in a team because you, like, you don't want to let anyone down, so you, like, always turn up for sports practice, you know, so you are sort of more committed to doing the sport.

Teacher: That's a very good point. Yes, being a team member certainly helps people feel motivated and make an effort to turn up and play on a regular basis. Well done, Group C. Any other ideas? Group D?

Group D spokesperson: Err, because it's boring doing sport by yourself and it's more fun if you're with your mates.

Teacher: Absolutely! And the sense of being involved and belonging to a group is very positive for most people. Some experts actually believe that belonging to a group or a team makes us less likely to suffer from depression, as members develop positive bonds between them. And there are other benefits too. When you work as part of a team you are learning to work together and rely on each other. Everyone is responsible for the success of the team, so there's less pressure on an individual and consequently it's less stressful. And finally, can you think of any skills you develop when you work as part of a team? Group A?

Group A spokesperson: Well, you need communication skills to talk to everyone on the team.

Teacher: Yes, very good, Group A. Any more? Group C?

Group C spokesperson: Err ... could it be, like, negotiation skills?

Teacher: Yes, you need to communicate and negotiate with your fellow teammates.

You also develop trust as you work together with others to achieve a common aim or goal, and all these skills are ones that come in handy in other areas of your life as well as in sport. So you can see that there are many all-round benefits to being in a team. However, perhaps, at the end of the day, the most important point is that you choose a sport you actually like, regardless of whether it's an individual or team sport.

Типові завдання для підготовки до поточних тестів з читання

Scanning and Skimming are two basic reading competences that first-year students of NaUKMA should master.

Reading task. (Level B2): The principles of the New High Protein Diet.

Read the following text. For questions 1-7 choose the option (a, b or c) which best completes them according to the text.

The principles of the New High Protein Diet

This diet is the most effective way of losing body fat. Remember, if we go on a starvation diet, we lose weight but not much fat. In starvation mode, we use up our energy stores of carbohydrate first (in the form of a substance called glycogen). However, the body can store only a little glycogen, and this is used up within two days. Then we start breaking down fat and protein. But we can't afford to lose body proteins: our muscle mass decreases, we become noticeably weaker, and our immunity is compromised because the lack of protective immunoglobulin proteins means we are subject to an increased risk of infection. Not good!

Sure, we look slimmer, and we certainly weigh less, but we are weaker and becoming unhealthy. There is no point in dieting if it's going to make us ill. And, of course, because we need our muscles, when we even slightly stray from the diet, our bodies immediately rebuild muscle and we regain all of the 'lost' weight very quickly. Yet another diet fails – because it was never going to work in the first place. And we have succeeded in making ourselves considerably less healthy in the process. Not only have we gone through a period of reduced immunity and a lack of proteins, minerals, vitamins, antioxidants and other essential nutrients, there is evidence that so-called 'yo-yo' dieting of this nature is detrimental to health in the longer term.

Quite simply, we are going to virtually eliminate all refined carbohydrates and sugars (which are also carbohydrates), leaving us with a low-carbohydrate, high-protein diet. Of course, you may have heard of high-protein diets before, and they all failed because

the carbohydrates were not restricted. Remember, unless you switch off the mechanism to make fat, and switch on the mechanism to burn fat, it is very difficult to lose body fat. On this diet, you will be cutting out virtually all refined carbohydrates so that body fat is burned preferentially, to provide energy. Sugar, starch, white flour, cakes, bread, pasta and rice are the usual culprits. These foods have very little nutritional value and, what's more, can cause medical and fat problems. Of course, there are forms of these carbohydrates – such as wholemeal rice, wholemeal bread and wholemeal pastas – that do have nutritional benefits and which you can reintroduce later, but in the initial stage of the diet, you have to reduce all carbohydrates, to switch on the fat-burning mechanism.

You should definitely cut out all pasta, rice, cakes and biscuits, and stick to a maximum of one slice of bread per day. Your body will rapidly adjust to a healthy, high-protein, low-carbohydrate diet, and will burn body fat. The bottom line is that you don't need refined carbohydrates and processed sugars. These foods provide energy and no other form of essential nutrition – and when you eat more than the energy you can use immediately the rest is stored as fat. One point to be aware of is that refined carbohydrates can appear in many unexpected sources. You probably know that bread, cakes, pastries, biscuits, pies, pizzas, potato crisps and fried potato chips all contain refined carbohydrates, but pasta, rice, most breakfast cereals, most tinned foods, many pre-packaged foods, tinned vegetables, tinned soups, and prepared sauces do as well... In fact the list goes on and on. Virtually all 'fast foods' contain very high proportion of refined carbohydrates – as well as hydrogenated fats – and if your diet is high in refined carbohydrates and hydrogenated fats, you will definitely put on weight. If you're worried that by cutting out refined carbohydrates you'll have virtually no foods left to choose from, fear not. In fact, high-protein and nutritious foods such as meat, poultry, fish, shellfish and eggs are all open to you, along with vegetables, cheese, spices and herbs, from which you can easily produce delicious, healthy and quick meals. You'll be relieved to hear that you don't have to live on a diet of lettuce and tomato. On the contrary, you will be eating virtually limitless quantities of very tasty food complemented by delicious sauces and dressings: in other words, real food!

What about fats in your diet? I've advised you to cut out refined carbohydrates and eat a high-protein diet, but what about the amount of fat you consume? This is going to seem a strange thing to say, and it's against all of the dietary advice you've been given in the past, but if you follow the principles of this diet carefully, you don't need worry about how much fat you're consuming. No, I have not gone mad, and I'm certainly not advocating a high-fat diet, but most of the 'bad' fats are actually integrated into the sugary, starchy foods you have already excluded, and you will naturally avoid them when you stop eating these foods. So by excluding the refined carbohydrates, you have excluded the 'bad' fats from your diet at a single stroke.

*Adapted from © [The New High Protein Diet](#) by Dr Charles Clark and Maureen Clark
– Vermilion*

From [Pruebas de certificación](#). Escuelas Oficiales de Idiomas Comunidad de Madrid

Task 1.

1. Starvation diets

*a.*are good because you lose a lot of fat and proteins.

*b.*are harmful because of the loss of body proteins.

*c.*help us reduce muscle mass but without causing further problems.

2. If we fail to follow this starvation diet strictly,

*a.*we become really muscular.

*b.*we become weaker.

*c.*we put on weight fast again.

3. When people follow a starvation diet,

*a.*they become vulnerable to diseases.

*b.*they put their health at stake on the spot.

*c.*they run the risk of immediate health problems.

4. In a high protein diet, carbohydrates

*a.*are banned, although they are considered beneficial.

*b.*are used as a primary source of energy.

*c.*can be consumed only under certain circumstances.

5. The problem with carbohydrates is that

*a.*if their intake is not used up what is left turns into fat

*b.*it is difficult to stop eating them.

*c.*your body doesn't adjust easily when you don't eat them.

6. Following the new high protein diet

*a.*you can have/make delicious dishes.

*b.*you can only eat meat, poultry, fish, shellfish and eggs.

*c.*you have to weigh all the protein you have.

7. The new high protein diet

*a.*does not include any kind of fat.

*b.*fosters the consumption of sugary foods.

*c.*prohibits you to have refined carbohydrates

Reading task. (Level B2): How to stay fit, happy and healthy.

You are going to read part of an article about how to keep fit, happy and healthy. Seven sentences are incomplete. For gaps 1-7 choose the phrase (a-i) which best fits each gap. Only ONE answer is correct, and there are TWO phrases you DO NOT NEED to use.

How to stay fit, happy and healthy

If you've been listening to the news you already know about our national obesity levels rising by the day. It has never been more important _____1_____ and to get an adequate amount of exercise and sleep to keep yourself fit and healthy. Though it may feel like really hard work at first, once you adopt an exercise routine and start _____2_____, you'll forget you ever did things differently.

Here are just four of the top adjustments to make:

1. Get more sleep!

Sleep is huge and almost a third of the US population doesn't get near enough to staying physically and mentally healthy. If you are sleep deprived, try changing your habits in order _____3_____

2. Strive for a better diet

Look at your diet and what you're eating now and make changes where you see fit. If you are susceptible to snacking, keep a piece of fruit or a few nuts at hand. The key is to eat small meals throughout the day. Reduce portion sizes, take out white bread and replace with whole grains and make sure each meal contains at least one portion of fruit and – or vegetables. Healthy food doesn't have _____4_____, and you can get an abundance of low priced fruit and veggies, like apples, bananas, potatoes and peas.

3. Stop all those bad habits

Take a look at your current lifestyle and make a small list of everything you do that is not good for your health. This could be anything, from eating too much junk food or drinking too much caffeine, to smoking or drinking. Start the process of breaking these

habits one by one. Some will be easy, while others may take months or maybe years _____5_____, but the sooner you start fighting, the better.

Some addictions (like smoking, drugs or alcohol) are incredibly bad not only to your health, but also to your pocketbook. If you smoke and – or drink, start by cutting back on how many drinks you have, or cigarettes you smoke, in a day, and if necessary, seek medical advice and assistance _____6_____.

4. Exercise, exercise, exercise

We all should be doing at least 30 minutes of exercise, 3 to 4 or more times a week, _____7_____. This can be pretty much anything that is physical, like walking, cycling, running, swimming to weightlifting, etc. This too does not have to be expensive, and you can get a great work out without joining any costly gyms. Most of these exercises are inexpensive, and just doing a cardiovascular exercise, like walking, jogging, or walking on a treadmill a few times a week will do your body (and heart) good.

Task 1.

Gap 1 Gap 2 Gap 3 Gap 4 Gap 5 Gap 6 Gap 7

*a.*to adapt to a new situation

*b.*to reduce your protein intake

*c.*to watch what you are eating

*d.*to change your sleep patterns

*e.*to be expensive in the least bit

*f.*to get a full eight hours every night

*g.*to maintain good health and keep fit

*h.*to make further steps towards stopping completely

i.to get rid of and eradicate completely from your life

Reading task (Level B2): Why are so many men secret dieters?

Read an article about men who are secret dieters. Five sentences have been removed from the article. Choose from the sentences (A-G) the one which best fits each gap (1-5). Use each letter only ONCE. There are TWO extra sentences you DO NOT need to use.

Why are so many men secret dieters?

A survey has found that one in three men wouldn't tell anyone they were on a diet. So why is there so much shame surrounding this issue?

Before they even start dieting, men have difficulty accepting that they have a problem in the first place.

When you're trying to diet in secret in a busy office, says Dave Briscoe (not his real name), a researcher from Surrey, the trick is to accept each treat that is offered – but only one chocolate, and the smallest piece of cake. Accept less, and you'll be suspect. Accept more, and your plan will fail. "That was the rule I kept to," he says, "to avoid people asking awkward questions."

Briscoe isn't the only man who has dieted in secret. A survey of more than 600 men, conducted for the home delivery brand Diet Chef, found 90% wanted to lose weight, ____1____ – even friends and family. It seems that too much shame still exists around weight and a good proportion of people at any one time are likely to be dieting secretly. But this issue seems to affect men and women in different ways.

Phil Mundy, a food and diet writer says many men are unwilling to say they are on a diet ____2____. He thinks there might be more willingness among younger men to discuss weight in public – but the problem is, if they do, says Briscoe, it's still considered acceptable "to take the piss out of them, in a way you never would with

women. It's seen as just a part of office banter, but for men it's equally upsetting. Why wouldn't it be?"

Bob Baker (again, not his real name), from Brighton, says the moment it becomes possible to discuss weight is often _____3_____, and feels proud of their achievement. At that stage, Briscoe agrees, men will often start talking about it, "but in my experience they'll make it sound simpler, more sensible and easier than it probably was. They just cut out a certain food, or stopped eating after a certain time. They won't be telling the whole truth; just a version. They won't be saying: 'Actually, _____4_____', They want to portray it like a DIY problem. 'There was a problem, and I fixed it.'"

There are mixed outlooks _____5_____; support from family and friends can, of course, be helpful, but divulging your diet to anyone who might respond with fat jibes could prompt a sorry descent into comfort eating, says Mundy. When it comes to this subject, we probably all just need to grow up, so it can be discussed honestly and clearly. It's not an uncommon problem – and it shouldn't be an unspeakable one.

From pruebas de certificación Principado de Asturias 2013.

www.guardian.co.uk/lifeandstyle November 2012

Task 1.

Gap 1 Gap 2 Gap 3 Gap 4 Gap 5

a.to have had eating disorders

b.on whether it is healthier to be open

c.when a secret dieter has shifted a good few stone

d.that highlight the importance of being open-minded

e.this has been quite a big part of my everyday thoughts

f.but almost one in three wouldn't tell anyone about their diet plans

g.because it involves admitting they have a problem in the first place

Reading task (Level B2): Egypt travel guide

You are going to read an article about Egypt and choose the correct option a, b, or c for each of the sentences or questions 1 to 5.

Egypt travel guide

Courtesy and hospitality are important when doing business in Egypt. The host of a business meeting will usually offer tea or a small snack before commencing. It's polite to refuse the first offer, but once the host insists, the guest should then accept.

Alcohol is legal, but should be avoided until visitors know their Egyptian colleague's attitude towards drinking, and, if acceptable, should be drunk in moderation. It is not considered suitable for women to over-indulge in alcohol. If invited to a business lunch, expect food to be lavish and plentiful.

Throughout the Arab world, it is considered bad manners either to display anger or to openly criticize another person in public. Tact and diplomacy are always required. In social life, punctuality is almost laughable. For business, visitors should be on time but expect locals to be often late, and do not take offence. Men should not offer to shake a woman's hand, and vice versa, unless clearly invited to do so. Men and women should dress smartly for business meetings – suits and tie for men; suit for women or smart trousers/skirt/jacket – and always dress modestly. Shoulders and knees should never be shown.

Economy:

On taking power in 1970, Anwar al-Sadat introduced a policy of *infitah* (openness) towards investment. Egypt's economy underwent rapid growth during the 1970s with the quick expansion of the oil industry, tourism and the Suez Canal, and it has continued to expand in subsequent decades.

The tourist sector is expanding rapidly, particularly along the Red Sea and Mediterranean coasts, despite sporadic terrorist activities of Islamic fundamentalists. Agriculture, which relies on irrigation from the Nile, employs one-third of the working population. Foreign aid, especially from the USA, is an important source of government funds.

Internet:

There are internet cafés in the main cities, including Cairo, Alexandria, Dahab and Luxor. Even small, more remote towns including Siwa will have at least one venue, usually in the market area. Connection is usually reliable. Tourists can also access the Internet in hotels, with in-room Wi-Fi available, though often at a costly price.

Media:

The Egyptian press is one of the most influential and widely read in the region, while Egyptian TV and the film industry supplies much of the Arab-speaking world with shows from its Media Production City. Press freedom is encouraged. Press laws which allow prison sentences for libel have encouraged self-censorship on sensitive issues.

From pruebas de certificación Principado de Asturias 2013.

From <http://www.worldtravelguide.net/>

Task 1.

1. At a business meeting in Egypt, ...

a.refusing food or drink is acceptable

b.tea will be offered when they reach a deal

c.it is bad manners to repeatedly reject the drinks offered

2. Which one is right?

- a. Women are not allowed to drink alcohol
- b. Women can drink alcohol but only moderately
- c. Foreign people shouldn't drink alcohol in any case

3. Choose the correct option.

- a. Local people are always on time
- b. Shaking hands is banned to women
- c. Foreign business people are required to be punctual

4. In the 1970s...

- a. Islamic activists prevented its economy from growing
- b. Egypt's economy was based mainly on three sources
- c. Egyptian oil industry grew rapidly without any foreign help

5. With regards to media and communication...

- a. Internet connection in hotels is expensive
- b. there is no Internet access in small towns
- c. journalists have their work censored before it is published

Reading task (Level B1+): Should motherhood define me?

Read the text and for questions 1 to 8 decide if the statements are true or false.

Should motherhood define me?

Most of my friends and colleagues in my age range, late-thirties to early forties, have already crossed their finish line. They have a husband –not often the best choice– and

one or two children, which they eagerly display on the one and only place where I can meet them nowadays, Facebook or Instagram.

For most women, motherhood is what makes them complete, the ultimate fulfilment; I get it, and it's OK. But I don't need these women to bully me into trying to find a partner "before my biological clock stops ticking". "Try going on dating apps," they say. "It worked for me." OK, congratulations. But I hated it –men lied, and they were rude and disrespectful.

More importantly, of course I wouldn't mind finding a partner, a kind, sweet, and – why not– handsome guy who I'd fall in love with hard. But for me, finding true love would be an end in itself, something I'd like to treasure and enjoy, and not just a necessary step to have the children I'm supposed to have. Because, of course, if you are a woman, you have to have children, and not only that, you have to *want* to have children.

What if I don't want children? Because so far, I haven't heard the call of nature and, to be honest, I don't think I ever will. Since I was a little girl I've been posed questions that started with, "When you get married...", "When you have children..." And I have always felt disconnected from this reality that I am supposed to live. No, I don't think I will get married –although I want to find love– and no, I might not want kids.

But shush, a woman can't say that she doesn't want kids too loud, because that's often understood as a betrayal to human nature, and a true act of selfishness. Yes, women who don't want to be mothers are said to be selfish, or even worse, they are believed to hate children, which is very, very suspicious in a female. You should never trust a woman who doesn't want motherhood to define her. Then, I think I am not to be trusted because, for the time being, I'd rather continue being an incomplete woman.

Task 1.

1.The writer disapproves of some of her friends' husbands.

2. She occasionally spends time with her married friends who have children.

3. She disapproves of the women who think being a mother is a priority in life.
4. She has tried going on dating apps.
5. She would like to have kids if she found the right person, someone she was in love with.
6. When she was little, she wanted to get married and have children in the future.
7. She isn't sure she will want to have children one day.
8. She thinks that a woman who does not want to become a mother should not be trusted.

Reading task (Level B1+): Food miles: Is buying local food always better?

Read the text about food and the environment and for questions 1 to 6, choose the correct answer.

Food miles: Is buying local food always better?

Recently, campaigners have encouraged us to buy local food. This reduces ‘food miles’, that is, the distance food travels to get from the producer to the retailer. They reason that the higher the food miles, the more carbon emissions. Buying local food, therefore, has a lower carbon footprint and is more environmentally friendly.

However, the real story is not as simple as that. If our aim is to reduce carbon emissions, we must look at the whole farming process, not just transportation. According to a 2008 study, only 11% of carbon emissions in the food production process result from transportation, and only 4% originated from the final delivery of the product from the producer to the retailer. Other processes, including fertilisation, storage, heating and irrigation, contribute much more.

In fact, imported food often has a lower carbon footprint than locally grown food. Take apples, for example. In autumn, when apples are harvested, the best option for a British

resident is to buy British apples. However, the apples we buy in winter or spring have been kept refrigerated for months, and this uses up a lot of energy. In spring, therefore, it is more energy-efficient to import them from New Zealand, where they are in season. Heating also uses a lot of energy, which is why growing tomatoes in heated greenhouses in the UK is less environmentally friendly than importing them from Spain, where the crop grows well in the local climate.

We must also take into account the type of transport. Transporting food by air creates about 50 times more emissions than shipping it. However, only a small proportion of goods are flown to the consumer country, and these are usually high value, perishable items which we cannot produce locally, such as seafood and out-of-season berries. Even then, these foods may not have a higher carbon footprint than locally grown food. For example, beans flown in from Kenya are grown in sunny fields using manual labour and natural fertilisers, unlike in Britain, where we use oil-based fertilisers and diesel machinery. Therefore, the total carbon footprint is still lower.

It's also worth remembering that a product's journey does not end at the supermarket. The distance consumers travel to buy their food, and the kind of transport they use will also add to its carbon footprint. So driving a long way to shop for food will negate any environmental benefits of buying locally grown produce. Furthermore, choosing local over imported food can also badly affect people in developing countries. Many of them work in agriculture because they have no other choice. If they are unable to sell produce overseas, they will have less income to buy food, clothes, medicine and to educate their children.

Recently, some supermarkets have been trying to raise awareness of food miles by labelling foods with stickers that show it has been imported by air. But ultimately, the message this gives is too simple. Lots of different factors contribute to a food's carbon footprint besides the distance it has travelled. And even if we only buy local food which is currently in season, there are ethical implications. What's more, our diets would be more limited.

Task 1.

1. What is the main idea of the text?

- a.*The importance of buying locally produced food.
- b.*The reasons why food miles campaigns are too simple.
- c.*The advantages of importing food from overseas.
- d.*The problems caused by transporting food.

2. According to a study in the USA, 11% is ...

- a.*the percentage of food that is produced and sold locally.
- b.*the percentage of energy in food production used to transport food from producer to retailer.
- c.*the percentage of energy in food production used for any kind of transport.
- d.*the percentage of food which is imported from overseas.

3. Seafood is given as an example of food which...

- a.*is transported by air unnecessarily.
- b.*is expensive and goes bad quickly.
- c.*people in poor countries rely on for income.
- d.*is usually transported by ship.

4. According to the text, how are Spanish tomatoes and Kenyan beans similar?

- a.*They are both transported by air.
- b.*They are both grown using natural fertilizer.
- c.*They are both grown outdoors.

d.They both have high carbon footprints.

5. Which of these does the writer NOT support?

a.Supporting farmers in poor countries.

b.Importing apples to Britain from New Zealand in spring.

c.Buying beans imported by air from Kenya.

d.Making a long journey to buy food produced locally.

6. The writer thinks that labelling food which has been transported by air...

a.will raise environmental awareness.

b.helps people to shop more ethically.

c.does not tell a full, accurate story.

d.gives false information about the product.

Reading task (Level B1+): Does cannabis cure cancer? We asked an expert

Read the text and for questions 1 to 8 decide if the statements are true or false.

Does cannabis cure cancer? We asked an expert

David Robert Grimes, Queen's University Belfast

For thousands of years people have used cannabis for recreational, ritualistic and medicinal purposes. In the modern era, the latter property excites a lot of people, and there is no shortage of wild claims about the supposed medical benefits of the plant. Of all the claims, perhaps the most bold is the assertion that cannabis can cure cancer.

Astounding testimonials about cannabis and its derived products shrinking tumours or curing terminal cases are easy to find on the internet. But alluring as these stories are, they tend to be based on misunderstanding, wishful thinking or outright falsehood.

Let's start by asking what the medical efficacy might be. Contrary to what most people believe, medical uses of cannabis have been widely studied. A 2017 review by the National Academy of Science looked at over 10,000 studies. They found evidence for some applications of cannabis, including managing chronic pain and spasms associated with multiple sclerosis. There was also good evidence that tetrahydrocannabinol (THC), the main psychoactive ingredient in cannabis, can reduce the nausea caused by chemotherapy. Indeed, a synthetic form of THC, called dronabinol, has been prescribed for just this use for decades.

But, crucially, there is zero evidence that cannabis has any curative or even helpful impact on cancer, despite enthusiastic claims to the contrary.

Why then is there such a gulf between public perception and scientific evidence? Part of this is misunderstanding. For example, an often aired claim is that high-dose THC kills cancer cells in a petri dish. This is true, but not very meaningful.

Killing cells in a dish is extremely easy; you can do so with anything from heat to bleach. But effective anti-cancer agents must be able to selectively kill cancer cells in the human body while sparing healthy ones. The reality is that cannabis simply cannot do this.

It's natural, man

Other cannabis advocates are driven by ideological fixation, most often expressed in a sentiment that cannabis is "natural" and implicitly better than pharmacological drugs. But this is a classic example of an "appeal to nature" argument, and thus rather dubious.

The term "natural" is somewhat vague. If we define natural to mean that which occurs without human intervention, the argument still doesn't hold. Arsenic, plutonium and cyanide are also natural, yet it would be a poor strategy to binge on these substances. The active compounds of many drugs are themselves discovered in plants, synthesised to control the dose and maximise efficacy. We already have THC-derived medicines, but these do not cure cancer, and neither does cannabis. Sadly, some cannabis

advocates go further, claiming that cannabis's cancer-curing abilities are covered up by drug companies. This is abject nonsense. Such a conspiracy would be massive and would rapidly collapse.

Given that around half of us will be affected by cancer in our lifetime, a cure would be not only be hugely profitable, even though the patent laws for "natural" products are complicated, it would also garner its discoverer infinite gratitude, financial rewards and scientific honours. The idea that researchers would be callous enough to suppress a cancer cure, and the rewards that would go with it, is ludicrous.

The reality is that cancer is a complex family of disease, and it is unlikely that there will ever be a single cure. Cannabis may be useful for treating some people's nausea when undergoing chemotherapy, but we can say with confidence that the idea that it cures cancer is a myth.

Task 1.

1. According to the text,...

*a.*cannabis has been used to treat cancer for thousands of years.

*b.*cannabis is said to have certain medical benefits which aren't real.

*c.*a lot of people nowadays are excited about the recreational, ritualistic and medicinal uses of cannabis.

*d.*everybody knows that cannabis cannot cure cancer.

2. In the third paragraph the author suggests that...

*a.*there aren't enough studies about the use of cannabis to treat cancer.

*b.*the use of cannabis is effective to cure a few illnesses.

*c.*using cannabis can be helpful for some medical conditions.

*d.*dronabinol is more effective than THC.

3. The fact that you can kill cancer cells with THC in a petri dish...

*a.*has made people think that cannabis can cure cancer.

*b.*is evidence that cancer can be treated using cannabis.

*c.*is not true.

*d.*means that THC could become an effective anti-cancer agent.

4. According to the writer, some cannabis advocates...

*a.*don't know that many drugs are made with compounds found in plants

*b.*don't understand that some "natural" substances are not healthy.

*c.*say that real cures can only be found in nature.

*d.*think that pharmaceutical companies want to hide the cancer-curing properties of cannabis.

5. The author thinks that researchers...

*a.*would never hide a cure for cancer.

*b.*would only hide a cure for cancer if that could give them lots of money and fame.

*c.*it's impossible to patent "natural" remedies.

*d.*we will never be able to find how to cure for cancer.

Reading task (Level B1): eBay tips for selling successfully

Read the following texts and match them to the most suitable heading from the list supplied. Each heading can only be used ONCE. There are three headings you will not need.

eBay tips for selling successfully

Text 1

Getting that first bid is critical, as buyers are more likely to jump in if there are already bids on auction. Buyers may lose interest if they assume an item is overpriced. Many successful sellers set a low opening bid to jumpstart bidding and increase their final selling price.

Text 2

Specifying reasonable shipping and handling costs in your listing is essential for smart selling. eBay's free Shipping Calculator provides real-time shipping costs to buyers all over the world, so you can increase your chances of success. Remember that a long wait can be both boring and frustrating for customers.

Text 3

Maximizing your item title is a must if you want to sell your product. Be sure to include key words that buyers will search for, such as unique or descriptive attributes, and always check your spelling. Your item title is critical in helping users find your items, so use each character wisely.

Text 4

A good description is concise, well organized, and easy to read. Create bold section headlines, bulleted lists, and be sure to include item style/type, brand, condition, and other attributes. Think about your listing from the buyer's perspective – the more information you provide, the more likely buyers are to place a bid.

Text 5

A picture really is worth more than a thousand words! Use clear, well-lit photos from a variety of angles to accurately showcase your item. Use good lighting and an uncluttered background to get the most out of your photo. Add additional photos to showcase details and unique features of your item.

Text 6

Always respond quickly to any buyer questions. Include extras or a handwritten note in the box to really surprise and delight your customers. Make sure to leave feedback for your buyer so they'll do the same for you. Successful communication is one of the keys to successful business.

Text 7

After the sale make sure that you pay for shipping, print labels on your home printer, and schedule free carrier pick-up-all online and at no additional charge – so you can save money, time, and a trip to the post office! We make it easy for you, so please make it easy for us.

Adapted from © [e-Bay Inc](#)

From Escuelas Oficiales de Idiomas. CONSEJERÍA DE EDUCACIÓN Comunidad
de Madrid

Task 1.

Text 1-7

- a.* A modest start is more intelligent
- b.* A well-planned explanation can attract buyers
- c.* Attractive and correct descriptions are essential
- d.* Delivery prices can help you sell
- e.* Exchanging messages will help you sell
- f.* Once you sell a product follow the procedures
- g.* Put your photographs in the background
- h.* Request your buyers' opinion

i. Reserving a product can be difficult

j. Show what it looks like

Reading task (Level B1): Welcome to the home of the future

Read a text about home design and answer the questions. For questions 1 to 7, choose the correct answer. You can see some feedback after submitting your answers.

Welcome to the home of the future

The *2009 British Homes Awards* challenged the industry to design a house that can adapt to different life stages.

The participants were asked to rethink the construction and design of individual homes, so that they were easily adaptable to less mobile inhabitants, and also to create communities in which ageing occupants could continue to enjoy shared amenities.

The top design also had to be attractive to its potential buyers, because the competition was put to the public vote.

The winner, gaining 12,000 votes from Mail on Sunday readers, was the strikingly modern SunnySideUp, designed by Kosi Architects. Here are its three main features:

1. Upside Down House

The architects took as a starting point the accepted norm for a house – rows of houses facing onto streets crammed with cars, with living rooms on the ground floor and bedrooms above. Then they scrapped it.

They ended up with the living room, dining room and kitchen on the top floor where they can benefit from the light and views, and maximise energy efficiency. And they put the bedrooms on the ground floor where the garden aspect gives inhabitants increased privacy, and a cool temperature is maintained throughout the day. The two

floors are linked by wide, gentle gradient stairs, which are designed to allow for a stair lift to be fitted if necessary as owners age.

2. Concealed Parking Spaces

But the feature that, according to Warren Rosing, one of the Kosi architects responsible for the design, was particularly popular with the public, is actually the parking.

In a SunnySideUp development no one has to look out onto a street full of cars, or worry about their kids being run over, because the terrace zone at the first floor level link all the homes and is a car-free zone.

Vehicles are tucked away on the lower floor, leaving safe and pleasant spaces outside the houses for people to meet, and kids to play.

A lift takes people directly from garage to living area, so that all residents, including the elderly and those with heavy shopping, can move comfortably between the floors. The natural feel of the front area is enhanced by the planters that are placed outside the kitchens at the front to encourage residents to grow vegetables and flowers where they can be seen.

The idea is that not only would they look pretty, but they would be a talking point, encouraging interaction between residents on the terrace area outside.

3. Flexible Spaces

But it's the fact that the space is designed to adapt to the changing needs, including the fluctuating income of its owners, that makes it a thought-provoking, as well as a winning, design.

The lower-floor bedrooms have separate outdoor access so they can be easily let. The idea is that owners can get some extra money to pay for their mortgages during the first years. And later in the future, those bedrooms can be used as a granny flat, or

an office, and can easily be converted into a separate one-bed flat if your kids won't leave home.

And if more space is required, as well as the usual loft that can be converted, there is potential for a gallery floor to be inserted in the living room.

4. Where can you get one?

At the moment the SunnySideUp house is still just a set of drawings. But Warren Rosing says, "We are hoping to have it built."

The organisers are in talks with builders, but due to the economic climate it may take longer than we would like."We're sure it will be worth the wait" they say.

From Pruebas de Certificación de Idiomas 2010. Escuelas Oficiales de Idiomas del Principado de Asturias

Task 1.

1. According to the article, The British Homes Awards challenged architects to design a house ...

a. for disabled people

b. for ageing inhabitants

c. that could adapt to all ages

d. for young families with children

2. According to the article, in the winning property, bedrooms are downstairs to ...

a. benefit from the view

b. have easier access to the house

c. have more privacy in the living room

*d.*keep the same pleasant atmosphere the whole day

3. According to the article, the parking spaces in this house design are ...

*a.*on the first floor

*b.*on the ground floor

*c.*in a separate building

*d.*in the street

4. According to the article, in the SunnySideUp house the ground floor ...

*a.*can be rented

*b.*can be sold separately

*c.*is only used to store cars

*d.*has a room for grandparents

5. We learn from the article that ...

*a.*children can play safely outside the house

*b.*the houses overlook a street crammed with cars

*c.*the back garden is the main talking point for the inhabitants

6. According to the article, the house has been designed ...

*a.*to be rented

*b.*to be shared if necessary

*c.*for families with a small income

7. According to the article, the SunnySideUp development ...

a.is being built

b.will never be built

c.will hopefully be built

d.has been recently built

Reading task (Level B1): Hotel leaflet

Read the information provided in a room leaflet from The Barclay Hotel in New York. For questions 1 to 10, choose the correct answer.

Your room at a glance

INSTANT SERVICE

To make your stay more enjoyable, Instant Service is available “around the clock” for any requests.

WAKE-UP SERVICE

Please contact Instant Service.

IN-ROOM BAR

Your private bar is stocked daily with a variety of drinks and snacks. Items removed are automatically charged to your account. A menu with pricing is located in your room.

THE INTERNET

Your room is equipped with high speed Internet access. A daily access fee will be assessed to your account.

EXPRESS CHECK-OUT

For a fast and effortless check-out, please utilize our voicemail check-out by dialing extension 4510 and leave your name and room number.

IN-ROOM COFFEE

Complimentary coffee is replenished daily in your room. Keurig-makers have directions located on the front of the machine. If further assistance is required please dial Instant Service. Complimentary coffee and tea is also served in the Lobby from 6:00AM to 7:00AM.

FITNESS CENTER

The Fitness Center offers an assortment of cardio and weight training equipment. Available 24 hours a day with a guestroom key card access on the third floor. Access to the steam room and sauna are available from 6:00AM to 8:00PM.

IN-ROOM SAFE

The safe can be programmed with a personalized four-digit pin code for each use. Please see detailed instructions located in the safe. Alternatively, safe deposit boxes are available at the Reception Desk.

HOUSEKEEPING SERVICE

Your room is serviced daily between 8:30AM and 2:30PM Monday through Friday; between 9:00AM and 3:00PM Saturday, Sunday and Holidays. For fresh towels after service hours, please dial Instant Service.

LAUNDRY & SHOE SHINE

Please find instructions in your closet for Laundry, Pressing and Dry Cleaning Service. For Shoe Shine service, please contact Instant Service for pick-up.

ENTERTAINMENT

For your viewing pleasure we are pleased to offer a selection of pay per view movies and entertainment options. To view these and other options, press the menu button on the remote control.

Material from Intercontinental New York Barclay Hotel

Pruebas de Certificación de Idiomas 2011. Escuelas Oficiales de Idiomas del Principado de Asturias

Task 1.

1. You can contact Instant Service ...

a. twelve hours a day

b. twenty-four hours a day

c. in the hotel lobby next to the clock

d. every hour on the hour: at 6 o'clock, 7 o'clock,

2. There is a variety of drinks and snacks ...

a. in the hotel's private bar

b. that are removed from your room every day

c. that you can have and pay with your room bill

d. that are automatically charged to your bank account

3. There is ... Internet access in your room.

a. fast

b. free

c. basic

d.wireless

4. If you want a coffee, you can ...

a.dial Instant Service

b.put money in a machine in your room

c.follow the directions to the nearest coffee bar

d.have it for free in the lobby early in the morning

5. To enter the Fitness Center you need ...

a.your room key card

b.to ask for a specific key

c.to be a guest on the third floor

d.to go between 6:00AM and 8:00PM

6. The in-room safe is ...

a.an alarm system that you can program

b.a box with a pin code to keep valuable things

c.a deposit box that you can get at the Reception Desk

d.a personalized four-digit pin code to enter each room

7. You can find that your room hasn't been cleaned yet if you come back at ...

a.2:00AM on a Friday

b.2:00PM on a Friday

c.3:00AM on a Sunday

*d.*3:30PM on a Sunday

8. If you need to clean your shoes ...

*a.*you'll find instructions in your closet

*b.*call Instant Service for instructions on how to clean them

*c.*call Instant Service and they'll clean them for you in your room

*d.*call Instant Service and they'll collect the shoes from your room

9. The hotel offers a selection of films that you can watch ...

*a.*for free

*b.*for a daily amount of money

*c.*and pay for each film you watch

*d.*in the hotel's entertainment area

10. Which one is NOT TRUE? You should contact Instant Service if you need ...

*a.*to check out

*b.*fresh towels

*c.*to wake up early

*d.*to clean your shoes

Reading task 1 (Level A2): Black Friday

Read the text about Black Friday and for questions 1 to 5, choose the correct option.

Black Friday

The day after Thanksgiving has become America's biggest shopping day. Closed all day on Thursday, shopping centres all across the nation open early on Friday. Some of

them open at 12:01 Friday morning, while others open at 4 a.m. Some “sleepyhead” shopping centres, like Target this year, don’t open their doors on Friday until 6 a.m. From Friday to the day before Christmas, this is the season when businesses make nearly 25 per cent of what they earn in a year. This season puts many businesses “in the black”, that is, they make the money they need for the year.

Reporters from local TV stations interview people who sleep in tents in front of the shops a day or two before the doors open on Friday. These people patiently wait in queue to get products that are 50 per cent cheaper or more.

“Oh, we have fun,” said one of the persons queuing. “We sometimes bring games to play, we watch TV and order lots of pizza, and we often meet interesting people. And, most important of all, we save a lot!” The problem, of course, is that only a very small number of products have big reductions in their prices. Apart from a few big discounts, each shop has other things that are reduced from 10 to 50 per cent, saving shoppers from \$10 to \$400 per item, and so Americans want to go shopping.

Not all Americans enjoy shopping. Reverend William Graham wants to change Black Friday’s name. “We want to call it *Remember Jesus Friday*. People should start the season with the right attitude. Christmas has become a Season of Shopping. We want to make it a Season of Giving. And we don’t mean giving material things. We mean giving your back, your mind, and your hands. Help an old lady clean up her house. Teach a kid how to read. Visit sick people in the hospital or in nursing homes. Give food to the Red Cross. Celebrate Christmas by remembering Jesus and forgetting Santa Claus.”

From EOI Principado de Asturias

Adapted from <http://www.eslyes.com>

Task 1.

1. According to the text, the expression “sleepyhead” refers to shops that ...

*a.*open later than others

*b.*open early in the morning

*c.*don't open until late in the morning

2. On these days some businesses make ... for the rest of the year.

*a.*half the money

*b.*enough money

*c.*nearly all the sales

3. Which of these sentences is TRUE?

*a.*Most products are reduced nearly half price

*b.*In general, most discounts in prices are quite big

*c.*Just a few selected products have large discounts

4. Reverend William Graham thinks shopping so much at this time of the year ...

*a.*is not right

*b.*is the right attitude

*c.*needs a new name

5. According to the text, Black Friday is ...

*a.*the Friday before Christmas

*b.*the beginning of a shopping period

*c.*an important holiday in The United States

Reading task (Level A2): Accommodation

Read a letter about accommodation and for questions 1 to 10, choose the correct option.

Accommodation

To: Ellie Crest

Subject: Surfing Holiday

Hi Ellie,

I'm so pleased you can come surfing in August! Paul, Rose and Kevin are coming too, so there will be five of us. We've decided to return to New Sands for a couple of days, because the surf board hire is so cheap there.

I'm starting to think about accommodation. We won't camp again after last year! I hated staying in a tent in all that rain!

Kevin wants to hire a caravan. There are some nice ones with 3 bedrooms, showers and cooking facilities. The problem is, none of the caravan parks take short bookings in the summer. The minimum stay is a week. It's a shame because there are several nice parks near the beach.

There's a hostel for young people in New Sands. It's the cheapest option after camping, and there's a big kitchen and dining room where we can cook. The problem is, accommodation is in dormitories and I don't really want to sleep with strangers.

There are a few guest houses in New Sands. Some have triple rooms, so we only need to book two rooms. We'll have to book soon if we choose that option, because many guest houses are already full. The hotels in New Sands are too expensive, although I'd love to stay at the Sunrise Pavilion with its large pool!

The final option is to rent a cottage. I found one. It has three bedrooms – a double, a single and a twin, so two of us would have to share a bed! There's a big kitchen diner with a microwave, washing machine and dishwasher. The living room has a TV and

DVD player. There's just one bathroom, but there's a separate WC. There's a nice garden too. The problem is, it's 5 miles from the beach.

Let me know which option you prefer.

Cheers, Natalie

From EOI Principado de Asturias

Task 1.

1. The friends want to stay in New Sands for ...

a. a week

b. a week and a half

c. less than one week

2. Last year the friends stayed in a ...

a. tent

b. caravan

c. youth hostel

3. Last year the friends had problems with ...

a. the weather

b. the transport

c. their surf boards

4. The problem with the caravan park is that ...

a. all the caravans are fully booked

b. there are not enough beds for everyone

c.caravans are only available for at least one week

5. Natalie doesn't want to stay in the youth hostel because ...

a.it's too expensive

b.she can't cook her own meals

c.she doesn't want to share a room with people she doesn't know

6. The guest houses ...

a.are fully booked

b.still have some free rooms

c.don't have rooms for three people

7. The Sunrise Pavilion ...

a.costs too much

b.has no rooms available

c.does not have a swimming-pool

8. The cottage that Natalie found ...

a.doesn't have a toilet

b.has one room with two beds

c.doesn't have a room with only one bed

9. In the cottage the ...

a.bathroom is outside

b.shower and the WC are in the same room

c.cooking area and dining area are in the same room

10.The problem with the cottage is its ...

a.size

b.price

c.location

Reading task (LevelA1): About my family

Read the text and for questions 1 to 9 choose the correct answer.

About my family

Dear Marta,

I'm going to tell you about my family. I live with my little sister, mum, and dad. We live in London, although I grew up in Lancaster, a beautiful city in the North of England.

My dad's name is Pierre. He's from France, and he speaks English and French. When he was young, my mother went to France on a student exchange, and they met there. A few years later, my dad moved to England and married my mum. He works as a French teacher. He's very tall –much taller than my mum– and athletic. He's got short blonde hair and blue eyes.

My mum's name is Anna. She's English. She's quite short, and she's got long curly brown hair and brown eyes. She works at a chemist's opposite our home. She can speak French too!

My sister Julia is 18 years old, and she's got the same color of hair and eyes as my father. She loves playing the piano and dancing. She's very talented, and she would like to be a professional musician.

I've got short blonde hair like my dad, but brown eyes like my mom. We all love playing board games together on Friday evenings, and we always order pizza. Our favourite game is Monopoly. Oh, I almost forgot...we've also got a pet cat, Snowball. She's all white and has got a lot of fur. She likes sleeping on me.

Write back soon. Please, tell me about your family too.

Love, Jonathan

Task 1.

1. Jonathan was born in London.
2. His parents both speak more than one language.
3. They got married in France.
4. Jonathan's mother is a lot shorter than his father.
5. She doesn't work far from home.
6. Jonathan's sister's got blue eyes.
7. She works as a musician.
8. Jonathan's hair is the same colour as his mother's.
9. On Fridays, they always eat the same thing.

Reading task (Level A1): My neighborhood

Read the text about a neighborhood and for questions 1 to 8 choose the correct answer.

My neighborhood

My neighborhood is very peaceful and quiet. It is a new neighborhood, and there are a lot of big houses and some apartment buildings. The streets are very clean, and there aren't many cars. My school is near my house. I can walk there in 10 minutes.

There's also a park, which has a small playground for children and a large field. I like to play baseball there with my friends after school. All of the houses have a small front yard but big back yards. Most of my neighbors have a swimming pool, and some even have a trampoline!

Everyone has a flower garden, and in the spring, it is very beautiful. My road is called Maple Road. It is not in the city. It's in the suburbs. There aren't any restaurants, bars or cinemas on my road. But, if you go to Main street, you can find a lot of things to do. My favorite store is there. It's called Knick-Knack, and they sell everything you can imagine.

I like my neighborhood because it is very safe. There is no crime, and all of my neighbors take care of each other. The police station is next to the school, which is very nice. However, the hospital is quite far. It is in the city, and we have to drive 30 minutes to get there.

My friends live near me, and we often meet up to play or just talk. We love playing hockey in the street because there isn't any traffic. I think I am lucky to live in my neighborhood.

Take the reading test

1. It's a busy neighborhood with lots of activity.
2. There are only a few cars on the streets.
3. He enjoys playing in the playground near his home.
4. People decorate their flower gardens in the fall to make them beautiful.
5. He lives in the city.

6. He lives on Main Street.
7. He lives beside the police station.
8. He's very happy with his neighborhood.

Reading task (Level A1): Online shopping

Read the text and for questions 1 to 7 choose the correct answer.

Online shopping

My name is Sara, and I love shopping online. I prefer mobile phone apps, but sometimes I use my computer. The phone is more convenient for me, and I can even do my shopping from bed!

I love shopping so much that I buy everything I need at home. I get food, electronics, books, and even large pieces of furniture like my sofa and bookshelves all online! But I still prefer getting clothes from a store so I can try them on to be sure they fit me fine.

Yesterday, I bought a birthday present for my mother, and it arrived today! That saves me a lot of time. I am a very busy person, and I am a little forgetful too. If I think of something I need, then it is wonderful that I can buy it at that moment.

My friends aren't as comfortable with buying things online as I am because they think that it can be dangerous. Of course, bad things sometimes happen, but I am very careful with all of my personal details. I think the biggest fear that people have with using their credit cards online is that someone will steal their number. It is important to be sure that the web page is secure. You can see this if the address has got an "s" in it, like <https://>. That "s" means it is safe.

People should not be afraid of shopping online. I think it will be the only way we will do our shopping in the future!

Take the reading test

1. What is Sara's favourite way of shopping?

a. On her computer.

b. On her phone.

c. In a shop.

2. What doesn't Sara buy online?

a. Food.

b. Furniture.

c. Clothes.

3. What does the word 'it' refer to in paragraph 3?

a. Shopping online.

b. A present.

c. Her mother's birthday.

4. Why does Sara think online shopping is very convenient?

a. It's fast.

b. It's cheap.

c. It's good quality.

5. What does 'steal' mean in paragraph 4?

a. To make public.

b. To take without permission.

c. To use something that is not yours.

6. Sarah thinks that shopping online ...

a.is often dangerous.

b.is always safe.

c.is safe if you are careful

7. Sara's thinks that in the future ...

a.online shopping will be safer.

b.a lot of people will shop online.

c.everybody will only shop online.

Reading task (Level A1): Tips for travelling alone

Read the text and for questions 1 to 6 choose the correct answer.

Tips for travelling alone

Travelling alone seems scary if it's the first time you are going to leave the comfort of home. You will probably think about the potential risks or difficult situations.

What happens if I get ill, or have an accident? Isn't it dangerous to go out alone at night? What happens if I get attacked? Isn't it strange to eat at restaurants alone all the time?

Most travellers have these worries and more before their first trip alone, but all these fears disappear when they see all the benefits of this great experience. Here I'm going to give you 3 tips on how to travel alone and have a good time.

Speak the language

Humans are sociable creatures. We all need to talk to other people. If you are travelling alone, it's a good idea to go somewhere you speak the language.

Sleep with the locals

Hotels are comfortable but very lonely, and hostels are perfect for people who travel alone, but you will only speak with other tourists. Try to rent a room in an apartment. This will give you a connection with local residents and they can give you a lot of tips on what you can do.

Don't be shy

Don't be afraid of asking. Ask for directions in the street, or ask about the place, the culture or the customs to the local people that you find in bars, parks, etc. You will be surprised how much people like to talk about their town or their culture. Remember you are alone. Asking can be an effective way to start a conversation and meet new people.

Take the reading test

1. The writer thinks that travelling alone is...

a. worse than staying at your comfortable home.

b. dangerous.

c. a good idea.

2. The writer wants to...

a. help people who want to travel alone.

b. talk about the possible risks of travelling alone.

c. talk about his or her experiences travelling.

3. If you travel alone, it's a good idea...

a. to learn the language of the place before you go there.

b. to go to a place where you can speak their language.

c. to speak to other tourists.

4. The writer thinks that if you travel alone, hostels are...

*a.*the best option.

*b.*very good but not the best option.

*c.*worse than hotels.

5. The local residents can help you...

*a.*to find a good hotel or hostel.

*b.*giving you ideas for your trip.

*c.*to find a cheap room that you can rent.

6. The best thing about asking is that...

*a.*you get the information you need.

*b.*you can find the places where you are going.

*c.*you can talk to the local people.

Reading task (Level A1): Going to the mall

Read the text about travelling around the USA and for questions 1 to 6, choose the correct answer.

Going to the Mall

Every city in the USA has a mall or four. There are about 1,100 malls in the US.

These giant store-filled buildings are one of America's greatest entertainment options for teens and families.

Mall of America in Minnesota is the largest mall. It is so big that it has an amusement park in it, Nickelodeon Universe, with several roller coasters! There are more than 500 stores in it, about 400,000m² and about 12,000 people work there.

But malls nowadays aren't the same as they used to be in the 80s and 90s. During those decades, teens would go to the mall and spend hours shopping, playing video games at the arcade, or just hanging out with friends. It was cool in the summer and warm in the winter. In those days, malls provided the perfect source of shopping and entertainment for entire families.

Nowadays, you can still eat in the food court and go to the movies, but there aren't many arcades left. Millennials have their Xboxes or Ps4s, and they like shopping online, which is also happening with more and more people from other generations. And as more people shop online and play video games at home, fewer people go to the mall to hang out.

Hopefully, malls will remain one of the great American pastimes. But only time will tell how people in the future will prefer to spend their time.

Reading comprehension test

1. People like malls because...

a. it is a fun place to be.

b. it's cheap.

c. there are so many of them.

2. Why is the Mall of America so famous?

a. Because it's the official Mall of the country.

b. Because it's in Minnesota.

c. Because of its size.

3. At the mall of America, you can...

*a.*visit the president of the USA.

*b.*ride a rollercoaster.

*c.*walk in a park.

4. What can't people do at malls very much anymore?

*a.*Hang out with friends.

*b.*Play video games.

*c.*Go for lunch.

5. Malls nowadays ... than in the past.

*a.*are bigger

*b.*are more popular

*c.*have fewer entertainment options

6. Why are malls dying?

*a.*People prefer other options.

*b.*They are too expensive.

*c.*They aren't entertaining

7. The future of malls...

*a.*is going to get better.

*b.*is certainly going to be bad.

*c.*is uncertain.

UNIT 2. CURRENT TESTS SAMPLES

Current Test My Family and I (for low-ability students)

Name _____ Group _____ Total _____ (100)

Part I. Listening.

Task (7 points). Listen and decide whether the following statements are true or false (T or F).

1. _____ Hope Hamilton is excited because of marriage proposal.
2. _____ Hope is a computer programmer.
3. _____ Bob, Hope's boyfriend, doesn't like housework.
4. _____ Hope thinks that husbands and wives take each other for granted.
5. _____ Marriage can change people.
6. _____ Marriage has no future in the next century.
7. _____ Hope likes to be separated from other people.

Part II. Vocabulary.

Task (8 points). Translate from Ukrainian into English.

1. вдова _____
2. шлюбна обіцянка _____
3. двоюрідна сестра _____
4. виховувати _____
5. знайомий _____
6. подавати на розлучення _____
7. домогосподарка _____

8. шлюб на відстані _____

Task (10 points). Use appropriate phrasal verbs and idioms to complete the sentences.

1. Forget about the argument you two had, just let b_____ be b_____ and be friends again.
2. They were _____ up as Catholics.
3. He spent all evening ch_____ her up and buying her drinks.
4. I don't really g_____ well with my sister's husband. He is fond of pointing out my mistakes.
5. She went through hard times. Last night she gave b_____ to twins.
6. We look a_____ our neighbours' cat while they're away.
7. As babies, the twins were so alike that I just couldn't t_____ them a_____.
8. I was 20 when I first met her. It was love at first s_____.
9. You are wrong on b_____ c_____ about Michel. He is neither a teacher nor a doctor. He's only studying.
10. It's evident that Jane is at a loss. She is t_____ in two about making the right decision.

Task (20 points). Insert the words given below into the text.

- | | | |
|----------------|--------------|------------|
| • adults | • poor | • together |
| • affection | • rear | • white |
| • appreciation | • solve | |
| • argue | • talk about | |

In a perfect world families would have no problems. Parents would know how to 1) _____ their children to be responsible 2) _____. Americans and others

throughout the world are trying to learn what makes strong families. Perhaps families can learn how to 3) _____ their problems. Researchers have found some answers . Strong, happy families share some patterns whether they are rich or 4) _____, black or 5) _____ .

Strong , happy families spend time 6) _____ . Such families also 7) _____ their problems. They may even 8) _____ so that problems can be resolved before they get too big. Members of strong families show each other 9) _____ and 10) _____ .

Today, strong families are changing, but they are not disappearing. People say that strong, happy families come in many sizes and shapes.

Part III. Grammar.

Task (15 points). Choose the correct completions.

1. Lettuce (is, are) good for you.
2. The subjects you will be studying in this course (is, are) listed in the syllabus.
3. The extent of Fatima's knowledge on various subjects (astounds, astound) me.
4. Oranges, tomatoes, fresh strawberries, cabbage, and lettuce (is, are) rich in vitamin C.
5. Every man, woman, and child (is, are) protected under the law.
6. The professor and the student (agrees, agree) on that point.
7. Almost every professor and student at the university (approves, approve) of the choice of Dr.Brown as the new president.
8. Each girl and boy in the sixth-grade class (has, have) to do a science project.
9. Tomatoes (is, are) easy to grow. Growing tomatoes (is, are) especially easy in hot climates.
10. Getting to know students from all over the world (is, are) one of the best parts of my job.

11. Where (does, do) your parents live?
12. Annie had a hard time when she was coming home from the store because the bag of groceries (was, were) too heavy for her to carry.
13. Why (was, were) Yoko and Alex late for the meeting?
14. (Is, Are) having the responsibility for taking care of pets good for young children?
15. I like to go shopping when I'm on vacation, but I don't buy many things. A lot of the stuff in tourist shops (is, are) cheaply made and overpriced.

Task (10 points). Choose the correct verb.

Next month I have a week's vacation. I (take/ am taking) a trip. I (leave / left) on Saturday, July 2nd. First, I ('ve gone / 'm going) to Madison, Wisconsin, to visit my brother. After I (will leave / leave) Madison, I (am going to go / have gone) to Chicago to see a friend who (is studying / will have studied) at the university there. She (has lived / lives) in Chicago for three years, so she (knows / knew) her way around the city. She (has promised / will be promising) to take me to many interesting places. I (had never been / have never been) to Chicago, so I (am looking / have looked) forward to going there.

Part IV. Writing.

Task (6 points). Read the paragraph and answer the questions.

Being a Kid

Being a kid is better than being an adult for many reasons. First of all, it is more fun to be a kid than to be an adult. Adults have to work until late in the evening. They don't have enough time to have fun. However, kids finish school in the afternoon and can play. Kids also have two long school vacations every year. Secondly, kids don't have to make money. Unlike adults, they don't have to worry about paying the bills or buying food. Lastly, while adults have to solve problems by themselves, kids can get help from adults. For these reasons, I think it is better to be a kid.

Q1. What is the paragraph about?

Q2. Why can kids have more fun than adults?

Q3. What do adults have to do? Write at least two things.

Part V. Use of English.

Task (15 points). Read the text and choose the correct answer for each gap.

Marilyn Monroe 1(was born, is born, borned) in 1926 in Los Angeles. Her real name was Norma Jeane Mortenson. When she was seven years old, her mother 2 (must, have to, had to) move into hospital because she was suffering from mental illness. After that, Norma lived in several foster homes. After her sixteenth birthday, Norma married James Dougherty, but their marriage didn't last long. 3(However, Because, Although) Norma's difficult childhood made her strong, it also made her very insecure.

During World War II, Marilyn worked in a factory. There, she 4 (was met, met, has met) the photographer David Conover and he asked her to pose in his photographs. 5(Their, They, Theirs) photos were very successful. By 1945, she 6 (appeared, has appeared, had appeared) on 33 magazine covers! But Marilyn's dream was to be an actress. Because of her modelling success, she 7 (had given, was given, gave) some film roles, and by 1953, she was one of 8 (the most popular, the more popular, the popularest) Hollywood stars.

9 (Although, But, However), she was never lucky in love. In 1954, she married the baseball star Joe DiMaggio. They split up just nine months later. At the time, DiMaggio's baseball career was ending. He felt jealous of Marilyn, 10 (that she, who, which) had become famous and 11 (was admired, admired, was admiring) by 12 (a

lot, many, much) people. He spent most of his time 13 (watch, watching, to watch) television, which Marilyn found boring.

In 1956, Marilyn married the writer Arthur Miller. At first, they were happy together, but later, while the two of them 14 (have worked, had worked, were working) together on a film, they fell out and separated. Marilyn died from a drug overdose when she was 36 years old. Most people thought she committed suicide, but 15 (nobody, somebody, anybody) will ever know for sure.

Current Test *My Family and I* (for high-ability students)

Name _____

Group _____

Total _____ (100)

Part I. Listening.

Task (6 points). *Listen to six people talking about different aspects of weddings and marriage. Choose the correct answers.*

1. A man is talking about weddings. What often spoils them, in his opinion?
 - a. the music during the evening
 - b. the standard of food at the reception
 - c. a family argument
2. A woman is talking about the age you can legally marry in the UK. What is her opinion of the law?
 - a. She thinks the age should be raised.
 - b. She doesn't think parental consent should be needed.
 - c. She believes the existing law should remain.
3. A man is complaining about couples who choose to marry in church. Why is he critical?
 - a. He thinks everyone should have a civil ceremony.
 - b. He thinks they choose it for the wrong reasons.
 - c. He doesn't believe in making religious vows.
4. A woman is discussing superstitions surrounding marriage. What is her attitude to them?
 - a. She is determined to follow them as much as possible.

- b. She doesn't believe in them but thinks they're worth following as part of tradition.
 - c. She thinks they're ridiculous and refuses to follow them.
- 5. A man is explaining the traditional order of speeches at a British wedding reception. Which three people give speeches?
 - a. the best man, the bride and the groom
 - b. the bride's father, the groom and the best man
 - c. the bride, the bride's father and the best man
- 6. A woman is talking about unusual wedding venues. What is her attitude to them?
 - a. She thinks that the more usual the venue is, the better.
 - b. She thinks it's very romantic.
 - c. She thinks people just do it for publicity

Part II. Vocabulary.

Task (4 points). *Explain in English the following words and word expressions.*

- 1. an acquaintance (noun)-
- 2. a commuter (noun)-
- 3. a hen party-
- 4. to mistreat (verb)-

Task (5 points). *Guess the meaning from the explanation.*

- A. to care for a child until it is an adult, often giving it particular beliefs ____
- B. to speak angrily to someone because they have done something wrong ____

- C. a son of your sister or brother, or a son of the sister or brother of your husband or wife _____
- D. having a great liking for someone or something _____
- E. when it happens a woman produces a baby from her body _____

Task (10 points). *Use appropriate phrasal verbs and idioms in the correct form to complete the sentences.*

1. Forget about the argument you two had, just _____ and be friends again.
2. They _____ as Catholics.
3. He spent all evening _____ and buying her drinks.
4. I don't really _____ my sister's husband. He is fond of pointing out my mistakes.
5. She went through hard times. Last night she _____ twins.
6. We _____ the neighbours' cat while they're away.
7. As babies, the twins were so alike that I just couldn't _____.
8. I was 20 when I first met her. It was love _____.
9. You _____ about Michel. He is neither a teacher nor a doctor. He's only studying.
10. It's evident that Jane is at a loss. She _____ about making the right decision.

Task (20 points). *Insert the words given below into the text.*

- adults*
- families*
- shapes*
- affection*
- happy*
- solve*
- answers*
- however*
- strong*
- appreciation*
- members*
- talk about*
- argue*
- poor*
- together*
- changing*
- problems*
- white*
- disappearing*
- rear*

In a perfect world families would have no 1) _____. Parents would know how to 2) _____ their children to be responsible 3) _____. Americans and others throughout the world are trying to learn what makes strong families. Perhaps 4) _____ can learn how to 5) _____ their problems. Researchers have found some 6) _____. Strong, happy families share some patterns whether they are rich or 7) _____, black or 8) _____.

Strong, 9) _____ families spend time 10) _____. Such families also 11) _____ their problems. They may even 12) _____ so that problems can be resolved before they get too big. 13) _____ of strong families show each other 14) _____ and 15) _____.

Today, 16) _____, families are 17) _____, but they are not 18) _____. People say, that 19) _____, happy families come in many sizes and 20) _____.

Part III. Grammar.

Task (10 points). *Complete each sentence with an appropriate word or phrase.*

1. Can you remember what you _____ ten years ago?
2. This is the first jazz concert I _____ to.

3. Don't eat any more ice cream, you _____ sick.
4. I have hated this place ever _____ here.
5. I hope that by the end of the month I _____ all the decorating.
6. Sheila and Ken _____ to each other since their quarrel last week!
7. Do _____ going to the cricket match tomorrow?
8. We can't go skiing because it _____ enough yet.
9. Penny _____ to going on holiday, but she ended up very disappointed.
10. I began to recover my strength later, once I _____ a good meal.

Task (10 points). *Choose the most appropriate word or phrase.*

1. _____ we get to the theatre, the play will have started.
 a) As soon as b) Until c) By the time d) Whenever
2. What's the matter? Haven't you started _____ ?
 a) already b) yet c) by now d) soon
3. The trouble with you is that you're _____ complaining.
 a) forever b) often c) still d) each time
4. Can you remember what you were doing _____ ?
 a) the time b) usually c) every day d) at the time
5. The new school opens _____ .
 a) now b) at once c) next week d) day by day
6. I haven't been feeling very well _____ .

- a) of late b) not long ago c) currently d) by now

7. _____ we get to the top of this hill, we'll be right.

- a) Eventually b) Once c) Now d) At the time

8. It's ages _____ I last saw a decent comedy film on television.

- a) that b) ago c) since d) when

9. I don't go swimming very much _____ .

- a) nowadays b) in those days c) recently d) now
and again

10. _____ we haven't managed to find what we are looking for.

- a) To now b) On and off c) Formerly d) So far

Task (20 points). *Put each verb in brackets into an appropriate tense.*

Ask hundreds of people what they (1) _____ (do) on a certain day in August next year, or the year after, and there (2) _____ (be) only one reply. Provided of course that the people you (3) _____ (ask) (4) _____ (belong) to the Elvis Presley Fan Club. Although the King of Rock and Roll (5) _____ (die) nearly two decades ago, his fans (6) _____ (meet) every year since then outside his home in Memphis, Tennessee, to show respect for the singer they (7) _____ (love) so much. Fans like Jean Thomas, from Catford in South London. Jean (8) _____ (visit) Gracelands, the house where Elvis (9) _____ (suffer) his fatal heart attack, twice in the past five years. 'The first time I (10) _____ (borrow) the money from my Mum, as I (11) _____ (not work) then. But two years ago I (12) _____ (get) married and since then I (13) _____ (work) in my husband Chris's garage. Chris and I (14) _____ (go) together last year, and we (15) _____ (think) of spending two or three months in the USA next year. I (16) _____ (always want) to visit some of the places where Elvis (17) _____ (perform). Like Las Vegas for example.' Jean says that Elvis (18)

_____ (be) her obsession ever since she (19) _____ (be) ten years old, and she (20) _____ (own) every single one of his records, good and bad.

Part IV. Writing.

Task (10 points). *Write a paragraph (12-15 sentences) on the following topic: What is the ideal age to get married, in your opinion?*

Structure – 3 points (3 components: topic sentence, supporting sentences, concluding sentence), Grammar – 3 points, Vocabulary (correct spelling necessary) – 4 points.

Part V. Use of English.

Task (15 points). *Read the text and choose the most appropriate answer.*

Three years ago, my father **1** (*was diagnosed, diagnosed, had diagnosed*) with cancer. It was stage IV cancer, which meant that he didn't have much time to live. When I learned that he was going to die, I **2** (*hadn't seen, haven't seen, didn't see*) him in over a year and, to be honest, our relationship wasn't the best. It was not that we argued a lot, because we **3** (*not, weren't didn't*). But if we never argued, it was just because we didn't talk very often.

My parents divorced when I was a teenager, and my father had to move into **4** (*a little cheap, an old little, an uncomfortable little*) apartment on the outskirts, which wasn't convenient for me. My friends lived near my mum's home, and in my father's apartment I had a very dark and tiny room. My father **5** (*had it painted, had it paint, had painted*) and he even bought me an amazing TV with the little income that he had. But I **6** (*didn't used to live, wasn't used to live, wasn't used to living*) in **7** (*such, so, as*) tiny space, and I always made **8** (*whatever, whichever, however*) excuse to avoid visiting.

The thing is, I **9** (*must have been, should be, should have been*) there for my dad when he needed me. Years went by and I started to feel guilty. I really wanted to

have him back but I had let the relationship **10** (*deteriorating, deteriorate, to deteriorate*) to the extent that we were practically strangers.

When he gave me the news, he looked **11** (as if, as, --) he was truly sorry, and he told me that it was his fault that we had grown apart; he hadn't fought hard enough to make our relationship work. I couldn't believe how he could feel guilty when I was the one to blame.

I decided **12** (*to take, taking, take*) an unpaid leave of absence at work **13** (*to, for, so that*) I could spend my dad's last weeks with him. It was very hard and wonderful at the same time. We talked for hours every day, we remembered all the good moments, we recounted all the details of our separate lives, we expressed all those feelings that had gone unconfessed. Before dying he told me that I had given him the best present he could ever have hoped for. I was so moved to hear that, and glad. Since that day I have always regretted **14** (*not to have spend, not having spent, not to spend*) more time with my dad. I wish I **15** (*had done, did, would do*) things differently while my father was alive and I still had the chance.

UNIT 3. TYPICAL TASKS FOR FINAL TESTS

I. CROSSING OUT THE ODD WORD AND DEFINING THE CATEGORY (if given)

Example 1

Categories: *body structure, style of clothes, emotions, types of families, meat, footwear, cooking, at the supermarket, marital status, confectionery and pastry*

1		acquainted	single	divorced	married
2		extended	nuclear	blended	only
3		obese	vain	slender	plump
4		cash desk	recipe	till	trolley
5		casual	with-it	pleated	scruffy
6		sponge-cake	puff-paste	scone	bean
7		trout	veal	venison	lamb
8		stew	mash	row	simmer
9		furious	tanned	delighted	terrified
10		stockings	trainers	slippers	boots

Example 2

Categories: *hair, vegetables, negative features of character, family relations, winter clothes, in the kitchen, distinctive features of appearance, fabric, spices, fish and seafood*

1		nephew	uncle	cousin	orphan
2		chin	freckles	beard	scar
3		scarf	gloves	cuff	anorak
4		curly	strong	shiny	wavy
5		corduroy	leather	suede	tartan
6		pear	cauliflower	radish	squash
7		cinnamon	cereal	pepper	ginger
8		saucepan	cook	grater	peeler
9		haddock	prawn	oyster	poultry
10		sensible	mean	moody	stubborn

Example 3

Categories: *fruit, spices, dairy products, sea food, ways of cooking food, body shapes, men, cloth's patterns, dried flour paste in various shapes, blood relatives*

1		half sister	mother	flesh and blood	stepsister
2		bachelor	widower	husband	spinster
3		shrimp	oyster	mussel	pork
4		peach	pear	pepper	pineapple

5		roast	bake	sprinkle	poach
6		chilly	garlic	cinnamon	pepper
7		yogurt	milk	cereal	cream
8		lasagne	pasta	bean	macaroni
9		flowery	checked	tartan	garment
10		skinny	small	slim	thin

Example 4

Categories: dried flour pasta in various shapes, body shapes, poultry, ways of cutting food, degrees of anxiety, members of wedding ceremony, fish, own children, blood relatives, traits of character

1		bridesmaid	bridegroom	colleague	best man
2		half sister	brother	sibling	stepbrother
3		shrimp	tuna	cod	herring
4		flesh and blood	sibling	offspring	stepchildren
5		duck	chicken	turkey	veal
6		chop	dice	chew	slice
7		macaroni	buckwheat	pasta	spaghetti
8		nervous	irritated	phlegmatic	restless

9		ambitious	considerate	domineering	loose
10		plump	well-built	fat	weak

Example 5

Categories: *ways of cooking, desserts, acquired relatives, members of a wedding ceremony, nose shapes, herbs, shapes of hair, main tastes, dairy products, clothes' styles*

1		stepbrother	brother-in-law	spouse	grandson
2		bridesmaid	best man	orphan	groom
3		boil	poach	bake	chew
4		cake	ravioli	chocolates	cheesecake
5		cream cheese	cottage cheese	cinnamon	cheese
6		dill	fennel	parsley	onion
7		sweet	bitter	sour	uncooked
8		snub	flat	aquiline	spotted
9		artistic	formal	casual	classical
10		wavy	straight	curly	wiry

Example 6

Categories: *houses, diseases, bathroom accessories, parts of the body, purchasing, rooms, drugs, kitchen utensils, dental practice, payment*

1		rheumatism	chicken pox	injection	mumps
2		villa	penthouse	cottage	hut
3		studio	laundry	parlour	study
4		lap	bladder	armpit	tendon
5		to purchase	to haggle	to buy in bulk	to loan
6		gums	filling	bandage	tooth bridge
7		serum	x-rays	pills	ointment
8		cupboard	corkscrew	mug	cutlery
9		tooth-mug	towel-rail	tablecloth	bathmat
10		salary	wages	share	royalties

Example 7

Categories: *wedding ceremony, positive qualities, eating out, food shops, stature, cooking instructions, patterns, dishes, single people, shopping*

1		melt	spread	gulp	sprinkle
2		best man	bridegroom	priest	commuter

3		polka dotted	cotton	striped	flowery
4		recipe	changing room	cash desk	receipt
5		chubby	stout	slender	well-shaped
6		omlette	curry	fork	roast beef
7		bill	waiter	menu	mixer
8		responsible	mean	reliable	considerate
9		butcher's	greengrocer's	baker's	florist's
10		wife	spinster	fiancée	widow

Example 8

Categories: *houses, inside bodily organs, taxes, arm, drugs, furniture, household appliances, rooms, diseases, payment*

1		gargle	ointment	jelly	overdose
2		time-share	bungalow	bed-sit	mansion
3		liver	pancreas	bladder	shin
4		excise duties	tax rebate	VAT	corporation tax
5		lounge	bedroom	study	shed
6		elbow	wrist	forearm	hip

7		chronic	contagious	spacious	familial
8		wardrobe	pillowcase	stool	chest of drawers
9		vacuum cleaner	cooker	refrigerator	cabinet
10		royalties	wages	mortgage	bonus

Example 9

Categories: *character, wedding, parts of the body, types of diseases, kitchen utensils, meat, complexion, vegetables, parts of a car, rooms*

1		foot	palm	thigh	fracture
2		bride	commuter	best man	fiancé
3		congenital	acute	well-balanced	contagious
4		venison	beef	lettuce	veal
5		potato	melon	aubergine	cauliflower
6		lounge	bedroom	study	shed
7		chubby	dark	olive	fair
8		aggressive	broad-minded	unsociable	scruffy
9		bonnet	brakes	boot	fuselage

10		kettle	spade	saucepan	grater
----	--	--------	-------	----------	--------

Example 10

Categories: *restaurant, people's appearance, clothes, fish, shopping, fruit, marriage, mood, seafood, romance*

1		trout	salmon	mackerel	pudding
2		ugly	seasoned	slim	tanned
3		tip	bill	take away	washing up
4		waist	coat	mittens	tights
5		bargain	refund	receipt	nephew
6		cauliflower	pear	pineapple	plum
7		prawn	poultry	lobster	oysters
8		horrified	concerned	skinny	delighted
9		married	thrilled	separated	divorced
10		to take in	to date	to go out	to propose to

Example 11

1	lean	stocky	full	slender
---	------	--------	------	---------

2	beets	aubergine	radish	grapes
3	thrilled	livid	annoyed	cross
4	salty	sour	tough	bitter
5	snub	patterned	pointed	flat
6	customer	shop assistant	client	shopper
7	jaw	chin	forehead	beard
8	nephew	neighbour	colleague	acquaintance
9	salmon	trout	herring	oyster
10	break up	divorce	make it up	split up

Example 12

1	fleshy	shiny	spiky	receding
2	dessert	set meal	picnic	menu
3	disheveled	neat	scruffy	untidy
4	single parent	childless	blended	arranged
5	freckle	scar	jaw	dimple
6	spotted	checked	plain	elegant
7	tell off	hug	cuddle	fancy

8	rotten	ripe	stale	sour
9	tight	slender	baggy	loose
10	thrilled	delighted	relieved	embarrassed

Example 13

1	laces	buttons	zippers	mittens
2	batter	bun	biscuit	pie
3	wiry	shining	wavy	straight
4	decisive	smug	vain	arrogant
5	mince	chop	soak	dice
6	socks	leggings	tights	slippers
7	engagement	household	marriage	wedding
8	cheeks	wrinkles	ears	lips
9	fiancée	wife	spinster	bride
10	costume	clothing	garment	outfit

Example 14

1	bungalow	basement	cottage	barrack	convent
---	----------	----------	---------	---------	---------

2	hip	shin	knee	navel	calf
3	courgette	cucumber	bean	plum	broccoli
4	traveller	sightseer	tourist	holiday-maker	travel agent
5	vain	strong-willed	lively	helpful	obedient
6	salary	winnings	wages	tax	earnings
7	corduroy	denim	leather	sole	velvet
8	cavity	dentures	cramp	filling	tooth decay
9	hard up	needy	broke	affluent	penniless
10	jealousy	partner	neighbour	acquaintance	spouse

Example 15

1	Boil	fry	bake	serve	grill
2	by rail	by car	by ferry	by foot	by plane
3	Hut	lavatory	hall	study	loft
4	energetic	self-confident	big-headed	reliable	sensible
5	Liver	stroke	guts	kidney	spleen

6	Grant	unemployment benefit	pension	pocket money	disability allowance
7	Jumper	pullover	cardigan	sweater	shawl
8	to dwell	to evict	to reside	to inhabit	to settle
9	Aunt	fiancée	bridesmaid	spinster	widower
10	Boutique	counter	market	store	mall

II. PUTTING VERBS INTO THE APPROPRIATE TENSE FORMS

Example 1

Melanie: How (1)_____ (you/get on) in your new job, Nick?

Nick: Oh, so you (2)_____ (know) about my job as a car salesman.

Melanie: David (3)_____ (tell) me yesterday.

Nick: Well, I (4)_____ (not/be) in the job long. I (5)_____ (start) on Monday.

Melanie: And how many cars (6)_____ (you/sell) so far?

Nick: Well, none yet. Give me a chance. Up to now I (7)_____ (learn) all the time.

Melanie: David says you (8)_____ (have) a sports car once.

Nick: I've still got it. I (9)_____ (have) it for about five years. I (10)_____ (not/often/drive) it because I don't like getting it dirty. Normally I (11)_____ (ride) my motor bike. And the car is expensive to run. I (12)_____ (work) on a building site at that time. For several months before I (13)_____ (buy) it, I (14)_____ (do) overtime, and when I (15)_____ (earn) enough to buy a car, it was a really magical moment.

Example 2

The actress Vanessa Kemp (1)_____ (disappear). Yesterday she (2)_____ (fail) to arrive at the Prince Charles Theatre in London's West End for her leading role in the comedy "Don't look now!". Ms Kemp, who (3)_____ (live) in Hampstead, (4)_____ (leave) home at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon for the theatre, a journey she (5)_____ (make) several times the week before. Two people who (6)_____ (walk) past her home at the time (7)_____ (see) her leave. But no one (8)_____ (see) her since then. At half past seven she still (9)_____ (not/arrive) at the theatre. At 8 o'clock the theatre manager had to break the news to the audience, who (10)_____ (wait) patiently for the play to start. Since yesterday, theatre staff and friends (11)_____ (try) to contact Ms Kemp, but they (12)_____ (have) no success so far. The police (13)_____ (take) the matter seriously, but they (14)_____ (believe) that she is unlikely to be in danger. Her friends all (15)_____ (want) to hear from her soon.

Example 3

I (1)_____ (go/often) to the cinema, but I rarely (2)_____ (go) to see cartoons. In fact, I (3)_____ (not/see) a cartoon for about five years. The last time I (4)_____ (see) a cartoon at the cinema was when I (5)_____ (take) my two sons, who (6)_____ (be) now twelve years old, to see Walt Disney's *Fantasia*. They (7)_____ (be) only seven at the time. "I hope this will be good," said Tony. "I want some coke and popcorn!" said Terry. "OK, OK," I said. "I (8)_____ (get) you some coke and popcorn. But let's go, or we (9)_____ (be) late!" I (10)_____ (buy) them some coke and popcorn as I (11)_____ (promise). As they (12)_____ (watch) the film they (13)_____ (crunch) their popcorn noisily and (14)_____ (slurp) their coke. We (15)_____ (only/watch) the film for ten minutes or so when Tony said in a loud voice, his mouth full of popcorn, "This is boring!" On the screen at that moment an orchestra was playing a piece of classical music; there had been no violence, and no one had appeared with a laser gun yet. Is that why they didn't like it?

Example 4

Hi Anita,

It (1)_____ (be) great to get your e-mail through schoolfriends.com. How many years is it since we last (2)_____ (see) each other? I (3)_____ (not/want) to think about it. Life (4)_____ (have) its ups and downs, but generally things (5)_____ (turn out) OK for me so far. After school I (6)_____ (go) to college and (7)_____ (study) drama. Then I (8)_____ (get) a job in a small theatre group working with children in schools all over the country. While I (9)_____

(work) at a school in Stroud, I (10)_____ (meet) Simon. But unfortunately, Simon and I (11)_____ (split up) six years ago. Our children, Guy and Max (12)_____ (live) with me now, and although we are divorced, Simon and I (13)_____ (stay) friends. I (14)_____ (not/have) much money as a single parent. But a few years ago I (15)_____ (want) to start work again, so I (16)_____ (retrain) as a drama teacher.

I (17)_____ (get married) next month to a man called Frank. He (18)_____ (retire) in a few years, and we (19)_____ (plan) to go to Australia and the USA when the boys (20)_____ (leave) home. It would be great to meet up sometime.

All the best,

Karen

Example 5

Dear Lena,

Just a quick note to say that I (1)_____ (have) a fantastic time here in Australia. I (2)_____ (be) here for over two weeks now! The course (3)_____ (be) really good and my English (4)_____ (get) better and better. I (5)_____ (meet) lots of interesting people and I (6)_____ (become) quite friendly with some of them.

Guess what! (7)_____ (you/remember) Miguel who we (8)_____ (meet) in Paris last year? Well, his brother (9)_____ (study) here, in the same class as me actually, and I (10)_____ (know) now that Miguel (11)_____ (come) over here next month. He will spend a few days here in Sydney on his way to Bali. I (12)_____ (hope) he (13)_____ (remember) me!

So, how's life for you? (14)_____ (you/miss) me? I (15)_____ (be) a bit homesick at first and I really (16)_____ (want) to see you, but I (17)_____ (feel) fine now. (18)_____ (you/see) Marcella recently?

She (19)_____ (work) so hard for her exam when I last (20)_____ (see) her. The exam is next week, isn't it? Tell her that I will think of her.

Well, I have got a lesson in five minutes, so I'll finish now. I'll write again soon.

Example 6

Bewley's Oriental Cafes

Bewley's (1)_____ (be) an old Irish tea house chain. The history of the famous Bewley's Oriental Cafes (2)_____ (begin) in 1835 when Charles Bewley (3)_____ (import) over 2000 chests of tea directly from the Chinese province to Dublin. It (4)_____ (not/look) like a great deal today, but back then it (5)_____ (be) a coup: no man before (6)_____ (dare) to import tea directly to Ireland. Bewley's initiative (7)_____ (put) an end to the East India Trading Company's tea monopoly which before 1835 (8)_____ (force) the Irish to import their tea from London. The Irish (9)_____ (like) the idea of not having to import old tea from London. A tea expert (10)_____ (notice) that even the poorest Irish people (11)_____ (buy) only the finest tea. By the end of the 19th century a tea culture (12)_____ (develop) in Ireland. In 1894, Joshua's son Ernest Bewley (13)_____ (want) to stimulate the market for a product that (14)_____ (be) rather unknown that far: coffee. Still now the interior furnishings and wonderful stain glass (15)_____ (provide) a very special oriental flair. During World War II, Bewley's had to restrict the supply of tea to an ounce per head, and many customers (16)_____ (switch) to coffee. Today, Bewley's (17)_____ (be) Ireland's leading supplier of quality coffees and teas. Lately it (18)_____ (create) a catering service for larger customers such as Trinity College and it (19)_____ (open) cafes in bookstores and Dublin Airport. Bewley's Clipper Gold Tea and Espresso Prima (20)_____ (win) Gold Awards in the London Great Taste Awards this year.

Example 7

Controversial school to close

Dear Ann,

You (1)_____ (be) free to come to dinner here on Saturday at 8.00? My brother Paul (2)_____ (come) and (3)_____ (bring) a friend of his called Tom Edwards. You (4)_____ (not meet) Tom but I (5)_____ (think) you (6)_____ (like) him. He is an assistant stage manager at the Gate Theatre and he (7)_____ (tell) about the actors. Paul says Tom (8)_____ (receive) hardly any salary and often (9)_____ (not get) enough to eat, so he (10)_____ (ask) me to have roast beef and Yorkshire pudding for dinner, with apple dumpling to follow. He probably (11)_____ (ring) up between now and Saturday, to say that it (12)_____ (be) a good idea to start with a substantial soup, such as oxtail! I (13)_____ (know) you not usually (14)_____ (eat) heavy three-course meals of this type, but I (15)_____ (hope) the conversation (16)_____ (not be) so heavy. Anyway, come if you (17)_____ (have) any free time.

Love, Mary

PS. The 14 bus (18)_____ (pass) the door as you probably (19)_____ (remember), and Paul (20)_____ (give) you a lift home.

Example 8

Charles and Barbara Williams (1)_____ (live) at a village called Harpole. They (2)_____ (only live) there for a few weeks. They (3)_____ (arrive) on 28th August and they quickly (4)_____ (arrange) the furniture in their new house. They (5)_____ (not make) many friends yet, but they (6)_____ (think) that they soon will. The neighbours (7)_____ (be) very kind so far, and Mr. Williams (8)_____ (invite) some of them to a party he (9)_____ (hold) next week. His friends from London and Oxford (10)_____ (come) to the party. The Williams family (11)_____ (live) in London before they (12)_____ (come) to Harpole. Mr. Williams (13)_____ (not like) living in London. While he (14)_____ (visit) some friends in Southampton last year, he (15)_____ (meet) a company director who (16)_____ (offer) him a job. Mrs. Williams (17)_____ (want) to stay in London, but when they (18)_____ (arrive) in the village, the son (19)_____ (shine) and already she (20)_____ (begin) to enjoy her country surroundings.

Example 9

It (1)_____ (rain) when (2)_____ (wake) up last Saturday. It always (3)_____ (rain) when I am not working. We (4)_____ (plan) to go to the seaside, but in the end we (5)_____ (decide) to go to the theatre instead. We (6)_____ (miss) the bus, and (7)_____ (arrive) late. We (8)_____ (arrange) to meet Joe outside the theatre and we (9)_____ (wait) for twenty minutes when we (10)_____ (get) there. The play (11)_____ (already start) when we (12)_____ (go) in. It's Monday again today, and I (13)_____ (work) as usual. I (14)_____ (sit) here in the office for the last two hours, but I (15)_____ (not do) much work yet- I (16)_____ (feel) too fed up to work. I (17)_____ (already have) my holiday this year. I (18)_____ (go) to Scotland in July and, of course, it (19)_____ (rain) every day. Tomorrow I (20)_____ (book) a holiday for next April in Spain.

Example 10

Dear Sue,

Well I (1)_____ (be already) here in new York for two months now. These days I (2)_____ (have) the time of my life. We (3)_____ (stay) with my father's friends, the Bronsons. Americans (4)_____ (be) very different from English. I (5)_____ (notice) this the moment I (6)_____ (arrive) at the Kennedy airport two months ago, where most people (7)_____ (talk and smile) very friendly. I

(8)_____ (do already) a lot of sightseeing since I (9)_____ (come). I hope I (10)_____ (see) the most exciting places in New York by the next week. We (11)_____ (go) to Washington next Monday. I (12)_____ (look forward) to visiting President's home, the White House. Mr. Bronson (13)_____ (come) with us as planned though, he (14)_____ (have) flu now. He (15)_____ (drive) us, but now we (16)_____ (go) by bus instead. I (17)_____ (dream) about visiting the US for many years so my father's idea to come to New York (18)_____ (be) like a miracle. Mum (19)_____ (buy) out the shops for souvenirs for a few days. Give my love to your family. I (20)_____ (be) at home for Christmas.

Write soon.

Love, Jessica.

Example 11

Dear Shirley,

How are you? We are all fine! Since we (1)_____ (buy) our new house last month, we (2)_____ (finally begin) to feel settled. This house (3)_____ (have) quite a few advantages when we finish the redecorating. It (4)_____ (be) much bigger with an extra bedroom that we (5)_____ (need) when the baby (6)_____ (be) born. The other houses we (7)_____ (look) at only (8)_____ (have) a small concrete yard. We (9)_____ (put) a swing tomorrow morning and now we (10)_____ (think even) of getting a dog. We (11)_____ (sell) most of the old furniture before we (12)_____ (move) and Michael (13)_____ (look) through the catalogues for an appropriate sofa for a few weeks. We (14)_____ (buy already) a dining table and chairs. Yesterday, while we (15)_____ (walk) through IKEA Michael (16)_____ (see) a 19th century cupboard which Loren Tate (17)_____ (make) from high quality highland wood. But the price (18)_____ (be) unaffordable for us.

I hope we (19)_____ (finish) with the refurbishment by Christmas.

Anyway, we are very happy and we hope you and martin (20)_____ (stay) with us for a few days at Christmas.

Write soon and take care.

Love,

Jennifer.

Example 12

Lorna Steel (1)_____ (be possibly) the most talented actress the world (2)_____ (see ever). She usually (3)_____ (make) at least 5 films a year. People (4)_____ (remember probably) the most popular actress of our time. Lorna (5)_____ (shock) the film industry when she (6)_____ (announce) her retirement last year after her last film where she (7)_____ (star) together with Hew Grunt. Lorna (8)_____ (make) over 150 films before her retirement. She (9)_____ (go) to the studios by a huge black limousine for the past 40 years. No one (10)_____ (believe) her presence (11)_____ (not brighten up) our cinema screens any longer.

Now she (12)_____ (live) in an extremely large beach house near the Mexican border. She (13)_____ (devote) her valuable time to looking after old dogs for several months now. Lorna says: "My team (14)_____ (look) through the building sites these days. The architects (15)_____ (work out) the construction plans in May. We (16)_____ (conduct) the final adoption meeting on the 31st May. We (17)_____ (build) an orphanage for homeless animals by the end of the year." Lorna (18)_____ (share) her plans: "I (19)_____ (never respect) people who (20)_____ (always declare) their love to animals without even trying to help them".

Example 13

a) A student at Oxford (1)_____ (sit) an exam when he (2)_____ (ask) a supervisor for a glass of red wine and a plate of scones, correctly adding that this tradition (3)_____ (be) the right of Oxford scholars dating back to medieval times. The student (5)_____ (enjoy) the lot before finishing the exam. A few weeks later, the student (6)_____ (be) shocked to find that he (7)_____ (fail) the exam, not because he (8)_____ (perform) badly, but because he (9)_____ (not wear) his sword as he sat the exam.

b) A student who (10) _____ (sit) an exam (11)_____ (continue) to write a full five minutes after the professor (12)_____ (tell) everyone to stop. When the student (13)_____ (try) to hand in his paper, the professor (14)_____ (tell) him not to bother, as he (15)_____ (already fail). "Do you know who I am?" the student angrily (16)_____ (ask) the professor. When the professor (17)_____ (reply) that he (18)_____ (never see) the student before, the student (19)_____ (push) his paper into the middle of the pile of other papers and quickly (20)_____ (run) out of the room.

Example 14

Mel Gibson (1)_____ (be) a major film star now for more than 20 years. In this time he (2)_____ (become) one of the most respected Hollywood actors and he (3)_____ (already start) a successful career in film directing, as well.

Gibson (4)_____ (be born) in the USA in 1956 but his family (5)_____ (move) to Australia in 1968. He (6)_____ (complete) his school education in Sydney and (7)_____ (begin) his acting career there, in the National Institute of Dramatic Art. He (8)_____ (appear) in several Australian TV series, but (9)_____ (get) his big break in 1979, in a film called “Mad Max”. He (10)_____ (since make) 2 more “Max” films. He (11)_____ (go on) to make several other successful films in Australia before he (12)_____ (move) to Hollywood. Gibson (13)_____ (make) more than 30 films, many of which (14)_____ (be) great commercial successes. He (15)_____ (never be) afraid to take on challenging roles, which also (16)_____ (mark) his directorial debut. He (17)_____ (direct) films for the last few years. Today he (18)_____ (direct) 3 successful films.

Unusually for the turbulent world of Hollywood romance, Gibson (19)_____ (live) with the same woman for over 25 years-his wife Robyn, whom he (20)_____ (marry) in 1980. Up to the present time, they have 7 children.

III. PUTTING THE VERBS INTO THE APPROPRIATE TENSE AND VOICE FORMS

Example 1

Pat and Ronald Thomas (1)_____ (not live) in a caravan, but their home (2)_____ (travel) more miles than any other house in Britain! Their house (3)_____ (make) from a pair of Victorian railway carriages, and they (4)_____ (live) there for ten years. “I (5)_____ (not want) to live in a train at first,” admits Pat, ‘but when I (6)_____ (see) that this train has a garden with a stream, I just (7)_____ (fall) in love with it. We (8)_____ (buy) it from an old lady, and she (9)_____ (do/already) lots of work on it. But there is a lot left to do and we (10)_____ (make/still) improvements”.

Visitors (11)_____ (surprise/often) to see how spacious the house (12)_____ (be). All the dividing walls (13)_____ (remove), so now the rooms are about 15 meters long. Pat and Ronald (14)_____ (pay) \$68,000 for their house. Recently they (15)_____ (offer) more than \$100,000 for it, but it’s not for sale. “I (16)_____ (discover) more and more about the history of the train all the time,” says Ronald. “It (17)_____ (build) in Swindon between 1855and 1875. We (18)_____ (work) so

hard to make it beautiful that I don't think we (19)_____ (sell/ever) it" he admits, "I hope it (20)_____ (remain) in our family forever.

Example 2

Computers

In 1944, the first general-purpose computer, "Mark I" (1)_____ (put) into operation. This computer (2)_____ (be) electromechanical, very slow and very large. In fact, all early computers (3)_____ (be) so large that several floors of a building were needed to house them.

By the end of 1950, computers (4)_____ (design) to use transistors. Transistors (5)_____ (make) them smaller, less expensive, more powerful, and more reliable. Today, they (6)_____ (know) as second generation computers.

Third-generation computers (7)_____ (use) "chips" to store the memory of the computer, but it (8)_____ (not/be) until the silicon chip (9)_____ (device) that computers (10)_____ (become) truly small and affordable. Computers with silicon chips (11)_____ (know) as fourth-generation computers. Today, all aspects of our lives (12)_____ (affect) by computers. Our phone calls (13)_____ (direct) by computers, our cars (14)_____ (design) by computers, our mail (15)_____ (sort) by computers, our bank balance (16)_____ (calculate) by computers, and our children (17)_____ (teach) by computers.

All of these functions (18)_____ (perform) by fourth-generation computers. Fifth-generation computers with artificial intelligence (19)_____ (develop) and (20)_____ (perfect) now.

Example 3

Artificial Intelligence is in Humankind Service

Never temperamental, always on time, always efficient, 'Epistle' (1) _____ (read) the mail every morning, (2) _____ (choose) the most important letters, and (3) _____ (highlight) significant parts long before the boss (4) _____ (arrive).

'Epistle' (5) _____ (develop/recently) by IBM as part of an entire program of artificial intelligence. Computerized robots like 'Epistle' (6) _____ (program/now) to think like the human brain. Eventually, these robots (7) _____ (expect) to revolutionize working conditions. At present, artificial intelligence (8) _____ (consider) to be the most promising technological development in years.

Although the general public (9) _____ (know) relatively little about artificial intelligence, it (10) _____ (begin/already) to affect the lives of millions. Both robots and computers (11) _____ (build/already) to do amazingly 'human-like' work. For example, in several U.S. hospitals, computers (12) _____ (diagnose) now diseases with 85 percent accuracy. In England a 'bionic nose' (13) _____ (create/ recently) to distinguish subtle differences in smell.

In the past 25 years of research, computers (14) _____ (go) from playing chess to helping design complex systems of their own. Today, technology (15) _____ (change) the computers from a fantastically fast calculating machine to a device that (16) _____ (see), (17) _____ (touch), (18) _____ (smell), (19) _____ (recognize) spoken commands, and (20) _____ (answer) in plain English.

Example 4

Nowadays Britain's addicts (1) _____ (get) younger and younger and a unique rehabilitation centre in the heart of the English countryside (2) _____ (help) children come off heroin. Children there (3) _____ (give) help with how to communicate and (4) _____ (deal) with conflict. Laura, 16, (5) _____ (just/complete) the first stage of the programme to free her from heroin addiction. She (6) _____ (still/remember) the time when her parents (7) _____ (be) proud of their pretty healthy daughter. Three years ago, her happy childhood (8) _____ (disappear). At the age of 13 she (9) _____ (begin) mixing with a group of teenage dropouts who (10) _____ (spend) their time in disused block of flats where heroin dealers (11) _____ (do) their business. She explains: 'I (12) _____ (offer) some heroin to smoke and I (13) _____ (want) more. I (14) _____ (not/use) other drugs but heroin. '

Laura (15) _____ (be) in the centre for six weeks, and she only now (16) _____ (begin) to realise how her addiction (17) _____ (cause) problems in her life. Her mother says: 'For many people, heroin is a word they (18) _____ (just/hear) from another world, but they never (19) _____ (dream) it (20) _____ (come) into their world one day.'

Example 5

For the last two years more holiday makers (1) _____ (complain) about the standard of their holiday. The number of complaints (2) _____ (already/rise) by 29%, more than 13,000 individual complaints (3) _____ (receive). Naturally, the travel agents (4) _____ (not/please). They (5) _____ (accuse) TV holiday programs of urging people to complain. Brian Boyles, who (6) _____ (run) Eagle Continental Holidays, (7) _____ (say) yesterday: "I (8) _____ (run) this

company for 10 years and we (9) _____ (never/have) so many complaints. Next January we (10) _____ (get) together with other travel agents to compile a list of the people who (11) _____ (make) a number of silly complaints. If one more of these complaints (12) _____ (receive) by any of us, then we (13) _____ (refuse) to arrange a holiday for that person.”

So what are some of these complaints? A couple from Gloucester who (14) _____ (complain) because they (15) _____ (serve) prawn cocktail instead of salmon on a flight to Malaga. A British tourist in Corsica who (16) _____ (grumble) that the sun (17) _____ (not/shine) when he (18) _____ (arrive), and when it did, after only one day his nose (19) _____ (burn). To sum up, last year the travel industry (20) _____ (spend) 20 million pounds on compensation complaints!

Example 6

There is a great chance for those who (1) _____ (like) mysteries to buy a house with many secrets. This thirteenth-century Chingle Hall (2) _____ (say) to be the most haunted house in Britain. These days it (3) _____ (sell) by the international auctioneers, Sotheby's. The owners (4) _____ (expect) to sell the house for about 300,000 pounds. The hall (5) _____ (build) in 1260 by Alan de Singleton, and it (6) _____ (have) a remarkable history ever since. Well-known Longton family (7) _____ (live) in the house in the 1920s. Their son (8) _____ (hang) himself after his father (9) _____ (refuse) to let him marry a local girl. Today the boy's ghost (10) _____ (haunt) the barn where he hanged himself. The boy and many other ghosts (11) _____ (see) at various times over the centuries. Not only this, but residents (12) _____ (also/hear) mysterious knockings. Henry Soaper (13) _____ (live) in the hall for the past ten years. Some time after they (14) _____ (move), while the house (15) _____ (restore), they (16) _____ (find) ancient fireplaces, Viking ships and an old chapel. “I (17) _____ (read) that there are secret hiding places somewhere”, he said. “We (18) _____ (look) for them for years, but we (19) _____ (not/find) them yet. Maybe next owners (20) _____ (be able) to reveal the secrets of this house”.

Example 7

The *Friends* phenomenon.

Everybody (1) _____ (love) their friends. But do you love *Friends*? If you are one of the half a billion people that (2) _____ (see) this hugely popular American TV show then the answer is probably ‘yes’. *Friends* (3) _____ (show) in more than 30 countries around the world. This series (4) _____ (nominate) for a record number

of 44 Emmys. First shown in the USA in 1994, the show quickly (5) _____ (become) a favorite with the viewing public. 238 episodes (6) _____ (record) and when the final episode (7) _____ (show) in 2004 more than 52 million people (8) _____ (tune) in to watch. The series (9) _____ (follow) the romantic and personal adventures of a group of six friends living in New York. Writers Martha Cauffman and David Crane (10) _____ (create) a cast of believable characters that almost everybody can identify with. Like real people, each of the characters (11) _____ (have) both endearing and irritating qualities. They are very different from each other but (12) _____ (share) a common bond in their friendship and loyalty. The interaction between these contrasting personalities (13) _____ (provide) most of the humor in the show. Although popular with the public, *Friends* (14) _____ (not always be) a hit with the critics. Some (15) _____ (find) it hard to believe in these young people, who (16) _____ (seem) to lead lives of endless leisure. Over the years the producers began to bring in new characters in order to keep the show fresh. As a result, there (17) _____ (seem) to be an endless stream of new ex-boyfriends and girlfriends appearing. The focus on the six main characters, which (18) _____ (provide) the magic ingredient in the show's early success, (19) _____ (begin) to be lost. Most critics agreed that by the tenth series the show (20) _____ (run) out of steam.

Example 8

Unusual Destinations

People often (1) _____ (choose) to have holidays in strange and unusual places. But there can be few places stranger than the Ice Hotel in Sweden, which (2) _____ (visit) by almost 37,000 people each winter. Built entirely of snow and ice, the hotel is the very opposite of the heavily insulated, centrally heated buildings we normally (3) _____ (associate) with northern countries. The hotel (4) _____ (embrace) the wintry surroundings and (5) _____ (make) them into part of its attraction. The Ice Hotel is not a permanent building but (6) _____ (rebuild) each winter. Construction of the 5000 square metre building (7) _____ (start) in later October when special snow cannons shoot tons of snow onto steel sections. After two days the steel sections (8) _____ (remove) leaving solid snow arches 5 or 6 metres wide. Over the following weeks the sections (9) _____ (reuse) to make more arches. Huge ice blocks (10) _____ (carve) from the frozen river to make walls and pillars. About 30,000 tons of snow and 4000 tons of ice (11) _____ (use) to build the hotel. The story of the Ice Hotel (12) _____ (begin) in the winter of 1989-90. There was an exhibition of ice art in the local village and a cylinder-shaped igloo made of ice (13) _____ (build) for the exhibition by French artist Jannot Derid. Some of the visitors (14) _____ (decide) to sleep on reindeer skins in the igloo and (15) _____ (find)

it a surprisingly relaxing and simulating environment. Yngve Bergqvist, the owner of the small local inn, (16) _____ (realize) that others might want to share this unique experience and the concept of the Ice Hotel (17) _____ (bear). The temperature inside the Ice Hotel is usually around minus 4 degrees, and guests (18) _____ (provide) with specially made sleeping bags and their beds (19) _____ (line) with reindeer skins. The hotel (20) _____ (include) an 'ice cinema' and a well-stocked 'ice bar'. The hotel company organizes sport activities such as rafting, dog sledding and fishing.

Example 9

Controversial school to close

Brockenhurst School, which (1) _____ (open) as an educational experiment in 1974, (2) _____ (close) this summer. All the teachers who (3) _____ (currently/employ) by the school (4) _____ (relocate) to other schools in this area.

Brockenhurst (5) _____ (found) by Sir Patrick McDonald, who (6) _____ (come) from Inverness, at a time when new educational theories (7) _____ (welcome) by the establishment and experiments in education (8) _____ (support).

Most of the teachers, who (9) _____ (come) from the holistic school of education, (10) _____ (be) at the school for at least 15 years. 780 students, who (11) _____ (be) of different ages (12) _____ (all transfer) to other schools in the region. Staff who (13) _____ (currently/live) at the school (14) _____ (find) alternative housing by the local council.

Sir Patrick (15) _____ (be) the first person who (16) _____ (inform) of the government's decision and he (17) _____ (pass) the bad news on to the staff and the students at the meeting which (18) _____ (hold) last week. Sir Patrick, who (19) _____ (be) sixty two, (20) _____ (decide) to take early retirement.

Example 10

The Gulliver Sports Centre, which (1) _____ (completely/rebuild), (2) _____ (open) yesterday by the minister for Sport. The building (3) _____ (use) as a market and in 1981 (4) _____ (convert) into a sports hall. Local schools (5) _____ (play) football and basketball indoors and keep fit classes (6) _____ (hold) there. In 1990 the hall (7) _____ (damage) by a fire which (8) _____ (break out) in the heating system. The hall (9) _____ (can't use) and (10) _____ (remain) empty while discussions (11) _____ (continue) about its future. It (12) _____ (then decide) that the hall (13) _____ (rebuild), and an appeal for money (14) _____

(launch). Two years ago a local businessman (15) _____ (offer) to pay for the building work, and plans (16) _____ (draw up). The new hall (17) _____ (include) a swimming pool, running track and other sports facilities which (18) _____ (can use) by anyone in the area. The Minister (19) _____ (make) a speech in which he (20) _____ (congratulate) everyone involved.

Example 11

The last time I (1) _____ (write) to you my life was very different. (2) _____ (you/remember) that Charlie and I (3) _____ (think) about leaving the city and moving far away? The decision to build our house in the Northwoods of Canada (4) _____ (make) three years ago. The plans for the house (5) _____ (draw up) on our dining room table. Most of the work (6) _____ (do) by professionals, although a lot of the house (7) _____ (design) by Charlie. The house (8) _____ (build) out of native Canadian pine in a large and beautiful field. While we (9) _____ (all/work) on the house, we (10) _____ (visit) every day by some of the wild animals of northern Canada. Since then our apartment in the city (11) _____ (sell), our employers (12) _____ (notify) that we (13) _____ (not return) to work (even though Charlie and I (14) _____ (just/promote) when we decided to move), and all our friends (15) _____ (tell). Soon Charlie and I (16) _____ (both/employ) by different companies. I thought that it (17) _____ (be) difficult for the children to adjust, but they (18) _____ (not/bother) at all by the change. They (19) _____ (already/make) new friends, and they (20) _____ (love) playing outside every day.

Example 12

I'm glad you all (1) _____ (come) to visit our college. I hope that many of you (2) _____ (enroll) next year. Let's visit some of our classrooms. In this room students (3) _____ (teach) French. The students in the next room (4) _____ (study) history. History classes (5) _____ (usually/be) very lively, but today the students (6) _____ (sit) an examination. In a little while we (7) _____ (see) a cafeteria where all the college food (8) _____ (prepare). We believe that young students should have good nutritious food. That's why we (9) _____ (plant) the vegetable garden you (10) _____ (see) next to the cafeteria. The vegetables our students (11) _____ (eat) today (12) _____ (grow) in our garden. The next stop on the tour (13) _____ (be) the college hospital which (14) _____ (build) last year. Patients at the college hospital (15) _____ (take) care of by excellent nurses and doctors who (16) _____ (train) at the best universities. Students from Greenville College (17) _____ (well/prepare) for life. Many of our former students (18) _____ (hire) by the fine companies, where they (19) _____ (give) important jobs. We hope you (20) _____ (enjoy) your tour of Greenville college.

Example 13

When he (1) _____ (be) 9 years old, he was brought to the door by a policeman who (2) _____ (keep) one hand on his arm as if to stop him from running away. His parents were expected to discipline him. The entire rest of the day he (3) _____ (stay) in his room waiting for his father to come home from the shirt factory. "A slap in the face, he (4) _____ (think), perhaps that's all I (5) _____ (get)". At 5:30 he (6) _____ (hear) the front door open. His mother (7) _____ (talk) to his father. Then the family (8) _____ (eat) supper. He was not invited, and he felt that his punishment already (9) _____ (start). This saddened him greatly because he (10) _____ (enjoy) eating supper with his father and telling him about the day's adventure. At 7:00 o'clock he heard the television come on as the family (11) _____ (sit) down in the living room. By 8 30 night (12) _____ (fall) and he felt more alone than he ever (13) _____ (be) at any time in his life. He (14) _____ (look) out into the garden behind his room. He could see the outline of the young tree his grandfather (15) _____ (plant) a month before. It (16) _____ (begin) to sprout leaves and he tried to decide how many it (17) _____ (have) that summer. By 9:00 o'clock he (18) _____ (feel) drowsy and had lain out on his bed. Shortly afterwards his father (19) _____ (come) into the room and sat down on the bed. They (20) _____ (sit) side by side.

Example 14

From Chanel to the Circus

22-year-old Iris Palmer (1) _____ (work) for Gifford's circus. She (2) _____ (work) there for six months. It may seem surprising, but two years ago Iris (3) _____ (be) a top model for Chanel. Today her circus outfit is different from the days when she only (4) _____ (wear) designer labels. So why she (5) _____ (quit) modelling? "I (6) _____ (remember) being quite nervous when I first started because I (7) _____ (not know) what to do", she says. "But it didn't take me long did to learn because there isn't much to modelling. Your whole career is based on what you look like. After a while I (8) _____ (get) fed up with doing shows. I (9) _____ (not regret) giving it up at all". But why the circus? "I (10) _____ (be) interested in performance arts since I was small", explains Iris. "So, when some family friends (11) _____ (found) the circus last year I (12) _____ (ask) them if there was anything I could do". Iris was given various jobs. "I didn't know what to expect when I started", she admits. "But I have done some jobs that I never (13) _____ (dream) of doing before". Although when in a tent, often knee deep in mud, lack of glamour of her former profession, Iris embraced her new career with open arms. I (14) _____ (make) more friends here than anywhere else", she (15) _____ (insist). In fact, Iris

(16) _____ (enjoy) it so much that she (17) _____ (consider) a full-time career in the circus. “I already (18) _____ (apply) to go to circus school”, she says. “If I did gymnastics-- which I have always wanted to do-- I could move into dancing. The circus (19) _____ (be) my life now. I never (20) _____ (be) so happy.

IV. CORRECTING MISTAKES (either grammar or vocabulary)

Example 1

1. Bad news don't make people happy.
2. Your hairs are too long. You need to have a haircut done.
3. He is used to get up early.
4. This sauce is great. It's tasting really good.
5. How fast did you drive when the accident happened?
6. They had been best friends since their college years.
7. He is very narrow-minded. He never remembers to congratulate his sister on her birthday.
8. It is fashionable to put on loose jeans now.
9. My girlfriend and me phone each other every day.
10. The fruit is on sail at the grocery store this week.
11. I'm thinking it would be a good idea to leave early.
12. He asked her to marry him.
13. He left his luggages in the lobby.
14. I hope the weather is going to be nice at the weekend.
15. Are there any money in your purse?
16. The store has two lifts and none is working.
17. This computer has some confused instructions.
18. If you can't give up, at least put down on the number of sweets you eat.

19. Every of the four doors was locked.
20. I'm married to Mary's brother, so Mary and I are stepsisters.
21. Mike looks angrily today.
22. My sister has had a baby boy; I'm really pleased to have a new niece.
23. The old man is no longer able to look after him.
24. I only paid \$5 for this shirt; it was a real sale.
25. Peter has two brothers but he doesn't speak to any of them.
26. Maryna is so impatient—sometimes she's really happy and then a few hours later she refuses to talk to me.
27. Some parents are criticized for the way they grow up their children.
28. I think the way Jessica behaved was quite shocked.
29. Don't pick those apples; they aren't mature yet.
30. I liked the jacket but I didn't buy it because it didn't fit the dress I'd already bought.

Example 2

1. They fined \$300 for squatting.
2. These people over there come from Italy.
3. Either the salesman nor the customer arrived on time.
4. He has to write another two pages to finish the story.
5. It will take the other three hours before we get to the village.
6. When they moved to London, they must sell their land in the country.
7. This sweater has washed twice and it has shrunk.
8. They spent very few money on the repair.
9. Bill must work late yesterday evening. He looks very tired.
10. I have never seen so much bright stars in the sky.
11. She wants to have her house photographing for interior decoration magazines.
12. They left a bit late and lost the bus.
13. Why don't you tell me what is the matter?
14. The boy asked if could he have some more pocket money.
15. This car it is expected to be very popular with the younger generation.

16. The runway was crowded with the passengers waiting for the train.
17. The company should say its employees what's going on.
18. I asked Sarah how much money did she have.
19. Sharon agreed to not tell anyone.
20. I've been working very hard all day and now I'm tiring.
21. The porter was been given a tip for carrying heavy suitcases.
22. Nobody doesn't want to go out in this weather.
23. On the plane the waitress brought me a newspaper.
24. An official asked what were we doing.
25. You needn't to repeat the course.
26. Jill has gone to hospital to visit Jack.
27. He keeps his tools and equipment in the tent he has put up in his garden.
28. Are they going to operate him?
29. That restaurant mustn't be very good. It's always empty.
30. Who was this portrait painted with?

V. PUTTING THE WORDS GIVEN IN THEIR CORRECT PLACES IN THE PASSAGES BELOW

Example 1

a) chat up	c) split up	e) cute	g) fancied	i) falling out
b) relationship	d) making up	f) got divorced	h) asked out	j) got engaged

Zak and Lily met at a party in 2004. Zak 1) _____ Lily the moment he saw her. He started to 2) _____ her _____ and they got on really well. Lily thought Zak was 3) _____, but she was already going out with somebody. Zak and Lily didn't see each other for a few months. Then Zak heard from a friend that Lily 4) _____ with her boyfriend. Zak phoned Lily the same day- he didn't want to give her time to get back together with her boyfriend. He 5) _____ her _____. She said 'yes', and Zak and Lily went out for three months. It wasn't an easy 6) _____ -they were always 7) _____ and then 8) _____ again- but they stayed together. After about six months, they 9) _____, and a year after that, they got married. More than ten years later, many of their friends 10) _____ but Zak and Lily are still together.

Example 2

a) bride	c) honour	e) reception	g) pride	i) generosity
b) wears	d) wedding	f) groom	h) couples	j) bring

Even in these modern times, many 1) _____ try to include ancient customs in their 2) _____, in the hope that it will 3) _____ them luck and happiness. In the past, the 4) _____ was invited to the bride's house just before the wedding and a goose was cooked in his 5) _____. Many Irish people believe that showing such 6) _____ to the groom will make sure that he won't change his mind about the wedding at the last minute! A traditional Irish 7) _____ doesn't spend a fortune on bouquets of exotic flowers. Instead, she usually 8) _____ a wreath of wildflowers in her hair, freshly picked in the morning on the wedding day. In the old days, an older female member of the family would take 9) _____ in producing fruitcake for the 10) _____.

Example 3

a) tight-fitting	c) suit	e) comfortable	g) sweaters	i) orphanage
b) tiny	d) brought up	f) retired	h) polo neck	j) attention

Gabrielle "Coco" Chanel was born in Southern France and was 1) _____ in a French 2) _____. At the age of 30 she opened a 3) _____ hat shop and quickly added 4) _____, shirts and accessories. Within five years her simple and 5) _____ designs attracted the 6) _____ of influential wealthy women. Her style was a refreshing change for 7) _____ corsets and long dresses. She introduced jersey dresses, 8) _____ sweaters and the classic "little black dress". Chanel 9) _____ in 1938 but returned in 1954 to introduce another classic, the cardigan 10) _____.

Example 4

a) bakery	c) cupcakes	e) dessert	g) delicious	i) customer
-----------	-------------	------------	--------------	-------------

b) spoilt	d) offer	f) cream cheese	h) drop by	j) treats
------------------	-----------------	----------------------------	-------------------	------------------

Do you like sweet things? Love sugar? Dream about chocolate? If you do then ‘The Hummingbird Bakery’ in London is the place for you. These shops are full of the most 1) _____ and colourful cupcakes you can imagine. These 2) _____ are so popular that there are now three branches of the 3) _____ in London with a fourth planned for next year. The first bakery opened in 2004 after a group of Americans couldn’t find traditional American-style 4) _____ anywhere in London. They decided to make their own and sell them. Those who visit the bakery will definitely be 5) _____ for choice! But the favourite with the 6) _____ is the ‘Red Velvet Cupcake’. This is a delicious mixture of bright red vanilla cake with 7) _____ and chocolate on top. So if you’re in London and you didn’t have a 8) _____ at lunchtime, why not 9) _____ and try the delicious delights the Hummingbird Bakery has to 10) _____ .

Example 5

a) in a bad mood	c) mind	e) relaxed	g) great fun	i) unkind
b) anxious	d) makes fun	f) lose	h) talkative	j) cheerful

I’ve only known Tina for a few months. The best thing about her is that she’s 1) _____ to be with as she’s always 2) _____. She never seems to be 3) _____. She’s always got something to say- in fact, she’s the most 4) _____ person I’ve ever met. She never gets 5) _____ but in some ways she’s far too 6) _____ about everything -she nearly always arrives late when we’ve arranged to meet. I don’t really 7) _____ though. The only thing I don’t like about her is that she can be 8) _____ to other people—she sometimes 9) _____ of them. I want to tell her but I don’t want to 10) _____ her as my friend. What shall I do?

Example 6

a) plain	c) denim	e) baggy	g) laces	i) buckle
b) fit	d) trainers	f) belt	h) hood	j) sweatshirt

I always wear 1) _____ jeans everywhere I go. My favourite ones are quite 2) _____ - I don’t like things that 3) _____. They’ve got big pockets which are

usually full of stuff. Because they are a bit big, I wear a large leather 4) _____ to hold them up. It's got a big 5) _____. I always wear a T-shirt- I like 6) _____ ones and I usually wear a 7) _____ over the top. My favourite one has a big 8) _____. And on my feet I always wear 9) _____ with striped 10) _____. So that's my favourite outfit and I wear it all the time.

Example 7

a) ward	c) prescription	e) stethoscope	g) treatment	i) examine
b) chemist	d) symptoms	f) pulse	h) appointment	j) waiting room

A Visit to the Doctor

When I go to the doctor, I tell the receptionist my name and take a seat in the 1) _____. My doctor is very busy, so I have to make a/an 2) _____ before I go to see him. He asks me what wrong with me, I tell him the 3) _____ of my illness, for example high temperature, difficulty in breathing, or pains, and then he will usually 4) _____ me. He'll listen to my heart with his 5) _____, he will hold my wrist to feel my 6) _____. The problem is usually something simple and he might give me a 7) _____ for some medicine, which I take to the 8) _____. Of course, if I needed more serious 9) _____, I'd have to go to hospital. There I'd be put in bed in a 10) _____ with 10 or 20 other people.

Example 8

a) disease	c) treatment	e) examines	g) equipment	i) teeth
b) dentist	d) gums	f) practice	h) cavities	j) preventive

General Dental Practice

General dental 1) _____ includes mouth examination, diagnosis, treatment, and prevention of 2) _____. The 3) _____ frequently uses X-rays and other 4) _____ to ensure correct diagnosis and 5) _____. Treatment may include filling 6) _____, removing 7) _____ and treating diseases of the 8) _____. Perhaps one of the most important parts of dentist's work is 9) _____ dentistry. If a dentist 10) _____ a patient's teeth regularly he may find and treat a disease before it becomes serious.

Example 9

a) travel	c) cards	e) charter	g) set off	i) check in
b) bookings	d) take-off	f) cheques	h) route	j) hostels

If you go abroad, you should remember some travel tips. Eurorail and Interrail are two travel 1) _____ which allow people aged 20 or under, unlimited 2) _____ in Europe mainly by train. It's quite a good idea to plan your 3) _____ before you 4) _____. Most young travellers stay on campsites or in youth 5) _____, as they are quite cheap. Unbelievable bargains can be found by making last-minute 6) _____ for 7) _____ flights. Remember to 8) _____ with your luggage two hours before 9) _____ for international flights. It is advisable to carry traveller's 10) _____ rather than cash and keep them in a money belt around your waist.

Example 10

a) bride	c) cabin	e) reception	g) honeymoon	i) lifeboats
b) cruise	d) wedding	f) decks	h) liner	j) bridesmaids

My friend Laura and Ian got married last Saturday. It was a lovely 1) _____. The 2) _____ looked absolutely stunning in a white silk dress with pearls around the neckline. She had asked her three sisters to be 3) _____ and they looked pretty as well. The 4) _____ was held in a huge tent on the village green. For their 5) _____ they went on a 6) _____ in the Greek islands. It was a very modern 7) _____ and there was even a swimming pool on one of the 8) _____. They had an enormous 9) _____ with a bathroom and a bedroom. The only thing Laura was a bit nervous after she'd seen the film *The Titanic* and wanted to check that there were enough 10) _____ before they left the port.

VI. CHOOSING THE CORRECT VARIANT

1. Ask Tom to take a car. We've got **little/a little** time.
2. The tomatoes are 99 pence **a/the** kilo.
3. That furniture **looks/look** nice.

4. Everyone **agrees/agree** to support her.
5. This lady goes to --/**the** church to pray daily.
6. What **is/are** the news from America?
7. We haven't got **any/no** money.
8. 'Who's there?' 'It's **I/me.**'
9. I had a serious row with my parents and now I don't talk to **none of/either of** them.
10. They visited several **discos/discoes** that night.
11. Making pies and cakes **is/are** Mrs. Reed's speciality.
12. **A number/The number** of employees in my company is approximately 10 thousand.
13. I'm afraid we can't find cheap **accommodation/accommodations** for all of you.
14. There **is/are** so many hairs in the sink.
15. Binoculars **is/are** needed to see that far.
16. Each of the boys in the class **has/have** his own notebook.
17. Fifty minutes **is/are** the maximum length of time allowed for the exam.
18. Twenty dollars **is/are** an unreasonable price for the necklace.
19. All the members of staff **get/gets** together in the staff room.
20. Bacteria **exist/exists** almost everywhere.
21. Alex as well as his two brothers **has/have** a good full-time job.
22. Economics **has/have** always been my favourite subject.
23. Your scales **is/are** not very accurate.
24. Your knowledge **is/are** found very useful for the solution of the problem
25. A lot of equipment **is/are** new.

26. His clothes **was/were** wet as he had been caught in the rain.
27. Three weeks **was/were** too long to spend in hospital.
28. When the police arrived, we were pleased to see **it/them**.
29. That jewellery really **suit/suits** you.
30. The statistics in that report on oil production **is/are** incorrect.

VII. ARRANGING THE WORDS INTO SENTENCES

1. very well / in / meeting / spoke / you / that / **I** / yesterday / thought.
2. store / parade / some / the / **He** / to / bought / the / photograph / at / films.
3. her / heavy / crystal / necklace / a / beautiful / presented / with / **He**.
4. staying / building / enormous / in / old / an / are / grey / **They**.
5. this / is / you / how / much / **Do** / scarf / know?
6. rarely / **Although** / films / likes / to / he / cinema / the / very / he / much / goes.
7. Spain / at / visitors / used to / it / **Foreign** / dinner / 9.30 pm / to / find / difficult / to / having / get.
8. didn't / living / **Why** / like / abroad / you?
9. how / the / to / **We** / solve / problem / discuss / need / to.
10. heard / **I** / to / anything / their / was / I / get / hadn't / from / surprised / because / letter / them.
11. immediately / the / goes off / **I** / when / get up / usually / alarm clock.
12. new / used to / with / time / **It** / long / parents / a / to / baby / living / takes / get / a / small.
13. about / they / talking / are / **What**?
14. is / post / urgent / letter / me / that / to / **Remind** / it / because.

15. wallet / realised / her / that/ she / stolen / bag / somebody / in / **When** / her / looked / had / she.
16. French / and / can / is / **His** / speak / German / excellent / also / fluently / he.
17. teas / coffee / only / herb / used to / drink / **I** / now / but / lots of / I / always / drink.
18. yet / to / decided / **Have** / go / you / where?
19. e-mail / realized / reading / that / their / his / **After** / was / she / over / relationship.
20. arrived / furious / because / he / she / an / he / waiting / been / had / for / **When** / finally / hour / was.
21. the / written / but / **I** / have / haven't / it / yet/ posted / letter.
22. a / time / English / have been / learning / **I** / long / for.
23. last / time / **This** / year / in / I / Brazil / was / living.
24. first / Joe / did / and / Carol / **When** / meet?
25. went / to / ages / we / cinema / the / **It's** / since.
26. was / the / at / flat / the / of / side / **The** / the / house / to / entrance.
27. and / the / suffered / she / damage / accident / brain / speak / **After** / couldn't / from.
28. housing / to / **Long-term** / is / best / problem / way / solve / credit / mortgage / the / the.
29. disease / diagnose / **This** / test / has / whether / will / she / the.
30. furnished / **Our** / first / with / them / any / wasn't / had / to / buy / appliances / so / apartment /we

VIII. WRITING PARAGRAPHS

Narrative paragraphs

1. The warmest memory of my childhood.
2. Looking for an apartment to rent.
3. An incident while travelling.
4. Once I lost my temper.
5. My experience being in hospital.
6. Once I happened to eat out.

Descriptive paragraphs

Describing a person

1. What is your best friend like?
2. What does your favourite actor look like?

Describing a place

3. Describe the place where you do your homework.
4. Describe an ideal place to live.

Describing a thing

5. Describe your casual outfit.
6. Describe your most valuable possession.

Contrast-comparison paragraphs

1. Your old friend and your new friend.
2. A room in a dormitory and your own room at home.
3. Travelling by car and by train.
4. What are the advantages and disadvantages of having an older relative living with you?
5. Compare advantages and disadvantages of living in a flat.

6. Compare advantages and disadvantages of rural lifestyles.

Explanatory paragraphs

1. Explain how you cook your favourite dish.
2. Explain how to arrange your itinerary for upcoming holidays.
3. Explain how to provide first aid in case of burns/ food poisoning/ sunstroke.
4. Explain to a friend how to clean the room effectively.
5. Explain how to make up after a quarrel.
6. Explain how to get ready for a party.

Cause and Effect paragraphs

1. The effects of smoking.
2. The effects of nervous stress.
3. The effects of bad time management.
4. The causes of bad sleep.
5. The causes of nervous breakdown.
6. The causes of a generation gap.

Persuasive paragraphs

1. The role of father in raising a child.
2. Eating out is the best pastime.
3. Home-cooked cake is the best choice for kids.
4. Prevention is the best source of your healthcare.
5. My home is my castle.
6. A wonderful companion makes your trip.

KEYS TO TYPICAL TASKS

I. Crossing out the odd word and defining the category out of the following

Example 1

1	Marital status	acquainted	single	divorced	married
2	Types of families	extended	nuclear	blended	only
3	Body structure	obese	vain	slender	plump
4	At the supermarket	cash desk	recipe	till	trolley
5	Style of clothes	casual	with-it	pleated	scruffy
6	Confectionery	sponge-cake	puff-paste	scone	bean
7	Meat	trout	veal	venison	lamb
8	Cooking	stew	mash	row	simmer
9	Emotions	furious	tanned	delighted	terrified
10	Footwear	stockings	trainers	slippers	boots

Example 2

1	Family relations	nephew	uncle	cousin	orphan
2	Distinctive features of appearance	chin	freckles	beard	scar
3	Winter clothes	scarf	gloves	cuff	anorak
4	Hair	curly	strong	shiny	wavy
5	Fabric	corduroy	leather	suede	tartan

6	Vegetables	pear	cauliflower	radish	squash
7	Spices	cinnamon	cereal	pepper	ginger
8	In the kitchen	saucepan	cook	grater	peeler
9	Fish and seafood	haddock	prawn	oyster	poultry
10	Negative features of character	sensible	mean	moody	stubborn

Example 3

1	Blood relatives	half sister	mother	flesh and blood	stepsister
2	Men	bachelor	widower	husband	spinster
3	Sea food	shrimp	oyster	mussel	pork
4	Fruit	peach	pear	pepper	pineapple
5	Ways of cooking food	roast	bake	sprinkle	poach
6	Spices	chilly	garlic	cinnamon	pepper
7	Dairy products	yogurt	milk	cereal	cream
8	Dried flour paste	lasagne	pasta	bean	macaroni
9	Cloth's patterns	flowery	checked	tartan	garment
10	Body shapes	skinny	small	slim	thin

Example 4

1	Members of a wedding ceremony	bridesmaid	bridegroom	colleague	best man
2	Blood relatives	half sister	brother	sibling	stepbrother
3	Fish	shrimp	tuna	cod	herring
4	Own children	flesh and blood	sibling	offspring	stepchildren
5	Poultry	duck	chicken	turkey	veal
6	Ways of cutting food	chop	dice	chew	slice
7	Dried flour paste in various shapes	macaroni	buckwheat	pasta	spaghetti
8	Degrees of anxiety	nervous	irritated	phlegmatic	restless
9	Traits of character	ambitious	considerate	domineering	loose
10	Body shapes	plump	well-built	fat	weak

Example 5

1	Acquired relatives	stepbrother	brother-in-law	spouse	grandson
2	Members of a wedding ceremony	bridesmaid	best man	orphan	groom

3	Ways of cooking	boil	poach	bake	chew
4	Desserts	cake	ravioli	chocolates	cheesecake
5	Dairy products	cream cheese	cottage cheese	cinnamon	cheese
6	Herbs	dill	fennel	parsley	onion
7	Main tastes	sweet	bitter	sour	uncooked
8	Nose shapes	snub	flat	aquiline	spotted
9	Clothes' shapes	artistic	formal	casual	classical
10	Shapes of hair	wavy	straight	curly	wiry

Example 6

1	Diseases	rheumatism	chicken pox	injection	mumps
2	Houses	villa	penthouse	cottage	hut
3	Rooms	studio	laundry	parlour	study
4	Parts of the body	lap	bladder	armpit	tendon
5	Purchasing	to purchase	to haggle	to buy in bulk	to loan
6	Dental practice	gums	filling	bandage	tooth bridge
7	Drugs	serum	x-rays	pills	ointment
8	Kitchen utensils	cupboard	corkscrew	mug	cutlery

9	Bathroom accessories	tooth-mug	towel-rail	tablecloth	bathmat
10	Payment	salary	wages	share	royalties

1	Cooking instructions	melt	spread	gulp	sprinkle
2	Wedding ceremony	best man	bridegroom	priest	commuter
3	Patterns	polka dotted	cotton	striped	flowery
4	Shopping	recipe	changing room	cash desk	receipt
5	Stature	chubby	stout	slender	well-shaped
6	Dishes	omlette	curry	fork	roast beef
7	Eating out	bill	waiter	menu	mixer
8	Positive qualities	responsible	mean	reliable	considerate
9	Food shops	butcher's	greengrocer's	baker's	florist's
10	Single people	wife	spinster	fiancée	widow

Example 8

1	Drugs	gargle	ointment	jelly	overdose
2	Houses	time-share	bungalow	bed-sit	mansion

3	Inside bodily organs	liver	pancreas	bladder	shin
4	Taxes	excise duties	tax rebate	VAT	corporation tax
5	Rooms	lounge	bedroom	study	shed
6	Arm	elbow	wrist	forearm	hip
7	Diseases	chronic	contagious	spacious	familial
8	Furniture	wardrobe	pillowcase	stool	chest of drawers
9	Household appliances	vacuum cleaner	cooker	refrigerator	cabinet
10	Payment	royalties	wages	mortgage	bonus

Example 9

1	Parts of the body	foot	palm	thigh	fracture
2	Wedding	bride	commuter	best man	fiancé
3	Types of diseases	congenital	acute	well-balanced	contagious
4	Meat	venison	beef	lettuce	veal
5	Vegetables	potato	melon	aubergine	cauliflower
6	Rooms	lounge	bedroom	study	shed
7	Complexion	chubby	dark	olive	fair

8	Character	aggressive	broad-minded	unsociable	scruffy
9	Parts of a car	bonnet	brakes	boot	fuselage
10	Kitchen utensils	kettle	spade	saucepan	grater

Example 10

Categories: *restaurant, people's appearance, clothes, fish, shopping, fruit, marriage, mood, seafood, romance*

1	Fish	trout	salmon	mackerel	pudding
2	People's appearance	ugly	seasoned	slim	tanned
3	Restaurant	tip	bill	take away	washing up
4	Clothes	waist	coat	mittens	tights
5	Shopping	bargain	refund	receipt	nephew
6	Fruit	cauliflower	pear	pineapple	plum
7	Seafood	prawn	poultry	lobster	oysters
8	Mood	horrified	concerned	skinny	delighted
9	Marriage	married	thrilled	separated	divorced
10	Romance	to take in	to date	to go out	to propose to

Example 11

1	lean	stocky	full	slender
2	beets	aubergine	radish	grapes
3	thrilled	livid	annoyed	cross
4	salty	sour	tough	bitter
5	snub	patterned	pointed	flat
6	customer	shop assistant	client	shopper
7	jaw	chin	forehead	beard
8	nephew	neighbour	colleague	acquaintance
9	salmon	trout	herring	oyster
10	break up	divorce	make it up	split up

Example 12

1	fleshy	shiny	spiky	receding
2	dessert	set meal	picnic	menu
3	disheveled	neat	scruffy	untidy
4	single parent	childless	blended	arranged
5	freckle	scar	jaw	dimple
6	spotted	checked	plain	elegant
7	tell off	hug	cuddle	fancy

8	rotten	ripe	stale	sour
9	tight	slender	baggy	loose
10	thrilled	delighted	relieved	embarrassed

Example 13

1	laces	buttons	zippers	mittens
2	batter	bun	biscuit	pie
3	wiry	shining	wavy	straight
4	decisive	smug	vain	arrogant
5	mince	chop	soak	dice
6	socks	leggings	tights	slippers
7	engagement	household	marriage	wedding
8	cheeks	wrinkles	ears	lips
9	fiancée	wife	spinster	bride
10	costume	clothing	garment	outfit

Example 14

1	bungalow	basement	cottage	barrack	convent
2	hip	shin	knee	navel	calf
3	courgette	cucumber	bean	plum	broccoli

4	traveller	sightseer	tourist	holiday-maker	travel agent
5	vain	strong-willed	lively	helpful	obedient
6	salary	winnings	wages	tax	earnings
7	corduroy	denim	leather	sole	velvet
8	cavity	dentures	cramp	filling	tooth decay
9	hard up	needy	broke	affluent	penniless
10	jealousy	partner	neighbour	acquaintance	spouse

Example 15

1	boil	fry	bake	serve	grill
2	by rail	by car	by ferry	by foot	by plane
3	hut	lavatory	hall	study	loft
4	energetic	self-confident	big-headed	reliable	sensible
5	liver	stroke	guts	kidney	spleen
6	grant	unemployment benefit	pension	pocket money	disability allowance
7	jumper	pullover	cardigan	sweater	shawl
8	to dwell	to evict	to reside	to inhabit	to settle
9	aunt	fiancée	bridesmaid	spinster	widower
10	boutique	counter	market	store	mall

II. Putting verbs into the appropriate tense forms.

Example 1

Melanie: How (1) **are you getting on** in your new job, Nick?

Nick: Oh, so you (2) **know** about my job as a car salesman.

Melanie: David (3) **told** me yesterday.

Nick: Well, I (4) **haven't been** in the job long. I (5) **started** on Monday.

Melanie: And how many cars (6) **have you sold** so far?

Nick: Well, none yet. Give me a chance. Up to now I (7) **have been learning** all the time.

Melanie: David says you (8) **had** a sports car once.

Nick: I've still got it. I (9) **have had** it for about five years. I (10) **don't often drive** it because I don't like getting it dirty. Normally I (11) **ride** my motor bike. And the car is expensive to run. I (12) **was working** on a building site at that time. For several months before I (13) **bought** it, I (14) **had been doing** overtime, and when I (15) **had earned** enough to buy a car, it was a really magical moment.

Example 2

The actress Vanessa Kemp (1) **has disappeared**. Yesterday she (2) **failed** to arrive at the Prince Charles Theatre in London's West End for her leading role in the comedy "Don't look now!". Ms Kemp, who (3) **lives** in Hampstead, (4) **left** home at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon for the theatre, a journey she (5) **had made** several times the week before. Two people who (6) **were walking** past her home at the time (7) **saw** her leave. But no one (8) **has seen** her since then. At half past seven she still (9) **hadn't arrived** at the theatre. At 8 o'clock the theatre manager had to break the news to the audience, who (10) **had been waiting/were waiting** patiently for the play to start. Since yesterday, theatre staff and friends (11) **have tried/have been trying** to contact Ms Kemp, but they (12) **have had** no success so far. The police (13) **are taking/have taken** the matter seriously, but they (14) **believe** that she is unlikely to be in danger. Her friends all (15) **want** to hear from her soon.

Example 3

I (1) **often go** to the cinema, but I rarely (2) **go** to see cartoons. In fact, I (3) **haven't seen** a cartoon for about five years. The last time I (4) **saw** a cartoon at the cinema was when I (5) **took** my two sons, who (6) **are** now twelve years old, to see Walt Disney's *Fantasia*. They (7) **were** only seven at the time. "I hope this will be good," said Tony. "I want some coke and popcorn!" said Terry. "OK, OK," I said. "I (8) **will get** you some coke and popcorn. But let's go, or we (9) **will be** late!" I (10) **bought** them some coke and popcorn as I (11) **had promised**. As they (12) **were watching** the film they (13) **were crunching** their popcorn noisily and (14) **were slurping** their coke. We (15) **had only been watching** the film for ten minutes or so when Tony said in a loud voice, his

mouth full of popcorn, “This is boring!” On the screen at that moment an orchestra was playing a piece of classical music; there had been no violence, and no one had appeared with a laser gun yet. Is that why they didn’t like it?

Example 4

Hi Anita,

It (1) **was** great to get your e-mail through schoolfriends.com. How many years is it since we last (2) **saw** each other? I (3) **don’t want** to think about it. Life (4) **has had** its ups and downs, but generally things (5) **have turned out** OK for me so far. After school I (6) **went** to college and (7) **studied** drama. Then I (8) **got** a job in a small theatre group working with children in schools all over the country. While I (9) **was working** at a school in Stroud, I (10) **met** Simon. But unfortunately, Simon and I (11) **split up** six years ago. Our children, Guy and Max (12) **live/are living** with me now, and although we are divorced, Simon and I (13) **stay/have stayed** friends. I (14) **didn’t have** much money as a single parent. But a few years ago I (15) **wanted** to start work again, so I (16) **retrained** as a drama teacher.

I (17) **am getting married** next month to a man called Frank. He (18) **is retiring/is going to retire** in a few years, and we (19) **are planning** to go to Australia and the USA when the boys (20) **leave** home. It would be great to meet up sometime.

All the best,

Karen

Example 5

Dear Lena,

Just a quick note to say that I (1) **am having** a fantastic time here in Australia. I (2) **have been** here for over two weeks now! The course (3) **is** really good and my English (4) **is getting** better and better. I (5) **have met** lots of interesting people and I (6) **have become** quite friendly with some of them.

Guess what! (7) **Do you remember** Miguel who we (8) **met** in Paris last year? Well, his brother (9) **is studying** here, in the same class as me actually, and I (10) **know** now that Miguel (11) **is coming** over here next month. He will spend a few days here in Sydney on his way to Bali. I (12) **hope** he (13) **remembers/will remember** me!

So, how’s life for you? (14) **Do you miss/Are you missing** me? I (15) **was** a bit homesick at first and I really (16) **wanted** to see you, but I (17) **am feeling/feel** fine now. (18) **Have you seen** Marcella recently?

She (19) **was working** so hard for her exam when I last (20) **saw** her. The exam is next week, isn’t it? Tell her that I will think of her.

Well, I have got a lesson in five minutes, so I’ll finish now. I’ll write again soon.

Example 6

Bewley's Oriental Cafes

Bewley's (1) **is** an old Irish tea house chain. The history of the famous Bewley's Oriental Cafes (2) **began** in 1835 when Charles Bewley (3) **imported** over 2000 chests of tea directly from the Chinese province to Dublin. It (4) **doesn't look** like a great deal today, but back then it (5) **was** a coup: no man before (6) **had dared/dared** to import tea directly to Ireland. Bewley's initiative (7) **put** an end to the East India Trading Company's tea monopoly which before 1835 (8) **had forced/forced** the Irish to import their tea from London. The Irish (9) **liked** the idea of not having to import old tea from London. A tea expert (10) **noticed** that even the poorest Irish people (11) **bought** only the finest tea. By the end of the 19th century a tea culture (12) **had developed** in Ireland. In 1894, Joshua's son Ernest Bewley (13) **wanted** to stimulate the market for a product that (14) **had been** rather unknown that far: coffee. Still now the interior furnishings and wonderful stain glass (15) **provide** a very special oriental flair. During World War II, Bewley's had to restrict the supply of tea to an ounce per head, and many customers (16) **switched** to coffee. Today, Bewley's (17) **is** Ireland's leading supplier of quality coffees and teas. Lately it (18) **has created** a catering service for larger customers such as Trinity College and it (19) **has opened** cafes in bookstores and Dublin Airport. Bewley's Clipper Gold Tea and Espresso Prima (20) **have won** Gold Awards in the London Great Taste Awards this year.

Example 7

Controversial school to close.

Dear Ann,

Are you free to come to dinner here on Saturday at 8.00? My brother Paul (2) **is coming** and (3) **(is) bringing** a friend of his called Tom Edwards. You (4) **haven't met** Tom, but I (5) **think** you (6) **will like** him. He is an assistant stage manager at the Gate Theatre and he (7) **tells** about the actors. Paul says Tom (8) **receives** hardly any salary and often (9) **doesn't get** enough to eat, so he (10) **asked** me to have roast beef and Yorkshire pudding for dinner, with apple dumpling to follow. He probably (11) **will ring** up between now and Saturday, to say that it (12) **is/will be** a good idea to start with a substantial soup, such as oxtail! I (13) **know** you not usually (14) **eat** heavy three-course meals of this type, but I (15) **hope** the conversation (16) **won't be** so heavy. Anyway, come if you (17) **have** any free time.

Love, Mary

PS. The 14 bus (18) **passes** the door as you probably (19) **remember**, and Paul (20) **will give** you a lift home.

Example 8

Charles and Barbara Williams (1) **live** at a village called Harpole. They (2) **have only lived** there for a few weeks. They (3) **arrived** on 28th August and they quickly (4) **arranged** the furniture in their new house. They (5) **haven't made** many friends yet, but they (6) **think** that they soon will. The neighbours (7) **have been** very kind so far, and Mr. Williams (8) **has invited/is inviting** some of them to a party he (9) **is holding** next week. His friends from London and Oxford (10) **are**

coming to the party. The Williams family (11) **were/was living/lived** in London before they (12) **came** to Harpole. Mr. Williams (13) **didn't like** living in London. While he (14) **was visiting** some friends in Southampton last year, he (15) **met** a company director who (16) **offered** him a job. Mrs. Williams (17) **wanted** to stay in London, but when they (18) **arrived** in the village, the sun (19) **was shining** and already she (20) **has begun/is beginning** to enjoy her country surroundings.

Example 9

It (1) **was raining** when I (2) **woke up** last Saturday. It always (3) **rains** when I am not working. We (4) **had planned** to go to the seaside, but in the end we (5) **decided** to go to the theatre instead. We (6) **missed** the bus, and (7) **arrived** late. We (8) **had arranged** to meet Joe outside the theatre and we (9) **had been waiting** for twenty minutes when we (10) **got** there. The play (11) **had already started** when we (12) **went** in. It's Monday again today, and I (13) **am working** as usual. I (14) **have been sitting** here in the office for the last two hours, but I (15) **haven't done** much work yet- I (16) **feel/am feeling** too fed up to work. I (17) **have already had** my holiday this year. I (18) **went** to Scotland in July and, of course, it (19) **rained** every day. Tomorrow I (20) **am going to book/'ll book** a holiday for next April in Spain.

Example 10

Dear Sue,

Well, I (1) **have already been** here in New York for two months now. These days I (2) **am having** the time of my life. We (3) **are staying** with my father's friends, the Bronsons. Americans (4) **are** very different from English. I (5) **noticed** this the moment I (6) **arrived** at the Kennedy airport two months ago, where most people (7) **were talking and smiling** very friendly. I (8) **have already done** a lot of sightseeing since I (9) **came**. I hope I (10) **will have seen** the most exciting places in New York by the next week. We (11) **are going** to Washington next Monday. I (12) **am looking** forward to visiting President's home, the White House. Mr. Bronson (13) **won't come/isn't coming** with us as planned though, he (14) **has/is having** flu now. He (15) **was going to drive** us, but now we (16) **are going** by bus instead. I (17) **had dreamt/had been dreaming** about visiting the US for many years so my father's idea to come to New York (18) **was** like a miracle. Mum (19) **has been buying** out the shops for souvenirs for a few days. Give my love to your family. I (20) **will be** at home for Christmas.

Write soon.

Love, Jessica.

Example 11

Dear Shirley,

How are you? We are all fine! Since we (1) **bought** our new house last month, we (2) **have finally begun** to feel settled. This house (3) **will have** quite a few advantages when we finish the redecorating. It (4) **is/will be** much bigger with an extra bedroom that we (5) **will need** when the baby (6) **is** born. The other houses we (7) **looked/were looking** at only (8) **had** a small concrete yard. We (9) **are putting** a swing tomorrow morning and now we (10) **are even thinking** of getting a dog. We (11) **had sold** most of the old furniture before we (12) **moved** and Michael (13) **has**

been looking through the catalogues for an appropriate sofa for a few weeks. We (14) **have already bought** a dining table and chairs. Yesterday, while we (15) **were walking** through IKEA Michael (16) **saw** a 19th century cupboard which Loren Tate (17) **had made** from high quality highland wood. But the price (18) **is/was** unaffordable for us.

I hope we (19) **will have finished** with the refurbishment by Christmas.

Anyway, we are very happy and we hope you and martin (20) **will be staying/will stay** with us for a few days at Christmas.

Write soon and take care.

Love,

Jennifer.

Example 12

Lorna Steel (1) **is possibly** the most talented actress the world (2) **has ever seen**. She usually (3) **made/makes** at least 5 films a year. People (4) **probably remember/will probably remember** the most popular actress of our time. Lorna (5) **shocked** the film industry when she (6) **announced** her retirement last year after her last film where she (7) **was starring** together with Hew Grunt. Lorna (8) **had made** over 150 films before her retirement. She (9) **had been going** to the studios by a huge black limousine for the past 40 years. No one (10) **believes** her presence (11) **will not brighten up** our cinema screens any longer.

Now she (12) **lives** in an extremely large beach house near the Mexican border. She (13) **has been devoting** her valuable time to looking after old dogs for several months now. Lorna says: "My team (14) **is looking** through the building sites these days. The architects (15) **will be working out** the construction plans in May. We (16) **are conducting** the final adoption meeting on the 31st May. We (17) **will have built** an orphanage for homeless animals by the end of the year." Lorna (18) **shares** her plans: "I (19) **have never respected** people who (20) **are always declaring** their love to animals without even trying to help them".

Example 13

a) A student at Oxford (1) **was sitting** an exam when he (2) **asked** a supervisor for a glass of red wine and a plate of scones, correctly adding that this tradition (3) **had been** the right of Oxford scholars dating back to medieval times. The supervisor (4) **ordered** the wine and the scones to the exam room, and the student (5) **enjoyed** the lot before finishing the exam. A few weeks later, the student (6) **was** shocked to find that he (7) **had failed** the exam, not because he (8) **had performed** badly, but because he (9) **hadn't been wearing** his sword as he sat the exam.

b) A student who (10) **was sitting** an exam (11) **continued** to write a full five minutes after the professor (12) **had told** everyone to stop. When the student (13) **tried/was trying** to hand in his paper, the professor (14) **told** him not to bother, as he (15) **had already failed**. "Do you know who I am?" the student angrily (16) **asked** the professor. When the professor (17) **replied** that he (18)

had never seen the student before, the student (19) **pushed** his paper into the middle of the pile of other papers and quickly (20) **ran** out of the room.

Example 14

Mel Gibson (1) **has been** a major film star now for more than 20 years. In this time he (2) **has become** one of the most respected Hollywood actors and he (3) **has already started** a successful career in film directing, as well.

Gibson (4) **was born** in the USA in 1956 but his family (5) **moved** to Australia in 1968. He (6) **completed** his school education in Sydney and (7) **began** his acting career there, in the National Institute of Dramatic Art. He (8) **appeared** in several Australian TV series, but (9) **got** his big break in 1979, in a film called “Mad Max”. He (10) **has since made** 2 more “Max” films. He (11) **went/had gone** on to make several other successful films in Australia before he (12) **moved** to Hollywood. Gibson (13) **has made** more than 30 films, many of which (14) **are/were** great commercial successes. He (15) **has never been** afraid to take on challenging roles, which also (16) **marked** his directorial debut. He (17) **has been directing** films for the last few years. Today he (18) **has directed** 3 successful films.

Unusually for the turbulent world of Hollywood romance, Gibson (19) **has lived/ has been living** with the same woman for over 25 years-his wife Robyn, whom he (20) **married** in 1980. Up to the present time, they have 7 children.

III. Putting verbs into the appropriate tense and voice forms.

Example 1

Pat and Ronald Thomas (1) **don't live** in a caravan, but their home (2) **has travelled** more miles than any other house in Britain! Their house (3) **is made** from a pair of Victorian railway carriages, and they (4) **have lived/have been living** there for ten years. “I (5) **didn't want** to live in a train at first,” admits Pat, ‘but when I (6) **saw** that this train has a garden with a stream, I just (7) **fell** in love with it. We (8) **bought** it from an old lady, and she (9) **had already done** lots of work on it. But there is a lot left to do and we (10) **are still making** improvements”.

Visitors (11) **are often surprised** to see how spacious the house (12) **is**. All the dividing walls (13) **have been removed**, so now the rooms are about 15 meters long. Pat and Ronald (14) **paid** \$68,000 for their house. Recently they (15) **were offered/ have been offered** more than \$100,000 for it, but it's not for sale. “I (16) **am discovering** more and more about the history of the train all the time,” says Ronald. “It (17) **was built** in Swindon between 1855 and 1875. We (18) **have worked/have been working** so hard to make it beautiful that I don't think we (19) **will ever sell** it” he admits, “I hope it (20) **will remain** in our family forever.

Example 2

Computers.

In 1944, the first general-purpose computer, “Mark I” (1) **was put** into operation. This computer (2) **was** electromechanical, very slow and very large. In fact, all early computers (3) **were** so large that several floors of a building were needed to house them.

By the end of 1950, computers (4) **had been designed** to use transistors. Transistors (5) **made** them smaller, less expensive, more powerful, and more reliable. Today, they (6) **are known** as second generation computers.

Third-generation computers (7) **used** “chips” to store the memory of the computer, but it (8) **was not** until the silicon chip (9) **was devised** that computers (10) **became** truly small and affordable. Computers with silicon chips (11) **are known** as fourth-generation computers. Today, all aspects of our lives (12) **are being affected/are affected** by computers. Our phone calls (13) **are being directed/are directed** by computers, our cars (14) **are being designed/are designed** by computers, our mail (15) **is being/is sorted** by computers, our bank balance (16) **is being calculated/is calculated** by computers, and our children (17) **are being taught/are taught** by computers.

All of these functions (18) **are performed** by fourth-generation computers. Fifth-generation computers with artificial intelligence (19) **are being developed/are developed** and (20) **(are being) perfected/are perfected** now.

Example 3

Artificial Intelligence is in Humankind Service

Never temperamental, always on time, always efficient, ‘Epistle’ (1) **reads** the mail every morning, (2) **chooses** the most important letters, and (3) **highlights** significant parts long before the boss (4) **arrives**.

‘Epistle’ (5) **has recently been developed** by IBM as part of an entire program of artificial intelligence. Computerized robots like ‘Epistle’ (6) **are now being programmed/are now programmed** to think like the human brain. Eventually, these robots (7) **are expected** to revolutionize working conditions. At present, artificial intelligence (8) **is considered** to be the most promising technological development in years.

Although the general public (9) **know/knows** relatively little about artificial intelligence, it (10) **has already begun** to affect the lives of millions. Both robots and computers (11) **have already been built** to do amazingly ‘human-like’ work. For example, in several U.S. hospitals, computers (12) **diagnose** now diseases with 85 percent accuracy. In England a ‘bionic nose’ (13) **has recently been created** to distinguish subtle differences in smell.

In the past 25 years of research, computers (14) **have gone** from playing chess to helping design complex systems of their own. Today, technology (15) **changes/is changing** the computers from a fantastically fast calculating machine to a device that (16) **sees**, (17) **touches**, (18) **smells**, (19) **recognizes** spoken commands, and (20) **answers** in plain English.

Example 4

Nowadays Britain’s addicts (1) **are getting** younger and younger and a unique rehabilitation centre in the heart of the English countryside (2) **helps/is helping** children come off heroin. Children there

(3) **are given** help with how to communicate and (4) **deal** with conflict. Laura, 16, (5) **has just completed** the first stage of the programme to free her from heroin addiction. She (6) **still remembers** the time when her parents (7) **were** proud of their pretty healthy daughter. Three years ago, her happy childhood (8) **disappeared**. At the age of 13 she (9) **began** mixing with a group of teenage dropouts who (10) **spent/were spending** their time in disused block of flats where heroin dealers (11) **did/were doing** their business. She explains: 'I (12) **was offered** some heroin to smoke and I (13) **wanted** more. I (14) **didn't use** other drugs but heroin. '

Laura (15) **has been** in the centre for six weeks, and she only now (16) **begins** to realise how her addiction (17) **caused/has caused** problems in her life. Her mother says: 'For many people, heroin is a word they (18) **have just heard** from another world, but they never (19) **dream** it (20) **will come** into their world one day.'

Example 5

For the last two years more holiday makers (1) **have complained** about the standard of their holiday. The number of complaints (2) **has already risen** by 29%, more than 13,000 individual complaints (3) **have been received**. Naturally, the travel agents (4) **aren't pleased**. They (5) **accuse/have accused** TV holiday programs of urging people to complain. Brian Boyles, who (6) **runs** Eagle Continental Holidays, (7) **said** yesterday: "I (8) **have been running** this company for 10 years and we (9) **have never had** so many complaints. Next January we (10) **are getting** together with other travel agents to compile a list of the people who (11) **have made/made** a number of silly complaints. If one more of these complaints (12) **is received** by any of us, then we (13) **will refuse** to arrange a holiday for that person."

So what are some of these complaints? A couple from Gloucester who (14) **complained** because they (15) **were served/had been served** prawn cocktail instead of salmon on a flight to Malaga. A British tourist in Corsica who (16) **grumbled** that the sun (17) **wasn't shining** when he (18) **arrived**, and when it did, after only one day his nose (19) **was burnt**. To sum up, last year the travel industry (20) **spent** 20 million pounds on compensation complaints!

Example 6

There is a great chance for those who (1) **like** mysteries to buy a house with many secrets. This thirteenth-century Chingle Hall (2) **is said** to be the most haunted house in Britain. These days it (3) **is being sold** by the international auctioneers, Sotheby's. The owners (4) **expect** to sell the house for about 300,000 pounds. The hall (5) **was built** in 1260 by Alan de Singleton, and it (6) **has had** a remarkable history ever since. Well-known Longton family (7) **lived** in the house in the 1920s. Their son (8) **hanged** himself after his father (9) **refused/had refused** to let him marry a local girl. Today the boy's ghost (10) **haunts/is haunting** the barn where he hanged himself. The boy and many other ghosts (11) **have been seen** at various times over the centuries. Not only this, but residents (12) **also hear/have also heard** mysterious knockings. Henry Soaper (13) **has lived/has been living** in the hall for the past ten years. Some time after they (14) **moved/had moved**, while the house (15) **was being restored**, they (16) **found** ancient fireplaces, Viking ships and an old chapel. "I (17) **have read/read** that there are secret hiding places somewhere", he said. "We (18) **have been looking** for them for years, but we (19) **haven't found** them yet. Maybe next owners (20) **will be able** to reveal the secrets of this house".

Example 7

The *Friends* phenomenon.

Everybody (1) **loves** their friends. But do you love *Friends*? If you are one of the half a billion people that (2) **have seen** this hugely popular American TV show then the answer is probably 'yes'. *Friends* (3) **has been shown** in more than 30 countries around the world. This series (4) **has been nominated** for a record number of 44 Emmys. First shown in the USA in 1994, the show quickly (5) **became** a favorite with the viewing public. 238 episodes (6) **were recorded** and when the final episode (7) **was shown** in 2004 more than 52 million people (8) **tuned** in to watch. The series (9) **follows** the romantic and personal adventures of a group of six friends living in New York. Writers Martha Cauffman and David Crane (10) **created** a cast of believable characters that almost everybody can identify with. Like real people, each of the characters (11) **has** both endearing and irritating qualities. They are very different from each other but (12) **share** a common bond in their friendship and loyalty. The interaction between these contrasting personalities (13) **provides** most of the humor in the show. Although popular with the public, *Friends* (14) **hasn't always been** a hit with the critics. Some (15) **found** it hard to believe in these young people, who (16) **seemed** to lead lives of endless leisure. Over the years the producers began to bring in new characters in order to keep the show fresh. As a result, there (17) **seemed** to be an endless stream of new ex-boyfriends and girlfriends appearing. The focus on the six main characters, which (18) **had provided** the magic ingredient in the show's early success, (19) **began** to be lost. Most critics agreed that by the tenth series the show (20) **had run** out of steam.

Example 8

Unusual Destinations

People often (1) **choose** to have holidays in strange and unusual places. But there can be few places stranger than the Ice Hotel in Sweden, which (2) **is visited** by almost 37,000 people each winter. Built entirely of snow and ice, the hotel is the very opposite of the heavily insulated, centrally heated buildings we normally (3) **associate** with northern countries. The hotel (4) **embraces** the wintry surroundings and (5) **makes** them into part of its attraction. The Ice Hotel is not a permanent building but (6) **is rebuilt** each winter. Construction of the 5000 square metre building (7) **starts** in later October when special snow cannons shoot tons of snow onto steel sections. After two days the steel sections (8) **are removed** leaving solid snow arches 5 or 6 metres wide. Over the following weeks the sections (9) **are reused** to make more arches. Huge ice blocks (10) **are carved** from the frozen river to make walls and pillars. About 30,000 tons of snow and 4000 tons of ice (11) **are used** to build the hotel. The story of the Ice Hotel (12) **began** in the winter of 1989-90. There was an exhibition of ice art in the local village and a cylinder-shaped igloo made of ice (13) **was built** for the exhibition by French artist Jannot Derid. Some of the visitors (14) **decided** to sleep on reindeer skins in the igloo and (15) **found** it a surprisingly relaxing and simulating environment. Yngve Bergqvist, the owner of the small local inn, (16) **realized** that others might want to share this unique experience and the concept of the Ice Hotel (17) **was born**. The temperature inside the Ice Hotel is usually around minus 4 degrees, and guests (18) **are provided** with specially made sleeping bags and their beds (19) **are lined** with reindeer skins. The hotel (20) **includes** an 'ice cinema' and a well-stocked 'ice bar'. The hotel company organizes sport activities such as rafting, dog sledding and fishing.

Example 9

Controversial school to close

Brockenhurst School, which (1) **opened** as an educational experiment in 1974, (2) **will close/is closing** this summer. All the teachers who (3) **are currently employed** by the school (4) **will be relocated** to other schools in this area.

Brockenhurst (5) **was founded** by Sir Patrick McDonald, who (6) **comes/came** from Inverness, at a time when new educational theories (7) **were welcomed** by the establishment and experiments in education (8) **were supported**.

Most of the teachers, who (9) **come** from the holistic school of education, (10) **have been** at the school for at least 15 years. 780 students, who (11) **are** of different ages (12) **will all be transferred** to other schools in the region. Staff who (13) **are currently living** at the school (14) **will be found** alternative housing by the local council.

Sir Patrick (15) **was** the first person who (16) **was informed/had been informed** of the government's decision and he (17) **passed** the bad news on to the staff and the students at the meeting which (18) **was held** last week. Sir Patrick, who (19) **is** sixty-two, (20) **has decided/decided** to take early retirement.

Example 10

The Gulliver Sports Centre, which (1) **had completely been rebuilt**, (2) **was opened** yesterday by the minister for Sport. The building (3) **was used/had been used** as a market and in 1981 (4) **was converted** into a sports hall. Local schools (5) **played** football and basketball indoors and keep fit classes (6) **were held** there. In 1990 the hall (7) **was damaged** by a fire which (8) **broke out** in the heating system. The hall (9) **couldn't be used** and (10) **remained** empty while discussions (11) **continued** about its future. It (12) **was then decided** that the hall (13) **would be rebuilt**, and an appeal for money (14) **was launched**. Two years ago a local businessman (15) **offered** to pay for the building work, and plans (16) **were drawn up**. The new hall (17) **includes** a swimming pool, running track and other sports facilities which (18) **can be used** by anyone in the area. The Minister (19) **made** a speech in which he (20) **congratulated** everyone involved.

Example 11

The last time I (1) **wrote** to you my life was very different. (2) **Do you remember** that Charlie and I (3) **were thinking** about leaving the city and moving far away? The decision to build our house in the Northwoods of Canada (4) **was made** three years ago. The plans for the house (5) **were drawn up** on our dining room table. Most of the work (6) **was done** by professionals, although a lot of the house (7) **was designed** by Charlie. The house (8) **was built/is built** out of native Canadian pine in a large and beautiful field. While we (9) **were all working** on the house, we (10) **were visited** every day by some of the wild animals of northern Canada. Since then our apartment in the city (11) **has been sold**, our employers (12) **have been notified** that we (13) **won't return/aren't returning** to work (even though Charlie and I (14) **had just been promoted** when we decided to move), and all our friends (15) **have been told**. Soon Charlie and I (16) **will be both employed** by different companies. I thought that it (17) **would be** difficult for the children to adjust, but they (18)

were not bothered at all by the change. They (19) **have already made** new friends, and they (20) **love** playing outside every day.

Example 12

I'm glad you all (1) **have come** to visit our college. I hope that many of you (2) **will enroll** next year. Let's visit some of our classrooms. In this room students (3) **are being taught** French. The students in the next room (4) **are studying** history. History classes (5) **are usually** very lively, but today the students (6) **are sitting** an examination. In a little while we (7) **are going to see** a cafeteria where all the college food (8) is prepared. We believe that young students should have good nutritious food. That's why we (9) **have planted** the vegetable garden you (10) **see** next to the cafeteria. The vegetables our students (11) **are eating** today (12) **have been grown** in our garden. The next stop on the tour (13) **will be** the college hospital which (14) **was built** last year. Patients at the college hospital (15) **are taken** care of by excellent nurses and doctors who (16) **were trained** at the best universities. Students from Greenville College (17) **are well prepared** for life. Many of our former students (18) **have been hired** by the fine companies, where they (19) **have been given** important jobs. We hope you (20) **have enjoyed** your tour of Greenville college.

Example 13

When he (1) was 9 years old, he was brought to the door by a policeman who (2) **was keeping** one hand on his arm as if to stop him from running away. His parents were expected to discipline him. The entire rest of the day he (3) **stayed** in his room waiting for his father to come home from the shirt factory. "A slap in the face, he (4) **thought**, perhaps that's all I (5) **will get**". At 5:30 he (6) **heard** the front door open. His mother (7) **was talking** to his father. Then the family (8) **were eating** supper. He was not invited, and he felt that his punishment already (9) **had started**. This saddened him greatly because he (10) **enjoyed** eating supper with his father and telling him about the day's adventure. At 7:00 o'clock he heard the television come on as the family (11) **were sitting** down in the living room. By 8:30 night (12) **had fallen** and he felt more alone than he ever (13) **had been** at any time in his life. He (14) **looked** out into the garden behind his room. He could see the outline of the young tree his grandfather (15) **had planted** a month before. It (16) **began** to sprout leaves and he tried to decide how many it (17) **would have** that summer. By 9:00 o'clock he (18) **had felt** drowsy and had lain out on his bed. Shortly afterwards his father (19) **came** into the room and sat down on the bed. They (20) **were sitting** side by side.

Example 14

From Chanel to the Circus

22-year-old Iris Palmer (1) **is working** for Gifford's circus. She (2) **has been working** there for six months. It may seem surprising, but two years ago Iris (3) **was/ used to be** a top model for Chanel. Today her circus outfit is different from the days when she only (4) **was wearing** designer labels. So why she (5) **did she quit** modelling? "I (6) **remember** being quite nervous when I first started because I (7) **did not know** what to do", she says. "But it didn't take me long did to learn because there isn't much to modelling. Your whole career is based on what you look like. After a while I (8) **got** fed up with doing shows. I (9) **do not regret** giving it up at all". But why the circus? "I (10) **have been** interested in performance arts since I was small", explains Iris. "So, when some family friends (11) **founded** the circus last year I (12) **asked** them if there was anything I could do". Iris

was given various jobs. “I didn't know what to expect when I started”, she admits. “But I have done some jobs that I (13) **have never dreamt** of doing before”. Although when in a tent, often knee deep in mud, lacks of glamour of her former profession, Iris embraced her new career with open arms. I (14) **have made** more friends here than anywhere else”, she (15) **insists**. In fact, Iris (16) **enjoys** it so much that she (17) **is considering** a full-time career in the circus. “I (18) **have already applied** to go to circus school”, she says. “If I did gymnastics-- which I have always wanted to do-- I could move into dancing. The circus (19) **is** my life now. I (20) **have never been** so happy.

IV. Correcting mistakes (either grammar or vocabulary)

Example 1

1. Bad news ~~don't~~ **doesn't** make people happy.
2. Your hairs ~~are~~ **is** too long. You need to have a haircut done.
3. He is used to ~~get~~ getting up early.
4. This sauce is great. It's ~~tasting~~ **tastes** really good.
5. How fast ~~did you drive~~ **were you driving** when the accident happened?
6. They ~~had~~ **have** been best friends since their college years.
7. He is very ~~narrow~~ **absent**-minded. He never remembers to congratulate his sister on her birthday.
8. It is fashionable to ~~put on~~ **to wear** loose jeans now.
9. My girlfriend and ~~me~~ **I** phone each other every day.
10. The fruit is on ~~sale~~ **sale** at the grocery store this week.
11. I'm ~~thinking~~ **think** it would be a good idea to leave early.
12. He asked her to ~~merry~~ **marry** him.
13. He left his ~~luggages~~ **luggage** in the lobby.
14. I hope the weather ~~is going to~~ **will** be nice at the weekend.
15. ~~Are~~ **Is** there any money in your purse?
16. The store has two lifts and ~~none~~ **neither** is working.
17. This computer has some ~~confused~~ **confusing** instructions.
18. If you can't give up, at least ~~put down~~ **cut down** on the number of sweets you eat.
19. ~~Every~~ **Each** of the four doors was locked.

20. I'm married to Mary's brother, so Mary and I are ~~stepsisters~~ **sisters-in-law**.
21. Mike looks ~~angrily~~ **angry** today.
22. My sister has had a baby boy; I'm really pleased to have a new ~~niece~~ **nephew**.
23. The old man is no longer able to look after ~~him~~ **himself**.
24. I only paid \$5 for this shirt; it was a real sale **bargain**.
25. Peter has two brothers, but he doesn't speak to ~~any~~ **either** of them.
26. Maryna is so ~~impatient~~ **moody** —sometimes she's really happy and then a few hours later she refuses to talk to me.
27. Some parents are criticized for the way they ~~grow up~~ **bring up** their children.
28. I think the way Jessica behaved was quite ~~shocked~~ **shocking**.
29. Don't pick those apples; they aren't ~~mature~~ **ripe** yet.
30. I liked the jacket, but I didn't buy it because it didn't ~~fit~~ **match** the dress I'd already bought.

Example 2

1. They ~~fined~~ **were fined** \$300 for squatting.
2. ~~These~~ **Those** people over there come from Italy.
3. ~~Either~~ **Neither** the salesman nor the customer arrived on time.
4. He has to write ~~another~~ **the other** two pages to finish the story.
5. It will take ~~the other~~ **another** three hours before we get to the village.
6. When they moved to London, they ~~must~~ **had to** sell their land in the country.
7. This sweater ~~has washed~~ **has been washed** twice and it has shrunk.
8. They spent very ~~few~~ **little** money on the repair.
9. Bill ~~must work~~ **must have been working** late yesterday evening. He looks very tired.
10. I have never seen so ~~much~~ **many** bright stars in the sky.
11. She wants to have her house ~~photographing~~ **photographed** for interior decoration magazines.
12. They left a bit late and ~~lost~~ **missed** the bus.
13. Why don't you tell me what ~~is the matter~~ **the matter is**?
14. The boy asked if ~~could he~~ **he could** have some more pocket money.
15. This car ~~it is~~ **is** expected to be very popular with the younger generation.
16. The ~~runway~~ **platform** was crowded with the passengers waiting for the train.
17. The company should ~~say~~ **tell** its employees what's going on.
18. I asked Sarah how much money ~~did she have~~ **she had**.
19. Sharon agreed ~~to not tell~~ **not to tell** anyone.
20. I've been working very hard all day and now I'm ~~tiring~~ **tired**.
21. The porter was ~~been~~ **given** a tip for carrying heavy suitcases.
22. Nobody ~~doesn't want~~ **wants** to go out in this weather.
23. On the plane the ~~waitress~~ **flight attendant** brought me a newspaper.
24. An official asked what ~~were we~~ **we were** doing.

25. You needn't ~~to~~ repeat the course.
26. Jill has gone to **the** hospital to visit Jack.
27. He keeps his tools and equipment in the ~~tent~~ **shed** he has put up in his garden.
28. Are they going to operate **on** him?
29. That restaurant ~~mustn't~~ **can't** be very good. It's always empty.
30. Who was this portrait painted ~~with~~ **by**?

V. Putting the words given in their correct places in the passages below.

Example 1

Zak and Lily met at a party in 2004. Zak **1) fancied** Lily the moment he saw her. He started to **2) chat her up** and they got on really well. Lily thought Zak was **3) cute**, but she was already going out with somebody. Zak and Lily didn't see each other for a few months. Then Zak heard from a friend that Lily **4) split up** with her boyfriend. Zak phoned Lily the same day- he didn't want to give her time to get back together with her boyfriend. He **5) asked her out**. She said 'yes', and Zak and Lily went out for three months. It wasn't an easy **6) relationship** -they were always **7) falling out** and then **8) making up** again- but they stayed together. After about six months, they **9) got engaged**, and a year after that, they got married. More than ten years later, many of their friends **10) got divorced** but Zak and Lily are still together.

Example 2

Even in these modern times, many **1) couples** try to include ancient customs in their **2) wedding**, in the hope that it will **3) bring** them luck and happiness. In the past, the **4) groom** was invited to the bride's house just before the wedding and a goose was cooked in his **5) honour**. Many Irish people believe that showing such **6) generosity** to the groom will make sure that he won't change his mind about the wedding at the last minute! A traditional Irish **7) bride** doesn't spend a fortune on bouquets of exotic flowers. Instead, she usually **8) wears** a wreath of wildflowers in her hair, freshly picked in the morning on the wedding day. In the old days, an older female member of the family would take **9) pride** in producing fruitcake for the **10) reception**.

Example 3

Gabrielle "Coco" Chanel was born in Southern France and was **1) brought up** in a French **2) orphanage**. At the age of 30 she opened a **3) tiny** hat shop and quickly added **4) sweaters**, shirts and accessories. Within five years her simple and **5) comfortable** designs attracted the **6) attention** of influential wealthy women. Her style was a refreshing change for **7) tight-fitting** corsets and long dresses. She introduced jersey dresses, **8) polo neck** sweaters and the classic "little black dress". Chanel **9) retired** in 1938 but returned in 1954 to introduce another classic, the cardigan **10) suit**.

Example 4

Do you like sweet things? Love sugar? Dream about chocolate? If you do then 'The Hummingbird Bakery' in London is the place for you. These shops are full of the most **1) delicious** and colourful

cupcakes you can imagine. These **2) treats** are so popular that there are now three branches of the **3) bakery** in London with a fourth planned for next year. The first bakery opened in 2004 after a group of Americans couldn't find traditional American-style **4) cupcakes** anywhere in London. They decided to make their own and sell them. Those who visit the bakery will definitely be **5) spoilt** for choice! But the favourite with the **6) customer** is the 'Red Velvet Cupcake'. This is a delicious mixture of bright red vanilla cake with **7) cream cheese** and chocolate on top. So if you're in London and you didn't have a **8) dessert** at lunchtime, why not **9) drop by** and try the delicious delights the Hummingbird Bakery has to **10) offer**.

Example 5

I've only known Tina for a few months. The best thing about her is that she's **1) great fun** to be with as she's always **2) cheerful**. She never seems to be **3) in a bad mood**. She's always got something to say- in fact, she's the most **4) talkative** person I've ever met. She never gets **5) anxious** but in some ways she's far too **6) relaxed** about everything -she nearly always arrives late when we've arranged to meet. I don't really **7) mind** though. The only thing I don't like about her is that she can be **8) unkind** to other people—she sometimes **9) makes fun** of them. I want to tell her but I don't want to **10) lose** her as my friend. What shall I do?

Example 6

I always wear **1) denim** jeans everywhere I go. My favourite ones are quite **2) baggy** - I don't like things that **3) fit**. They've got big pockets which are usually full of stuff. Because they are a bit big, I wear a large leather **4) belt** to hold them up. It's got a big **5) buckle**. I always wear a T-shirt- I like **6) plain** ones and I usually wear a **7) sweatshirt** over the top. My favourite one has a big **8) hood**. And on my feet I always wear **9) trainers** with striped **10) laces**. So that's my favourite outfit and I wear it all the time.

Example 7

A Visit to the Doctor

When I go to the doctor, I tell the receptionist my name and take a seat in the **1) waiting room**. My doctor is very busy, so I have to make a/an **2) appointment** before I go to see him. He asks me what wrong with me, I tell him the **3) symptoms** of my illness, for example high temperature, difficulty in breathing, or pains, and then he will usually **4) examine** me. He'll listen to my heart with his **5) stethoscope**, he will hold my wrist to feel my **6) pulse**. The problem is usually something simple and he might give me a **7) prescription** for some medicine, which I take to the **8) chemist**. Of course, if I needed more serious **9) treatment**, I'd have to go to hospital. There I'd be put in bed in a **10) ward** with 10 or 20 other people.

Example 8

General Dental Practice

General dental **1) practice** includes mouth examination, diagnosis, treatment, and prevention of **2) disease**. The **3) dentist** frequently uses X-rays and other **4) equipment** to ensure correct diagnosis and **5) treatment**. Treatment may include filling **6) cavities**, removing **7) teeth** and treating diseases of the **8) gums**.

Perhaps one of the most important parts of dentist's work is **9) preventive** dentistry. If a dentist **10) examines** a patient's teeth regularly he may find and treat a disease before it becomes serious.

Example 9

If you go abroad, you should remember some travel tips. Eurorail and Interrail are two travel **1) cards** which allow people aged 20 or under, unlimited **2) travel** in Europe mainly by train. It's quite a good idea to plan your **3) route** before you **4) set off**. Most young travellers stay on campsites or in youth **5) hostels**, as they are quite cheap. Unbelievable bargains can be found by making last-minute **6) bookings** for **7) charter** flights. Remember to **8) check in** with your luggage two hours **before 9) take-off** for international flights. It is advisable to carry traveller's **10) cheques** rather than cash and keep them in a money belt around your waist.

Example 10

My friend Laura and Ian got married last Saturday. It was a lovely **1) wedding**. The **2) bride** looked absolutely stunning in a white silk dress with pearls around the neckline. She had asked her three sisters to be **3) bridesmaids** and they looked pretty as well. The **4) reception** was held in a huge tent on the village green. For their **5) honeymoon** they went on a **6) cruise** in the Greek islands. It was a very modern **7) liner** and there was even a swimming pool on one of the **8) decks**. They had an enormous **9) cabin** with a bathroom and a bedroom. The only thing Laura was a bit nervous after she'd seen the film *The Titanic* and wanted to check that there were enough **10) lifeboats** before they left the port.

VI. Choosing the correct variant

1. Ask Tom to take a car. We've got **little** time.
2. The tomatoes are 99 pence **a** kilo.
3. That furniture **looks** nice.
4. Everyone **agrees** to support her.
5. This lady goes to -- church to pray daily.
6. What **is** the news from America?
7. We haven't got **any** money.
8. 'Who's there?' 'It's **me**.'
9. I had a serious row with my parents and now I don't talk to **either of** them.
10. They visited several **discos** that night.
11. Making pies and cakes **is** Mrs. Reed's speciality.
12. **The number** of employees in my company is approximately 10 thousand.

13. I'm afraid we can't find cheap **accommodation** for all of you.
14. There **are** so many hairs in the sink.
15. Binoculars **are** needed to see that far.
16. Each of the boys in the class **has** his own notebook.
17. Fifty minutes **is** the maximum length of time allowed for the exam.
18. Twenty dollars **is** an unreasonable price for the necklace.
19. All the members of staff **get** together in the staff room.
20. Bacteria **exist** almost everywhere.
21. Alex as well as his two brothers **has** a good full-time job.
22. Economics **has** always been my favourite subject.
23. Your scales **are** not very accurate.
24. Your knowledge **is** found very useful for the solution of the problem
25. A lot of equipment **is** new.
26. His clothes **were** wet as he had been caught in the rain.
27. Three weeks **was** too long to spend in hospital.
28. When the police arrived, we were pleased to see **them**.
29. That jewellery really **suits** you.
30. The statistics in that report on oil production **are** incorrect.

VII. Arranging the words into sentences

1. I thought you spoke very well in that meeting yesterday.
2. He bought some films at the store to photograph the parade.
3. He presented her with a beautiful, heavy, crystal necklace.
4. They are staying in an enormous old grey building.
5. Do you know how much this scarf is?

6. Although he likes films very much, he rarely goes to the cinema.
7. Foreign visitors to Spain find it difficult to get used to having dinner at 9.30 pm.
8. Why didn't you like living abroad?
9. We need to discuss how to solve the problem.
10. I was surprised to get their letter because I hadn't heard anything from them.
11. I usually get up immediately when the alarm clock goes off.
12. It takes new parents a long time to get used to living with a small baby.
13. What are they talking about?
14. Remind me to post that letter because it is urgent.
15. When she looked in her bag, she realised that somebody had stolen her wallet.
16. His French is excellent and he can also speak German fluently.
17. I always used to drink lots of coffee, but now I only drink herb teas.
18. Have you decided where to go yet?
19. After reading his e-mail, she realised that their relationship was over.
20. When she finally arrived, he was furious because he had been waiting for an hour.
21. I have written the letter, but I haven't posted it yet.
22. I have been learning English for a long time.
23. This time last year I was living in Brazil.
24. When did Joe and Carol first meet?
25. It's ages since we went to the cinema.
26. The entrance to the flat was at the side of the house.
27. After the accident she suffered from brain damage and couldn't speak.
28. Long-term mortgage credit is the best way to solve the housing problem.
29. This/The test will diagnose whether she has the/this disease.
30. Our first apartment wasn't furnished with any appliances, so we had to buy them.

UNIT 4. FINAL TESTS SAMPLES

SAMPLE 1

Task 1. Listen to the recording and decide if the following statements are true (T) or false (F). **/10 points/**

1		Yolanda and Greg first met at a party.
2		Yolanda was Greg's first girlfriend.

3		His first impression of Yolanda was that she was ordinary.
4		They left the party because they weren't enjoying themselves.
5		Greg fell in love with Yolanda after the party.
6		Yolanda has been crazy about Greg since their first meeting.
7		By nature, Greg is different from Yolanda.
8		Before they started going out she had never had other boyfriends.
9		They have had some serious rows.
10		They love having children.

Task 2. Explain the meaning of the following given below.

/5 points/

1	outfit	
2	stepbrother	
3	to run out of	
4	stale bread	
5	skinny	

Task 3. Guess the meaning from the definitions.

/5 points/

1	a marriage when the third party chooses a partner for you (n)	
2	to make a piece of clothing longer (v)	
3	a meal that you buy at a shop or restaurant to eat at home (n)	
4	a person who wants something other people have and feels bad about it (adj)	
5	something, especially food, remaining after the rest has been used (n)	

Task 4. Circle the odd word in each line.

/10 points/

1	brand	tag	purchase	mole
2	tasteful	tasty	elegant	stylish
3	olive	fair	chubby	dark
4	Brussels sprouts	cauliflower	onion	cabbage
5	abortion	engagement	rape	divorce
6	bachelor	best man	reception	bride
7	to mince	to grate	to order	to simmer
8	corduroy	velvet	sibling	suede
9	nuclear	extended	blended	arranged

10	pullover	blouse	hem	cardigan
----	----------	--------	-----	----------

Task 5. Put the verbs in brackets into the appropriate tense form. /20 points/

While his friends (1) (play) computer games, Richard Prescott was busy selling cars. He (2) (make) his first million at the age of 16. Last week our reporter (3) (meet) Richard for the interview. 'People often (4) (ask) me what it's like being rich so young. My lifestyle (5) (not/differ) from my friends' lifestyle. The only difference is that when they are out having fun, I buy and sell cars'. Richard, who is now 19, (6) (become) successful without any help or support. For the last four years he (7) (work) for his father's used car business. At first it (8) (be) difficult but Richard coped with customers very well because before that he (9) (work) as a shop assistant where he (10) (learn) how to communicate with people. However, his job (11) (have) an impact on his school work. He (12) (leave) school early and had private teachers. He said to his parents: 'If I (13) (study) with private teachers, I (14) (have) more time for my job'. And his parents agreed. So, he could do his schoolwork and his job. Does Richard think he (15) (carry) on doing his job in the future? He (16) (not/be) sure. But he knows that he (17) (enjoy) doing it right now. I (18) (already/achieve) a lot but perhaps I (19) (decide) to try something different, who knows?' he says with a smile. I (20) (currently/look for) new opportunities.

Task 6. Put each of the following words in its correct place in the passage below using appropriate letters only. /10 points/

a/ complain	b/ irritated	c/ relief	d/ honest	e/ shoulders
f/ lose	g/ tolerant	h/ accept	i/ upset	j/ keen

Julie always thought of herself as an easy-going and 1) person, who put up with people's differences. She hardly ever became 2) about anything and believed that if you treated people well, they would cooperate with you.

That is, until Alex and Harry moved in next door. At first, when their music woke her in the night, she was just a bit 3), but did not feel offended. She shrugged her 4) and said to herself, ‘Never mind. I’ll go round and 5) in a nice way.’ So she knocked at their door and said, ‘I’m not very 6) on loud music, to be 7) Could you turn it down a bit?’ They just grinned and shut the door in Julie’s face. Julie felt angry, but was determined not to 8) her temper. She had hardly slept, and kept yawning all the time, but she kept busy. The next time she called next door, she gave Harry and Alex a present. ‘It’s just a cake I made for you. Please 9) my apologies for last time!’ And that day the noise stopped. ‘What a 10)’, thought Julie. ‘Now there’s some peace and quiet and I can read my favourite book *The History of Poison...*’

Task 7. Correct mistakes in the following sentences. Each item contains only one mistake (grammar or vocabulary) /10 points/

1	My father used taking me on long walks in the mountains.	
2	Why do you smell those roses? Don’t you know they are made of plastic?	
3	She told the children not to go nearly the tiger’s cage.	
4	Charles got married with Diana when she was very young.	
5	Although we spent most of our time together, Amy was never my best commuter.	
6	The girl’s shoes were old and walking in the rain, she got her legs wet.	
7	The left glove fitted the hand perfectly, but another one was a bit tight.	
8	The student was upset because he had done a lot of mistakes in the test.	
9	Can you send any letters by post for me, please?	

10	The government adopted a new law which had to support young by providing them with good jobs.	
----	---	--

Task 8. Choose the right word.

/5 points/

1	The manager's stone/stony expression showed that all was not well.	
2	The teacher was not amusing/amused by the joke and gave us extra work.	
3	Has anyone seen my Swiss army/army Swiss knife?	
4	In April it often rains heavy/heavily .	
5	She is high/highly regarded in the school as people can get on with her easily.	

Task 9. Choose the correct variant.

/10 points/

1	There is/are more than a thousand sheep on this farm.	
2	We had really nice/a really nice time at the disco yesterday.	
3	Peter has two brothers, but he doesn't speak to any/either of them.	
4	Each of the four doors was/were locked.	

5	If you want to be healthier, think carefully about food/the food you eat.	
6	The older man is no longer able to look after him/himself .	
7	You can have both/either coffee or tea. Which one do you prefer?	
8	There is a large amount/number of sports information on the Internet.	
9	Both Jina and her husband enjoys/ enjoy tennis.	
10	I had so much/so many to eat last night that I felt quite ill.	

Task 10. Arrange the words into a sentence with the beginning highlighted in bold. **/5 points/**

- any/ is/ hardly/ left/ food/ **There**.
- to/ wanted/ the/ but/ **We**/ babysitter/ she/ just/ talk/ had/ to/ left.
- the/ she/ most/ think/ of/ the/ **I**/ this/ one/ is/ proud/ is.
- are/ time/ friends/ **What**/ coming/ your?
- summer/ yet/ they/ the/ to/ been/ haven't/ started/ the/ sales/ shops/ and/ have/ today/ **I**.

Task 11. Write a paragraph on the suggested topic. **/10 points/**

Explain how you cook your favourite dish. (Explanatory paragraph)

SAMPLE 2.

Task 1. Listen to the recording and decide if the following statements are true (T) or false (F). /10 points/

1		According to the law adults are people under 18.
2		Youngsters legally become adults when they leave their parents' home.
3		Millennials are the people who were born in 2000.
4		All millennials usually lead similar ways of life.
5		Millennials graduate from school later.
6		Most millennials are dependants of their parents.
7		Law and society give similar definitions of adulthood.
8		More choices have lately appeared for women-millennials.
9		Young women have got enough freedom to start families.
10		Society suffers from millennials who start independent life slowly.

Task 2. Explain the meaning of the following given below. /5 points/

1	poultry	
2	to line up	
3	slender	
4	cooker	

5	to be fed up with	
---	-------------------	--

Task 3. Guess the meaning from the definitions.

/5 points/

1	a growth of hair on the chin and lower cheeks of a man's face (n)	
2	a period of time given for a woman during the last months of pregnancy and shortly after childbirth (n)	
3	knives, forks, and spoons used for eating and serving food (n)	
4	a basket on wheels for carrying shopping purchases, provided for the use of supermarket customers (n)	
5	lacking consideration for other people; concerned chiefly with one's own personal profit or pleasure (adj)	

Task 4. Circle the odd word in each line.

/10 points/

1	straight	wiry	dishevelled	curly
2	cotton	frayed	suede	corduroy
3	with-it	casual	trendy	stylish
4	to slice	to cut	to soak	to chop
5	helpful	warm-hearted	smug	respectful

6	omelette	roast beef	oven	ravioli
7	salmon	oysters	cod	herring
8	collar	pocket	baggy	cuff
9	delighted	reasonable	furious	frustrated
10	bachelor	widower	husband	spinster

Task 5. Put the verbs in brackets into the appropriate tense form. /20 points/

The Car Thief

My cousin and her husband live in Hanwell, one of the suburbs of London. One morning they (1) (wake up) to find to their dismay that somebody (2) (steal) their car from outside their house. They immediately (3) (phone) the police to report the theft, before leaving for work by bus. When they (4) (return) home later the same day, they found to their surprise that somebody (5) (bring back) their car and parked it in its usual place. Under the windscreen wiper was a small note with the apology for 'borrowing' their car. The man who (6) (write) it explained that he (7) (not have) a car himself, and his wife (8) (go) into labour in the middle of the night with their first baby. So he (9) (hope) they (10) (not mind) too much that he (11) (take) their car to run her to the hospital. By way of compensation, he (12) (enclose) two tickets for the West End show Sunset Boulevard on Saturday evening. They (13) (be) both delighted as they loved Andrew Lloyd Webber's music and (14) (try) for ages to get tickets to this particular musical. It was a perfect evening. They (15) (have) front row seats and the show itself was as good as they (16) (expect). When they eventually (17) (get) home just after midnight, a new shock (18) (await) them. While they were away, their house had been burgled! They (19) (know) immediately who the thief was as on the kitchen table there was a note with handwriting that they recognized, saying: "HOPE YOU (20) (enjoy) THE SHOW".

Task 6. Put each of the following words in its correct place in the passage below using appropriate letters only. /10 points/

a/ beard	b/ weighs	c/ smartly	d/ well	e/ sweatshirts
f/ tall	g/ scar	h/ patterned	i/ shirt	j/ hair

Robert Johnson is a successful dentist, happily married and the proud father of two small children. On Tuesday 4th May he left his home at 8 am and hasn't been seen since. Robert is 1) -built: he is nearly two metres 2) and 3) 90 kilos. His dark 4) which is usually neatly cut, has some grey in it. Normally clean-shaven, he sometimes grows a 5) during his holiday so he may have one now. On the morning of his disappearance he was wearing glasses although he has contact lenses that he wears to play rugby. In fact, rugby is responsible for his two distinguishing features: a broken nose and a 6) over his right eye. When he left home he was 7) dressed in a dark brown suit, white 8) and 9) tie. When not at work, he likes to dress casually in jeans, 10) and trainers. If you believe you have seen this man, please call on 0022-345-0000.

Task 7. Correct mistakes in the following sentences. Each item contains only one mistake (grammar or vocabulary) /10 points/

1	The announcement said that the plane would take off lately.	
2	After a long walk through the forest Rob's clothes was dirty and torn.	
3	When he will grow up, he'll become a good businessman.	
4	Can you call me at 7, because I'll leave tomorrow.	
5	Tom had good health and a strong complexion to be a sailor.	

6	The children waited some and then they started running as fast as they could.	
7	Pete ran the quickliest at the college competition.	
8	Every time Kate saw Paul, she reprimanded him for not telling the true.	
9	Real parents try to grow up their children in love and mutual understanding.	
10	Both Jack nor his brother knew how to get out of the cave, they were in despair.	

Task 8. Choose the right word.

/5 points/

1	He approached the task with steel/steely determination.	
2	We found Leonor's jokes amusing/amused .	
3	It is much warmer/much more warmer today than it was yesterday.	
4	No one else dances as good/well as she does.	
5	She has been deep/deeply upset by his behaviour lately.	

Task 9. Choose the correct variant.

/10 points/

1	Cattle was/were driven hundreds of miles by the cowboys.	
2	There is no one/someone in the house-the lights are off.	
3	I don't like that coat. The/A colour is horrible.	
4	To be successful in life you must believe in you/yourself .	
5	I have three bikes and all/each of them is in perfect condition.	
6	The postman doesn't often come here. We receive a few/few letters.	
7	Who does this CD belong to? Me/Mine . I've just bought it.	
8	Why do they always play so terrible/ such terrible music?	
9	David quite likes golf, but unfortunately has a little/little ability.	
10	I need some advice/advices about which subjects to do next year.	

Task 10. Arrange the words into a sentence with the beginning highlighted in bold. /5 points/

1. auditors/ working/ over/ had/ an/ been/ hour/ the/ turned/ before/ **He**/ for/ up.
2. flight/ stopover/ direct/ that/ go/ there/ a/ is/ or/ **Does**?

3. as/ she/ never/ another/ again/ **She**/ as/ lives/ see/ horror/ will/ long/ film.
4. longer/ **The**/ is/ him/ question/ no/ for/ important.
5. called/ five/ morning/ have/ times/ **I**/ you/ this.

Task 11. Write a paragraph on the suggested topic. /10 points/

Describe a piece of clothing you are wearing now. (Descriptive paragraph)

SAMPLE 3.

Task 1. Listen to the recording and decide if the following statements are true (T) or false (F). /10 points/

1		A law states that adulthood starts at 18.
2		People are sure adulthood starts when you leave the nest and start earning money.
3		Millennials are the people who are 20 and more years old.
4		Millennials do not have a lot of things in common.
5		Millennials usually get married in their late twenties.
6		Millennials supported by parents are legally adults.
7		United Nations expects adults to lead independent and responsible life.
8		The feminist movement didn't give new opportunities for women after the 1960s.
9		American society allows women to have equal rights with men.

10		Society encourages millennials who start independent life slowly.
----	--	---

Task 2. Explain the meaning of the following given below.

/5 points/

1	bread bin (n)	
2	embarrassed (adj)	
3	to pull one's socks up (v)	
4	cauliflower (n)	
5	stag party (n)	

Task 3. Guess the meaning from the definitions.

/5 points/

1	the end part of a sleeve which is thicker than the rest of the sleeve (n)	
2	a person who is willing to talk and engage in activities with other people (adj)	
3	calm, peaceful, and untroubled; tranquil (adj)	
4	a person who steals goods from a shop by hiding them in a bag or in their clothes (n)	
5	a set of instructions for preparing a particular dish, including a list of the ingredients required (n)	

Task 4. Circle the odd word in each line.**/10 points/**

1	widowed	divorced	engaged	single
2	generous	plain	patient	decisive
3	wiry	wavy	dyed	straight
4	to take in	to take off	to take out	to let out
5	stockings	laces	socks	tights
6	plump	obese	lean	chubby
7	curd	salmon	cod	tuna
8	denim	suede	corduroy	cloth
9	to put on	to wear	to line up	to dress
10	tasteful	stylish	elegant	tasty

Task 5. Put the verbs in brackets into the appropriate tense form. /20 points/**Moving house**

I come from a very large family, and recently my parents (1) (decide) that they (2) (spend) long enough living in an overcrowded house in Birmingham. 'We (3) (move) to the country', my father (4) (announce) one evening. 'I (5) (sell) this house, and we (6) (live) on a farm'. So last week we (7) (load) all our possessions into two hired vans, and for the last few days we (8) (try) to organize ourselves in our new home. Yesterday, for example, my three brothers and I (9) (start) painting the downstairs rooms. Unfortunately while I (10) (mix) the paint, one of my sisters (11)

..... (open) the door. Nobody (12) (tell) her that we (13) (be) in the room, you see. So instead of painting the walls, we (14) (spend) all morning cleaning the paint off the floor. But worse things (15) (happen) since then. This morning when (16) (wake up), water (17) (drip) through the ceiling next to my bed. We (18) (spend) today so far repairing the roof. It's not all bad news, though. The school in the village nearby (19) (close down) two years ago, and my parents (20) (not find) another school yet.

Task 6. Put each of the following words in its correct place in the passage below using appropriate letters only. /10 points/

a/vegetables	b/ breakfast	c/ food	d/ to shop	e/ shirt
f/ cooker	g/ silk	h/ hats	i/ juice	j/ bowl

There are four floating markets in Bangkok. The oldest and most popular is Damonen Saduak. It's a colourful, noisy and fascinating place. It's best 1) early in the morning because after 9 am the tourist buses arrive and it becomes much too busy. Old ladies in huge 2) on their heads sit in small boats, filled with tropical fruit and 3) fresh coconut 4) and local 5) Did you miss your 6) ? Then just call a seller for a 7) of hot soup. He'll get it from the 8) at the back of the boat! But the boats don't just sell food. Would you like a 9) dress? A flowered 10)? Then just call and point. After the noise and excitement of the market continue along the canal. It's a lovely, peaceful way to finish your trip.

Task 7. Correct mistakes in the following sentences. Each item contains only one mistake (grammar or vocabulary) /10 points/

1	Ask Sue the meaning of this word, she speaks Italian perfectly good.	
2	There aren't any news about David Beckham at the moment.	

3	I'm a designer, I was always keen on designing and building things.	
4	The fiancé organized a loud stag-party on the eve of his divorce.	
5	When posing for photographs people usually adopt a face expression which they think looks best.	
6	No of two boys wanted to be punished for their misconduct.	
7	Three navy aircrafts patrolled the coastline at night.	
8	Diana is an arrogant person, she has never let me down.	
9	There were a drugstore, and a couple of small buildings in the street.	
10	Ann and Robert's reports were assessed as the best in the group.	

Task 8. Choose the right word.

/5 points/

1	The train went so fast/fastly that in an hour we reached London.	
2	These metal/metallic chairs are suitable for outdoor use as they are waterproof.	

3	She has steel/steely manners towards her colleagues.	
4	Tom constantly arrives late/lately for work.	
5	They built a stone/stony monument to mark this event.	

Task 9. Choose the correct variant.

/10 points/

1	I need some advice/advices about buying a house.	
2	No one I know is taller/the tallest than he is.	
3	When police/the police arrived all the people in the building were questioned.	
4	She is afraid of going by plane/the plane .	
5	1000 pounds is/are too much to pay for that dress.	
6	We need people with experience/experiences for this vacancy.	
7	The scales in the bathroom is/are inaccurate.	
8	She has long thick wavy hair/hairs .	
9	Most/The most people dislike interference into their private life.	
10	The data you've presented is/are insufficient.	

Task 10. Arrange the words into sentences with the beginning highlighted in bold. /5 points/

1. he/ puts/ Mike/ on/ dark/ looks/ a/ When/ waiter/ his/ like/ suit.
2. busy/ knew/ so/ Sarah/ very/ didn't/ I/ her/ was/ I/ disturb.
3. this/ doesn't/ machine/ Why/ work?
4. talk/ European/ lately/ There/ been/ integration/ has/ of/ lot/ about/ a.
5. biggest/ all/ the/ are/ Rob's/ of/ ears.

Task 11. Write a paragraph on the suggested topic. /10 points/

Describe the personality of your best friend. (Descriptive paragraph)

SAMPLE 4.

Task 1. Listen to 4 people talking about their personality and decide if the following statements are true (T) or false (F). /10 points/

1		Speaker 1. She never tries to dominate others.
2		She finds it difficult to other people, to make them do what she wants.
3		Speaker 2. The experience of being the middle-child in his family has made his self-reliant.
4		It's easy for him to adapt to different people.
5		He is an extremely self-confident person.

6		Speaker 3. She was expected to follow strict rules in her family.
7		She has grown-up to be very responsible.
8		She is very active.
9		Speaker 4. He tries to do what is expected of him.
10		He is a good communicator.

Task 2. Explain the meaning of the following given below. /5 points/

1	a widower	
2	to gain weight	
3	an orphan	
4	selfish	
5	chubby	

Task 3. Guess the meaning from the definitions. /5 points/

1	a holiday or trip taken by a newly married couple (n)	
2	kind of clothes that is used for everyday wear (adj)	
3	someone who you know only superficially (n)	

4	a person who doesn't show any interest in work (adj)	
5	a book containing recipes and other information about the preparation and cooking of food	

Task 4. Circle the odd word in each line.

/10 points/

1	marriage licence	marriage vow	registry office	maternity leave
2	prawn	beef	lamb	pork
3	anxious	just	fair	honest
4	vinegar	oil	mustard	scone
5	plain	good-looking	attractive	beautiful
6	happy	desperate	cheerful	delighted
7	widow	bachelor	spouse	spinster
8	pin-striped	checked	spotted	denim
9	spicy	smug	with-it	smart
10	chubby	plump	obese	stubborn

Task 5. Put the verbs in brackets into the appropriate tense form. /20 points/

The Car Thief

This time next week I (1) (cycle) along a country road in France with a friend of mine. We (2) (decide) to go on a cycling holiday in Normandy. Neither of us (3) (be) to France before, but we (4) (know) some French from our time at school and we (5) (manage) to brush up on the basics. Still we (6) (wonder) if we (7) (make) the right decision. We (8) (plan) our route carefully, but we (9) (forget) one important thing, the weather. It (10) (rain) solidly since our arrival and that night we (11) (end up) sleeping in the waiting room at a railway station. Then the next morning as we (12) (ride) down a steep hill my bike (13) (skid) on the wet road and I (14) (fall off). I (15) (realise) immediately that I (16) (break) my arm, and after a visit to the local hospital I (17) (catch) the next train to Calais. Unfortunately my parents (18) (not expect) me home for a fortnight, and (19) (go) away on holiday. So I think I (20) (spend) a miserable couple of weeks alone, reading “Teach Yourself French”.

Task 6. Put each of the following words in its correct place in the passage below using appropriate letters only. /10 points/

a/ starter	b/ soup	c/ tip	d/ main course	e/ cuisine
f/ dessert	g/ courses	h/ waiters	i/ service	j/ book

“Raw.UK” has just opened, but we needed to 1) -and I’m glad we did. The menu isn’t extensive, but it guarantees fresh produce, needed for such simple but tasty 2) My 3) was a wonderful but light 4) , followed by sushi as a 5) (but not enough). 6) was a delicious green tea ice-cream. I can’t think of a better place to eat for 20 dollars. Good food, great atmosphere and friendly 7) -leave a generous 8) -they work hard! “Raw.UK”; Clapman Common tube; set lunch for 12.95 dollars for three 9) , including 10)

Task 7. Correct mistakes in the following sentences. Each item contains only one mistake (grammar or vocabulary) /10 points/

1	My favourite salad dresses are French and Italian.	
2	A five-year old child is making rapid progresses day by day.	
3	I love Indian tasty hot meals.	
4	Don't laugh at him, he's very sensible about his appearance.	
5	He has joined the golf club ten months ago.	
6	That's a nice dress. It matches you perfectly.	
7	There is no doubt that he passes his exam next Tuesday.	
8	Where have you put the two dish- clothes which I left in the sink.	
9	A year ago she started to exercise regularly and now she is really fat.	
10	I've just borrowed the secretary pen to fill in the form.	

Task 8. Choose the right word. /5 points/

1	He gave her an expensive gold/golden ring as a present.	
---	--	--

2	Why do you always look so seriously/serious ?	
3	She looked at me kind/kindly , but didn't say anything.	
4	I'm tired because I've been working hard/hardly .	
5	Let me know if you hear any farther/further news.	

Task 9. Choose the correct variant.

/10 points/

1	She phoned six time/times yesterday.	
2	Who invented a/the telescope?	
3	She is very interested in --/ the nature.	
4	She works as a cook in --/ the prison.	
5	My father speaks a little/little English so he'll probably understand you okay.	
6	Ten pounds is/are too much to pay.	
7	Both my father and my brother is/are here.	
8	Before leaving Eric's office the robbers tied himself/him up and pulled out all the phone wires.	
9	Julia had a great holiday. She enjoyed herself/-- very much.	
10	She went out without some/any money.	

Task 10. Arrange the words into a sentence with the beginning highlighted in bold. /5 points/

1. extremely/ her/ looks/ proud/ **Jane**/ of/ is/ good.
2. have/ going/ a/ Michael/ week/ party/ **Is**/ next/ to?
3. one/ hard-working/ our/ most/ is/ **Sarah**/ secretaries/of.
4. was/ the/ real/ **That**/ seen/ a/ I/ first/ bullfight/ time/ had/ ever.
5. without/ **The**/ waiting/ been/ hours/ for/ passengers/ complaining/ have.

Task 11. Write a paragraph on the suggested topic. /10 points/

Choose a topic from the list and write an appropriate paragraph.

1. Compare the kind of clothes you usually wear to a summer picnic and to a wedding reception. (contrast-comparison)
2. Keeping to a balanced diet is the best way of staying healthy. (persuasive)
3. Describe the personality of your best friend. (descriptive)

SAMPLE 5.

Task 1. Listen to the text and decide if the following statements are true (T) or false (F). /10 points/

1		We do not fully realize the reasons why we choose some particular food to eat.
2		Serotonin makes you feel alert and lively.
3		The best source of serotonin is pig liver.

4		A lack of folic acid can lead to problems with your memory.
5		The only sources of selenium are chicken and oysters.
6		Chillies can lift your mood and make you feel content.
7		Chillies are poisonous.
8		People can get addicted to eating chillies.
9		Anchovies and sardines contain an antidepressant.
10		We should stay away from fish while preparing for exams.

Task 2. Explain the meaning of the following given below.

/5 points/

1	a spouse	
2	a shopping precinct	
3	furious	
4	to bargain	
5	blended family	

Task 3. Guess the meaning from the definitions.

/5 points/

1	a date with a person you have not previously met (n)	
---	--	--

2	an unmarried woman who is no longer young and unlikely to get married (n)	
3	an area in a shop where you can put on clothes to see how they look (n)	
4	a cloth spread over the table, especially during meals (n)	
5	a person who has good imagination and a lot of original ideas (adj)	

Task 4. Circle the odd word in each line.

/10 points/

1	bride	bridegroom	best man	commuter
2	sour	bitter	spicy	flowery
3	thin	slim	obese	slender
4	stylish	trendy	with-it	embarrassed
5	onion	cauliflower	cabbage	Brussels sprout
6	nephew	neighbour	niece	cousin
7	easy-going	fun-loving	lonely	lively
8	bra	boxer shorts	underwear	sleeve
9	parsley	dill	pastry	bay leaf
10	mole	forehead	chin	cheek

Task 5. Put the verbs in brackets into the appropriate tense form. /20 points/

It was their first wedding anniversary and to celebrate it Colin and his wife Julie (1) (decide) to go for a meal at one of the most expensive restaurants. They (2) (have) a romantic evening, when they (3) (notice) an elderly woman who (4) (look) in their direction. A few minutes later the old lady (5) (come) to their table. "I'm sorry to bother you", she said, "But you look just like my son, who was killed in a car accident over a year ago. I wonder if you could do me a favour?" The couple, feeling sorry for her, (6) (agree) to help. The woman explained, "Just as I (7) (leave), you could say 'Good bye, Mum' and wave me off." "Of course we (8) (do) it!" the couple replied. The old lady (9) (thank) them and (10) (go) back to her table. After a short while she (11) (pick) up all her belongings and (12) (get) up to leave. "Good bye, Mum!" shouted the couple with a big, theatrical wave, as the old lady (13) (make) her wave slowly out of the restaurant. They (14) (do) their

Good deed for the day', and (15) (feel) very pleased with themselves. The couple (16) (finish) their meal and (17) (ask) for the bill. But after they (18) (check) it, they (19) (send) for the manager demanding to know why they had been overcharged. "But the total amount includes the cost of three meals: yours, your wife's and your mother's", the manager explained. "Your mother said, "My son (20) (pay) !"

Task 6. Put each of the following words in its correct place in the passage below using appropriate letters only. /10 points/

a/ bride	b/ engaged	c/ bridegroom	d/ registry office	e/ wedding
f/ civil	g/ reception	h/ honeymoon	i/ propose	j/ toast

Marriage

One evening, although he was nervous, Joe decided to 1) to his girlfriend, Linda. She accepted his proposal, they became 2) and gave her a ring.

After a year they had saved enough money to get married. Some people have a religious ceremony with a priest, but Joe and Linda decided on a 3) ceremony in a 4) On the day of the 5) Linda, the 6), was very calm, but Joe the 7), was nervous. Afterwards, at the 8), speeches were made and the guests drank a 9) to the happy couple, who finally left for a 10) in Spain.

Task 7. Correct mistakes in the following sentences. Each item contains only one mistake (grammar or vocabulary) /10 points/

1	Will you chop some cheese to put it in this sauce?	
2	A new restaurant has opened here which specializes in French kitchen.	
3	The neighbour's cat has grey soft lovely fur.	
4	When I left home, my mother gave me useful advices.	
5	The dinner was excellent; the dessert was particularly tasteful.	
6	Those shoes don't suit the boy any more. He's grown out of them.	
7	I think my cousin will ring me up as soon as he will arrive.	
8	My sister-in-law family invited me to their place for a drink.	
9	Marian has started her teaching practice a year ago.	

10	When people get older they usually do a will and leave their money and other things to their family and friends.	
----	--	--

Task 8. Choose the right word.

/5 points/

1	They walked up the stone/stony path.	
2	This tea tastes a bit strangely/strange .	
3	Angela is amazing/amazingly good with animals.	
4	I tried hard/hardly to remember her name but I couldn't.	
5	He did very badly in the exam— worst/worse than expected.	

Task 9. Choose the correct variant.

/10 points/

1	This table is made of a/-- glass.	
2	A/The tiger is in danger of dying out.	
3	What is the/-- nature of his illness?	
4	Jill has gone to --/the hospital to visit Jack.	
5	My father speaks a little/little English so he might not understand you very well.	
6	Six miles is/are a long way to walk every day.	

7	Neither my brother nor my parents is/are here.	
8	Do you feel --/ yourself nervous?	
9	He refused to eat something/anything .	
10	Hilary and June write to themselves/each other every week.	

Task 10. Arrange the words into a sentence with the beginning highlighted in bold. **/5 points/**

1. alone/ **It**/ bring/ to/ difficult/ up/ is/ children.
2. thinking/ bike/ **I**/ new/ buying/ am/ a/ of/ mountain.
3. cake/ **It**/ nobody/ to/ was/ such/ that/ a/ wanted/ stale/ eat.
4. tasted/ first/ is/ food/ **This**/ I/ the/ have/ time/ Japanese.
5. well/ everybody/ along/ **My**/ gets/ brother/ with.

Task 11. Write a paragraph on the suggested topic. **/10 points/**

Choose a topic from the list and write an appropriate paragraph.

1. Describe the appearance of a person you find very attractive. (descriptive)
2. Compare advantages and disadvantages of eating out. (comparison)
3. What is parents' role in shaping up the personality of their children? (persuasion)

SAMPLE 6

Task 1. Listening. Listen and decide if the following statements are True or False **/10 points/.**

1.		The city of Detroit is one of the richest places in the USA.
2.		Detroit is having more problems than ever before.
3.		At the start of the 21 st century Detroit was known as the poorest city in America.
4.		Detroit factories made cars and boats.
5.		Industry was based in the suburbs.
6.		Journalists were interested in the problems of old people.
7.		Four main reasons are given for people leaving Detroit.
8.		The main problem in Detroit was crime.
9.		Bankruptcy meant everything was free in Detroit.
10.		30 businesses received money to help them develop.

Task 2. Explain in English **/5 points/**

1.	fatigue	
2.	convent	
3.	pedestrian	
4.	sibling(s)	

5.	gluttony	
----	----------	--

Task 3. Guess the meaning from the definition

/5 points/

1.	a room in a house where you can read or work quietly	
2.	a narrow bridge for people to walk across	
3.	somebody whose job is to sell fish	
4.	a permanent mark on your skin where you have been injured	
5.	somebody who is hopeful about the future and expects that good things will happen	

Task 4. Circle the odd word out in each line and define the category out of the following.

/10 points/

houses – meat – cities – facial features – vessel – shopping – condiments –

parts of the body – ways of cooking – pleasant feelings

1. pointed chin – jaw – cheek – physique _____
2. bungalow – cottage – loft – mansion _____
3. venison – squid – veal – liver _____
4. metropolis – town – capital – hamlet _____
5. to roast – to sew – to fry – to stew _____
6. delighted – frustrated – thrilled – excited _____

7. vessel – chickenpox – rheumatism – dislocation _____

8. receipt – cash-desk – fitting-room – recipe _____

9. cinnamon – omelette – pepper – mustard _____

10. wound – wrist – waist – joint _____

Task V. Put all the verbs in brackets in the appropriate tense and voice form /20 points/

One of the most impressive structures of southern Africa is Great Zimbabwe, a ruined city that 1)..... (surround) by a massive stone wall reaching a height of ten metres. This wall and the stone buildings within the city 2)..... (survive), but unfortunately not the houses of the majority of people, which 3)..... (make) of mud. Great Zimbabwe was part of a state which 4)..... (cover) much of the interior of south-east Africa. There 5)..... (be) a disagreement over the precise meaning of the name ‘Zimbabwe’: one interpretation is ‘house of rock’, as this material 6)..... (use) for the most important buildings. Because of the historical significance of the Great Zimbabwe site, the name 7)..... (adopt) by the present country on independence in 1980. Not very much 8)..... (know) about the people who 9)..... (construct) Great Zimbabwe, as they had no written language and their oral traditions 10)..... (survive). They probably 11)..... (move) into the area around the sixth century and 12)..... (begin) building the stone walls. The walls 13)..... (follow) by the stone structures within them. It’s unclear why that particular site 14)..... (choose) for Great Zimbabwe. Ivory and, later, gold, 15)..... (trade) through east African ports for cloth and other goods from Arabia and further east. This 16)..... (be) probably the main source of Great Zimbabwe’s power and wealth. By the middle of the 15th century, however, trade 17)..... (move) further north. Possibly, for this reason Great Zimbabwe 18)..... (abandon) by about 1600. At the height of its prosperity, the city 19)..... (be) probably home to 18,000 people, perhaps more, but now it simply 20)..... (consist) of ruins.

Task 6. Put each of the following words in its correct place in the passage below. /10 points/

a) energy	b) tissue	c) lean	d) dietary	e) well-balanced
f) activity	g) rapidly	h) products	i) nutrients	j) nursing

Certain groups of people, such as young children or older people, have special 1) needs. Because children grow 2), they need food not only to replace worn-out tissues and provide 3), but also to build new 4), A child diet should include milk 5), eggs, 6)..... meat, poultry, fruit, vegetables, and cereals. A 7) diet is important to the older person as it is to the child. Older people need as many 8) as young adults. But if their 9) is reduced, they will need fewer calories. Expectant or 10) mothers and babies also need special diets.

Task 7. Correct mistakes in the following sentences. Each item contains only one mistake (grammar or vocabulary) /10 points/

1. He was of medium complexion and about my height.	
2. The seventies were the gold years of Australian tennis.	
3. I am playing chess since I was 8 years old.	
4. The walls were decorated by posters.	
5. The two children are getting on really good.	
6. Pam is taller than I.	
7. She still is abroad.	

8. My older brother is a doctor.	
9. The robbers were taken to the court.	
10. You should to exercise regularly.	

Task 8. Choose which answer A, B or C best fits each space /10 points/

- We find a parking space, but it wasn't very near the shopping mall.
A. were able to B. could C. can't
- Parents to pay more attention to what their children are doing.
A. must B. should C. ought
- ".....we invite Alice and her boyfriend to dinner tomorrow evening?"
A. Must B. Should C. Ought
- Ritu's flight from Morocco took more than 11 hours. She be exhausted after such a long flight.
A. could B. should C. must
- Youpay in cash. They do not accept credit cards.
A. have to B. shall C. couldn't
-you please tell me the direction to the hotel?
A. Should B. Could C. Shall
- They be staying at that hotel because they haven't checked in.
A. mustn't B. can't C. won't
- Listen to me! You wash our hands before we sit down at the dinner table.
A. can't B. can C. must
- I take a taxi because the bus was on time.
A. didn't need to B. hadn't to C. ought not to
- You were stupid to go skiing here. You a leg.
A. could have broken B. should have broken C. could break

Task 9. Put the following idioms in the appropriate gaps and use the proper tense of them. /5 points/

to see somebody off until the cows come home to be in
somebody's shoes

to tell apart to be all skin and bones

1. The two women are so similar that only their husbands can
2. AnnTerry..... at the station.
3. What would you do if you?
4. You'll have to eat more, Mike.. You are
5. You can keep asking her , but she'll never say "yes".

Task 10. Write out the words in the correct order

/5 points/

Dear Julie,

1. have / I'm / I / reply / time / sorry / sooner / didn't / to
2. third / It / anniversary / was / wedding / week / our / last
3. meal / out / took / Italian / for / a(an) / me / Stan /wonderful
4. but / of / afford / We / couldn't / having / did / a / think / it / party / we
5. the / anyone / day / We / just / didn't / spent / together / invite / and

All the best, Fiona

Task 11. Paragraph writing

/10 points/

Choose one of the following topics:

1. What attitudes towards health in different societies do you know?
2. What are the negative effects of mass tourism?
3. Compare urban and rural lifestyles.

SAMPLE 7

Task 1. Listen to the pieces of advice given by the nurse of London hospital and decide if the following statements are True or False /10 points/

1		If you burn yourself, you should certainly put butter or oil on it.	
2		If it's a bad burn, you should put a plaster on it.	
3		To bring down your temperature you need aspirin or paracetamol and put lots of warm clothes on.	
4		You need to take the pills at exactly the same time.	
5		Alcohol doesn't stop antibiotics from working.	
6		If someone faints, it is not advisable to pour cold water over their face.	
7		If a bee stings you, at first you need to put a plaster on it.	
8		Some people may be allergic to bee stings.	
9		You should immediately phone the doctor if you develop a rash after eating strawberries.	

10	If you have a rash, you should put cream on it.	
----	---	--

Task 2. Put each of the following words or phrases in its correct position in the passage below. **/20 points/**

deposit	fee	flat	advertisements	self-contained
block	landlord	rent	references	accommodation agency

The first thing I had to do in London was to find somewhere to live, if possible a small, one-bedroom 1 _____. I didn't want to share a kitchen or a toilet; I wanted to be independent in my own 2 _____ place. I decided I could pay a 3 _____ of £50 a week. I couldn't find what I wanted in the newspaper 4 _____ so I went to an 5 _____. They offered me a nice place. It was in a modern 6 _____ on the third floor. I had to pay the agency a 7 _____, and the 8 _____ wanted a big 9 _____ and 10 _____ from my employer and bank manager.

Task 3. Choose which answer A, B, or C best fits each space. **/20 points/**

1. Passengers smoke while on board the plane.

- A. mustn't B. don't have to C. needn't

2. We talk to our partner because it was an examination.

- A. can't B. weren't allowed to C. weren't able to

3. I have an appointment in ten minutes. I go now or I'll be late.

- A. had better B. had rather C. would rather

4. 'Where I put these flowers?' – 'In this vase'.

- A. need B. would C. shall

5. 'Where's Alan?' – 'Well, it's five o'clock. He..... to be here by now'.

- A. needn't B. ought C. mustn't

6. 'I am going to the cinema. Do you want to come with me?' – 'No, thank you. I..... do my homework.

- A. have to B. could C. don't need to

7. to wear uniforms at work every day?

- A. Have you B. Can you C. Do you have to

8. 'I think Greg's out. He didn't answer the phone.' – 'But he..... it – he sometimes plays his music very loudly'.

- A. couldn't hear B. may have heard C. might not have heard

9. Sally! Look where you're going when you cross the road. You..... hit by the car.

- A. might have been B. must have been C. should have been

10. 'I wonder why the radio is on in the kitchen. No one's in here.' – 'Grandma..... to turn it off. She was in the kitchen earlier and was probably listening to it.'

- A. must have forgotten B. must forget C. must be forgetting

Task 4. Put the verbs in brackets in the appropriate tenses /20 points/

An Old Castle

There is an old castle in Norwich which 1) (believe) to 2) (haunt). It 3) (call) North Castle and it 4) (say) that ghost can 5) (see) there at night. The castle 6) (build) 400 years ago and 7) (own) by two old ladies who 8) (believe) to be witches. One day, long ago they both 9) (disappear) and they 10) (never/see) again.

In 1985 the castle 11) (buy) by a businessman and 12) (convert) into a luxurious hotel. The castle 13) (visit) by a few guests every year and special groups 14) (organize) to watch for ghosts, it has been a long time since any ghosts 15) (see), but one night a trick 16) (play) on some visitors by a local couple, who dressed up as the two

‘witches’. They 17) (see) by a guest, who said she 18)
 (frighten) almost to death. The couple 19) (apologize) the next day and
 20) (tell) never to visit the castle again, certainly not in the middle of
 the night dressed up as witches.

Task 5. Put one of the following words in each space in the sentences below. /10 points/

for	at	in	on	of	into	With
-----	----	----	----	----	------	------

1. She wanted a place her own.
2. He'll move tomorrow.
3. He'll move his new flat tomorrow.
4. I share the kitchen three other people.
5. The landlord asked the tenant more rent.
6. My flat is the top floor.
7. My flat is a modern block.
8. The house is a good condition.
9. I looked Advertisements the newspaper.
10. She pays a rent \$90 a week.

Task 6. Write a paragraph on the following topic.

/20 points/

Describe the house of your dream.

SAMPLE 8

Task 1. Listen and decide if the following statements are true (T) or false (F)
/10 points/

1		The wedding reception in Scotland begins with the young couple dancing.
---	--	---

2		The blackening of the groom takes place a fortnight before the wedding.
3		The young couple usually get married between January and May.
4		In Scotland, the bride and groom leave the wedding reception in a balloon decorated with old shoes and cans.
5		Giving presents to the future bride before the ceremony is considered to be good.

Task 2. Match the words to their definitions.

/15 points/

1	jealous (adj)	a) not easily upset, annoyed or worried
2	mole (n)	b) to hold close in one's arms as a way of showing love or affection
3	a stag party (n)	c) thin in a healthy and attractive way
4	restless (adj)	d) a child whose parents are dead
5	to mistreat	e) being happy because something unpleasant has not happened
6	easy-going (adj)	f) being angry as one thinks that another person is trying to take a lover, or friend, or a possession, away from him
7	to cuddle	g) a celebration held for a man shortly before his wedding

8	baggy (adj)	h) to negotiate in order to buy much more cheaply than is usual
9	orphan (n)	i) unable to rest or relax as a result of anxiety or boredom
10	lean (adj)	j) a natural dark spot or small dark lump on someone's skin
11	to chat up	k) to be contemporary and fashionable
12	relieved (adj)	l) to behave badly, cruelly or unfairly
13	to bargain	m) the part around the neck of a shirt or coat upright or turned over
14	to keep up with the times	n) loose and hanging in folds
15	collar (n)	o) to talk to somebody in a friendly way because you are sexually attracted

Task 3. Choose the odd word in each line and fill in the answer box with an appropriate letter A, B, C or D. **/10 points/**

	Answers	A	B	C	D
1		sociable	restless	easy-going	fun-loving
2		best man	commuter	fiancee	bridesmaid
3		leather	suede	mole	velvet

4		checked	pin-striped	tasteful	spotted
5		prejudiced	obese	plump	broadshouldered
6		attractive	pretty	handsome	phlegmatic
7		reception	marriage vow	household	marriage licence
8		unmarried	bachelor	single	neighbour
9		miserable	pessimistic	depressed	delighted
10		voluptuous	annoyed	worried	irritated

Task 4. Put the verb in brackets into the appropriate tense and voice form.

/20 points/

John 1) (always/travel) a lot. In fact, he 2) (be) only two years old when he first 3) (fly) to the US. His mother is Italian and his father is American. John was born in France, but his parents 4) (meet) in Cologne, Germany. They met one day while John's father 5) (read) a book in the library and his mother sat down beside him.

John 6) (travel) a lot because his parents 7) (travel) a lot.

As a matter of fact, John 8) (visit) his parents in France at the moment. He lives in New York now, but he 9) (visit) his parents for the past two weeks. He really 10) (enjoy) living in New York, but he also 11) (love) coming to visit his parents at least once a year.

This year he 12) (fly) over 50,000 miles for his job. He 13) (work) for Jackson & Co. for almost two years now. His job 14) (require) a lot of travel. In fact, by the end of this year, he 15) (travel) over 120,000 miles! His next journey will be to Australia because it is so far. He 16) (sit) for over 18 hours by the time he arrives!

John 17) (talk) with his parents earlier this evening when his girlfriend from New York, telephoned to let him know that Jackson & Co. 18) (decide) to merge with a company in Australia. The two companies 19) (negotiate) for the past month, so it really wasn't much of a surprise. Of course, this means that John will have to catch the next plane back to New York. He 20) (meet) with his boss at this time tomorrow.

Task 5. Fill in the gaps (blank cells) with the appropriate form of the words.
/10 points/

	NOUN	VERB	ADJECTIVE	ADVERB
1	confidence		confident	confidently
2	acquaintance	_____		_____
3		_____	incompatible	_____
4	responsibility	_____		_____
5	charm	charm		_____
6		_____	lively	_____
7	sense	_____	sensible	
8		to abort	_____	_____

9	decision	decide		----- -
10		to receive	----- -	----- -

Task 6. Choose the correct variant.

/10 points/

1	They had hardly/hard been home when the phone rang.	
2	The play ended bad/badly .	
3	The shelf was so high/highly that he couldn't reach it.	
4	I don't think you were treated very just/justly .	
5	The present was wrapped in silk/silky paper.	
6	The hotel guests can use the swimming pool free/freely .	
7	This is my older/elder son.	
8	I've made pretty/rather a stupid mistake.	
9	It was such/so a hot day that they had to open all the windows.	
10	We've been receiving a lot of junk mail late/lately .	

Task 7. Put each of the following words in its correct place.

/15 points/

a) husband	b) daughter	c) clothes	d) rings	e)
married	f) unmarried	g) wife	h) father	i) parents
j) couple	k) ceremony	l) groom	m) bride	n) marriage
o) promises				

Wedding Ceremonies

In the traditional Hindu wedding the priest begins the 1) under a mandapa (a canopy) that is specially decorated for the 2) There is a small fire in the middle.

First, the 3) offers yogurt and honey to the 4) as a token of purity and sweetness. Then she spreads turmeric powder on her hands to accept her change of status from an 5) woman to a 6) Her 7) pours out some sacred water to symbolize the ‘giving away’ of the 8) to the bridegroom.

The bride and the bridegroom face each other, and the priest ties their 9) together and they put a ring of flowers around each other’s neck and exchange their 10)

Satapadi is the most important part of the ceremony. Here the bride and the groom take seven steps together around the fire and make seven 11) to each other. The ceremony finishes with a prayer that the marriage will never end. They are now 12) and wife. The groom places *sindhoor* (a red powder) on the bride’s hair to show she is a 13) woman. The groom’s 14) bless the 15)

Task 8. Rearrange the sentences in a logical order to make a paragraph. There is one extra sentence you don’t need to use.

/10 points/

Famous Women

A. However, although they both seemed to have very happy lives, both women actually had emotional problems and often felt sad and depressed.

B. Meanwhile, Monroe founded a film production company in 1954.

- C. Maybe their similar circumstances and lifestyles explain why Princess Diana and Marilyn Monroe also had similar personalities.
- D. Monroe went through serious depression and had to go to a hospital for treatment.
- E. Although Monroe was famously sexy, she was well-liked because she seemed very innocent.
- F. Another similarity between Marilyn Monroe and Princess Diana was that they were both very popular.
- G. First of all, both women had a difficult childhood: Monroe spent many years without parents in an orphanage, and Diana's mother left the family when she was only six.
- H. Likewise, Diana suffered from an eating problem and was depressed during parts of the marriage.
- I. A last similarity between Marilyn Monroe and Princess Diana was their death at an early age. In fact, they were both thirty-six years old when they died, Monroe in 1962 and Diana in 1997.
- J. Marilyn Monroe and Princess Diana lived at different times in different countries, but their lives had some surprising similarities.
- K. Diana was called "The people's princess" because she was so friendly.

SAMPLE 9

Task 1. Listen to Lucy and then Charles talking about the ways each of them has decorated her/his room and decide if the following statements are true (T) or false (F). **/10 points/**

1		Lucy is delighted with Charles' new sofa.
2		The whole room looks more like an office than a living room.
3		The blinds have quite a clinical appearance.

4		Lucy thinks Charles' room is very impersonal.
5		The room is a blend of unfit things.
6		Charles dislikes curtains particularly the long ones.
7		Charles thinks that branches are out of place in the room.
8		He likes Lucy's shelves more than his.
9		Charles' biggest criticism is a coffee table.
10		Lucy seems to have thought more about decorating than Charles.

Task 2. Put each of the following words or phrases in its correct position in the passage below. **/20 points/**

a) craving	b) packet	c) chain-smoke	d) stained	e) put out
f) addiction	g) antisocial	h) fatal	i) ash trays	j) harmful

To many people, smoking is not just a pleasure, it is an 1) They need it, depend on it, can't stop it. If they haven't smoked for some hours, they feel a 2) for a cigarette. They often 3), which means they light another cigarette immediately they have 4) the one before. Smoking is often considered 5), since many people don't like the smell of cigarettes or the sight of the smoker's 6) fingers or 7) full of cigarette-ends. Above all, smoking is 8) to health and in many countries a warning is printed on every 9) of cigarettes. Scientists have proved that there is a link between smoking and a disease which can be 10) , cancer.

Task 3. Choose which answer A, B, C best fits each space.

/20 points/

1. I come to the party yesterday because I had a lot of work.
A. shouldn't B. couldn't C. might not
2. you mind closing the door?
A. Could B. Should C. Would
3. Sonia can't speak German yet but after a few lessons she speak a little.
A. could B. is able to C. will be able to
4. In 1998, Tara Lipinsky win the gold medal in figure skating at the Winter Olympics.
A. was able to B. could C. can
5. I make new friends since I moved here.
A. can't B. haven't been able to C. couldn't
6. I'd rather the film. I've heard it's very good.
A. watch B. to watch C. watching
7. Where we supposed to go for the test tomorrow?
A. do B. are C. will
8. Children under five years old swim without an adult.
A. don't have to B. must not C. have to
9. You told Mark. You knew it was a secret.
A. should have B. couldn't have C. shouldn't have
10. They built this temple 3,000 years ago. This must a great civilization.
A. has been B. have been C. not have been

Task 4. Put the verbs in brackets in the appropriate tenses.**/20****points/**

For almost two thousand years the symbols which 1) (carve) onto the great monuments of ancient Egypt 2) (be) a complete mystery. They 3) (be) obviously a kind of writing, but nobody 4) (know) what they 5) (mean).

Then, in 1799, a strange stone in the small Egyptian town of Rosetta 6) (discover). It 7) (have) three types of writing carved into its surface. One of the languages 8) (be) Greek, but the other two 9) (be) unknown. A year later the stone 10) (capture) and 11) (move) to the British museum.

For 20 years the stone 12) (lie) gathering dust in the museum. Then in 1822 a French scientist named Jean Francois Champollion 13) (ask) to look at the stone. He immediately 14) (recognize) that some of the symbols 15) (match) those he 16) (see) on the monuments in Egypt. He 17) (work out) their meaning. The Egyptian symbols were hieroglyphs in which sounds and meanings 18) (represent) by a type of writing. Once the puzzle of their written language 19) (solve) it 20) (become) possible for scholars to decipher the inscriptions on all the great monuments and finally unlock the mysteries of Egypt's fabulous history and culture.

Task 5. Put one of the following words in each space in the sentences below.**/10 points/**

out	from	with	over	on	for	of	to	in
-----	------	------	------	----	-----	----	----	----

1. He was operated yesterday.
2. She was taken hospital.
3. He suffered bad headaches.
4. I have a pain my back.

5. What's wrong you?
6. He died cancer.
7. She got worse so they sent a doctor.
8. The doctor wrote a prescription.
9. He is allergic fish.
10. He will soon get the disease.

Task 6. Write a paragraph on the following topic.

/20 points/

What are the advantages and disadvantages of living in rural areas.

SAMPLE 10.

Task 1. Listen to the text and decide if the following statements are true (T) or false (F).

/10 points/

1		A bad tooth might have a fatal effect upon the human's body.
2		Breast milk is the best way to prevent bacteria.
3		Baby's gums and early teeth should be cleaned twice a day.
4		Toothpaste without fluoride is used for cleaning the baby teeth.
5		Toothbrushes for children must be soft.
6		The fluoride prevents common dental diseases.
7		Fluoridated toothpaste is safe for young children.
8		Thumb sucking interferes with the development of teeth.

9		Babies should be examined immediately after the first tooth appears.
10		Teeth come out unless you clean them every day.

Task 2. Put each of the following words or phrases in its correct position in the passage below. **/20 points/**

a) condition	b) detached	c) estate agent	d) terraced	e) spacious
f) semi-detached	g) architect	h) surveyor	i) cramped	j) removals

Tony and Sheila's first home was a 1) house, one of a line of houses all connected. But several years later when they had a small child, they found it rather 2) for three people. They wanted something more 3) and so decided to move. They went to an 4) and looked at details of the house he had to offer. They looked at a 5) house (one of a pair attached to each other), liked it and asked a 6) to inspect it for them. He said that it was in a good 7), and they therefore decided to buy it. Luckily they sold their house quickly and soon a 8) firm was taking all their furniture and other possessions to their new home. But already, after a couple of years, they are hoping to move again. Tony's business is doing well and they want to get an 9) to design a modern, 10) house for them.

Task 3. Choose which answer A, B, or C best fits each space. **/20 points/**

1. I come to the party yesterday because I had a lot of work .

A. shouldn't B. couldn't C. might not

2. you mind closing the door?

A. Could B. Should C. Would

3. Sonia can't speak German yet but after a few lessons she speak a little.
- A. could B. is able to C. will be able to
4. In 1998, Taras Lipinsky win the gold medal in figure skating at the Winter Olympics.
- A. was able to B. could C. can
5. I make new friends since I moved here.
- A. can't B. haven't been able to C. couldn't
6. I'd rather the film. I've heard it's very good.
- A. watch B. to watch C. watching
7. Where we supposed to go for the test tomorrow?
- A. do B. are C. will
8. Children under five years old swim without an adult.
- A. don't have to B. must not C. have to
9. You told Mark. You knew it was a secret.
- A. should have B. couldn't have C. shouldn't have
10. They built this temple 3,000 years ago. This must a great civilization.
- A. has been B. have been C. not have been

Task 4. Put the verb in brackets into the correct tense form and change the structure if needed. **/20 points/**

One night I 1) (attend) a party given by Frankie, a classmate of mine. I 2) (not know) that Frankie was really a famous rock star. When Frankie was young, he 3) (want) to be a rock star. He 4) (think) that he 5) (be) rich and famous. He 6) (dream) that people 7) (follow) him and 8) (beg) him for autographs. He 9) (think) that he 10) (spend) his

summers lying on the beach on the Riviera. Frankie is famous now, but he is not happy. He 11) (spend) his days trying to get away from people with autograph looks. His summers 12) (be) so busy that he 13) (forget) to go to the beach. But Frankie 14) (try) to change his life again. He 15) (attend) classes at the university and 16) (take) such courses as algebra, geometry, and calculus. He 17) (plan) to become an engineer. When he 18) (finish) school, he 19) (move) to a country, where they 20) (not know) him and lead a quiet life.

Task 5. Put one of the following words in each space in the sentences below. /10 points/

out	from	with	over	on	for	of	to	in
-----	------	------	------	----	-----	----	----	----

1. He was operated yesterday.
2. She was taken hospital.
3. He suffered bad headaches.
4. I have a pain my back.
5. What's wrong you?
6. He died cancer.
7. She got worse so they sent a doctor.
8. The doctor wrote a prescription.
9. He is allergic fish.
10. He will soon get the disease.

Task 6. Write a paragraph on the following topic.

/20 points/

What can cause a strong headache?

SAMPLE 11

Task 1. Listen to the recording and decide if the following statements are True or False. **/10 points/**

1.		Mark and Rosa arrived at the 5-star hotel.
2.		The beach was very far from the hotel.
3.		The sea was polluted because of the factories situated near it.
4.		There were hundreds of insects in the swimming pool.
5.		They had some bread, marmalade and coffee for breakfast.
6.		The lettuce bowl was full of ants which were moving the lettuce leaves.
7.		When the hurricane arrived they could feel safe only in the hotel.
8.		The flights to San Antonio were cancelled for a few days.
9.		When they arrived in San Antonio they were 5 days late.
10.		They were told that the weather in San Antonio had been awful as well.

Task 2. Explain in English. **/5 points/**

1.	reside	
2.	itinerary	
3.	catching disease	
4.	famine	
5.	van	

Task 3. Guess the meaning from the definition .

/5 points/

1.	extremely unhappy, for example, because you feel lonely, cold, or badly treated	
2.	an arranged meeting between a man and a woman who have not met each other before	
3.	milk products such as butter, cheese, etc.	
4.	a private house that provides food and lodging	
5.	a ticket to your destination and back	

Task 4. Circle the odd word out in each line.**/10 points/**

1	bachelor	best man	bridesmaid	Bridegroom
2	laces	moles	wrinkles	freckles
3	grape	cherry	cauliflower	melon
4	physiotherapist	jaundice	neurologist	obstetrician
5	mansion	dweller	hut	detached house
6	baby teeth	cavity	crutch	dentist
7	boarding card	baggage reclaim	foot bridge	departure lounge
8	simmer	steam	beat	boil
9	cruise	resort	excursion	expedition
10	study	drawing room	utility room	tenant

Task 5. Put all the verbs in brackets in the appropriate tense and voice form. /20 points/

There is a great chance for those who (1) (like) mysteries to buy a house with many secrets. The thirteenth-century Chingle Hall (2) (say) to be the most haunted house in Britain. These days it (3) (sell) by the international auctioneers, Sotheby's. The owners (4) (expect) to sell the house for about £300,000. The hall (5) (build) in 1260 by Alan de Singleton, and it (6) (have) a remarkable history ever since. Well-known Longton family (7) (live) in the house in the 1920s. Their son (8) (hang) himself after his father (9) (refuse) to let him marry a local girl.

Today the boy's ghost (10) (haunt) the barn where he hanged himself. The boy and many other ghosts (11) (see) at various times over the centuries. Not only this, but residents (12) (also/hear) mysterious knockings. Henry Soaper (13) (live) in the hall for the past ten years. Some time after they (14) (move), while the house (15) (restore), they (16) (find) ancient fireplaces, Viking ships and an old chapel. " I (17) (read) that there are secret hiding places somewhere", he said. "We (18) (look) for them for years, but we (19) (not/find) them yet. Maybe next owners (20) (be able) to reveal the secrets of this house."

Task 6. Put each of the following words in its correct place in the passage below.
/10 points/

a) flash	b) run over	c) license	d) horn	e) overtake
f) slow down	g) pedestrian crossing	h) petrol	i) traffic jam	j) indicate

A few weeks ago I got my provisional driving 1)... and had my first lesson. The first day out on the road was a disaster. When I got to the 2)... I forgot to 3)... and thought I was going to 4)... a little old man . Later on there was a van going incredibly slowly so I started to 5)... to let the car behind me to know that I was going to 6)... Well, you have never seen such a fuss. A car coming the other way started to sound its 7)... and 8)...its lights. How I was to know that up ahead there was a three mile 9)... because some car had run out of 10)... and stopped in the middle of the road?

Task 7. Correct mistakes in the following sentences. Each item contains only one mistake (grammar or vocabulary) /10 points/

1. I've been working very hard all day and now I'm tiring.	
2. What progresses have you made since we last met?	

3. The porter was been given a tip for carrying heavy suitcases.	
4. Nobody doesn't want to go out in this weather.	
5. On the plane the waitress brought me a newspaper.	
6. If it will be fine tomorrow, we will go to the coast.	
7. Could you say me the way to the bus station, please?	
8. An official asked what were we doing.	
9. You needn't to repeat the course.	
10. That yacht over there is my.	

Task 8. Choose which answer A, B or C best fits each space. /10 points/

1. It.....be weeks before the building is actually finished.

A. must B. ought to C. could

2. I wear glasses because my eyesight is still quite good.

A. don't need to B. can't C. shouldn't

3. It's cold today. You..... wear a coat.

A. had better B. had rather C. would rather

4. I have a piece of that cake, please?

A. Will B. Could C. Would

5. "I want to get a better job." - " You get some more qualifications."

A. didn't need B. should C. needn't

6. No reporters approach the scene of the accident.

A. might have B. were allowed to C. don't need to

7. He buy any milk. There was a lot in the fridge.

A. didn't have to B. hadn't to C. ought not to

8. Look, the river's frozen! It very cold during the night.

A. should have been B. can't have been C. must have been

9. I'm sorry I'm late, I got stuck in traffic. I was going to phone, but I ... the number.

A. couldn't find B. can't have found C. couldn't have found

10. Let's be really quiet when we go into the baby's room. The baby ..., and we don't want to

wake her up.

A. might sleep B. might be sleeping C. might have been sleeping

Task 9. Put the following idioms in the appropriate gaps and use the proper tense **/5 points/**

to get on like a house on fire to pull one's socks up to become all skin and bones

to keep up with the times to brighten up

1. My first meeting with Andy's parents was great. We all

2. Jane is aware of all modern changes in fashion and she tries ...

3. After being ill for such a long period of time he ...

4. Terry is expected to carry out an important project so he needs

5. Let's invite Marry, I'm sure she the party.

Task 10. Write out the words in the correct order

/5 points/

Dear Sir/Madam,

1. writing / about/ service/ received/ I'm/ at/ the terrible/ to complain/ yesterday/ I / restaurant/ the Heritage.

2. the self-service/ entering/ found/ On / a long/ restaurant/ queue/ my/ I / and/ friend

3. was/ The / no /slow/ had/ counter/ girl/ at/ the drink/ training/ and

4. the/ dirty/ over-spiced/ and/ was/ The/ I / table/ bought/ soup/ was

5. what/ I / to know/ measures/ intend/ the service/ want/ you/ to improve/ to take

I look forward to hearing from you.

Task 11. Paragraph writing

/10 points/

Choose one of the following topics:

1. Causes of students' neurosis.
2. Compare advantages and disadvantages of urban and rural lifestyles.
3. An ideal marriage. (Persuasive paragraph)

SAMPLE 12

Task 1. Listen to the recording and decide if the following statements are true (T) or false (F)

/10 points/

1		There are three stages of hypothermia.
---	--	--

2		When the weather is cold all people experience hypothermia.
3		Drinking alcohol, eating sweets, and keeping people warm is the first treatment for hypothermia.
4		With the mild and severe hypothermia, the treatment is quite different.
5		In case of severe hypothermia people get disoriented and cannot control their muscles.
6		Those who give the victims of hypothermia the first aid try to warm them up quickly.
7		It is important to hospitalize them and move them as quickly as possible.
8		The roughly given assistance can affect them badly.
9		Fast approach to rewarming the victim of hypothermia is not advisable.
10		A victim of hypothermia can be easily taken for a dead person.

Task 2. Give definitions to the following words.

/5points/

1	cousin	
2	AIDS	
3	considerate	
4	monastery	

5	pedestrian	
---	------------	--

Task 3. Guess the meaning from the following definitions.

/5 points/

1	a doctor who is trained to perform operations	
2	a large cloth for covering a table	
3	an amount of money that you have to pay because you have broken the law	
4	someone who prepares and cooks food either as their job or for pleasure	
5	a room in a clothes shop where you can put on clothes before you buy them	

Task 4. Circle the odd word out in each line.

/10 points/

1	skyscraper	bungalow	block of flats	studio
2	lime	apricot	Brussels sprout	peach
3	crossroads	stopover	side road	roundabout
4	iron	washing machine	fan	wash basin
5	vaccination	inflammation	acupuncture	first aid
6	wrist	forearm	armpit	ankle
7	to inhabit	to settle	to move in	to evict

8	to boil	to beat	to simmer	to steam
9	square	boulevard	avenue	runway
10	polka-dotted	spotted	trendy	striped

Task 5. Put all the verbs in brackets in the appropriate tense and voice form. /20 points/

Children at risk from mental illness.

A recent study (1) (show) that levels of mental illness in children (2) (rise). The study claims that mental problems such as depression and anxiety (3) (affect) one in five youngsters. One of the reasons, which (4) (give) for this, is the current obsessive preoccupation of parents with their children's safety. Parents today consider the streets too dangerous for their children, so children (5) (take) from home to school and back, and (6) (not to allow) to go out on their own. Parents' fears (7) (make) their children anxious about the outside world and they (8) (miss) the normal adventures of everyday life. In addition, they (9) (not to learn) how to form relationship with other children. Over-anxious children often (10) (become) victims of bullies and, as a result, their fears (11) (realize) and even (12) (increase). But parents' fears (13) (not to support) by statistics: very few children (14) (attack) by people they (15) (not to know). At the same time the danger of traffic accidents (16) (be) certainly more real. To solve this problem some cities (17) (create) traffic-free zones where cars (18) (not to allow) at all and children can (19) (play) more safely in these areas.

The priority (20) (give) to people and bicycles.

Task 6. Put each of the following words in its correct place in the passage below using appropriate letters only. /10 points/

a/ confided	b/ get over	c/ date	d/ insomnia	e/ broke up
f/ sympathized	g/ old flame	h/ remorse	i/ breakdown	j/ heels

Dear Mum, just a quick note to ask you for a bit of advice. I'm a bit worried about Sharon and I just don't know what to do.

She told me that she'd been on /1/ _____ with Paul Regan again, an /2/ _____ of hers from the university. For a while it seemed that he was head over /3/ _____ in love with her and even proposed to her and then, all of a sudden, they /4/ _____. Her heart was broken and she couldn't /5/ _____ him for a long time. Sharon suffered from /6/ _____ and has a nervous /7/ _____. She'd never /8/ _____ in me but I understood the way she felt and /9/ _____ with her. And now he has appeared in her life again and wants to make a fresh start! I'm quite sure he doesn't feel pangs of /10/ _____ about the past and I don't trust him at all. She is my sister and I don't want to watch her go through it all over again.

Could you talk to her, please?

Task 7. Correct mistakes in the following sentences. Each item contains only one mistake (grammar or vocabulary) /10 points/

1	She collected pottery and she told me that she wants to show me a new bowl.		
2	Meters are used instead of feets in most parts of the world.		
3	He stayed at home carrying for his ill wife.		
4	The parcel was tied up by a string.		
5	There are frightened statistics in this article about the number of animals that are nearly instinct.		
6	"Could you lend me some money?" "Of course, I could".		

7	Sue was being sent a bunch of flowers yesterday.		
8	Colin said he had met them last week.		
9	The company chairman has a Rolls-Royce driven by a motorist.		
10	Both my brother-in-laws work in a bank.		

Task 8. Choose which answers A, B or C best fits each space. /10 points/

- I use crutches because my leg has recovered completely.
A. don't need to B. shouldn't C. needn't to
- He in good shape when he was younger, but he isn't any more now.
A. might be B. used to be C. must have been
- They started preparing for the trip three days ago. I'm sure they by now.
A. should finish B. would have finished C. must have finished
- You've got the flu. You stay in bed or you will have complications.
A. should better B. had better C. would rather
- At last, after three days, they get to the mountains.
A. could B. were able to C. managed
- Could I use your car today?
A. -Yes, you may. B. -Yes, you could. C. -Yes, you are allowed to.
- The traffic very heavy tomorrow morning, because it's Monday.

A. must be B. will have to be C. might be

8. Let's go to the cinema! I study hard for my exams.

A. ought B. would better C. would rather

9. -I put your silk jacket in the washing machine.

- Oh, no! You it! It has to be dry-cleaned.

A. shouldn't have done B. didn't have to do C. mustn't did

10. The weather man promised a rainy day and I took my umbrella with me. But the weather was sunny! I it!

A. didn't need to take B. needn't have taken C. didn't have to

Task 9. Put the following idioms in the appropriate gaps and use their proper tense and voice form. /5 points/

1. to tell sb. off	2. to get sb. down	3. to cut down on sth.	4. to see sb. off	5. to get on like a house on fire
--------------------	--------------------	------------------------	-------------------	-----------------------------------

1. Long cold winter with its biting frost and grey sunless days
_____ sometimes.

2. Being ill with pneumonia he went on smoking and didn't want
_____ cigarettes.

3. It's humiliating for your children _____ in front of their friends.

4. I was leaving for London and my whole family decided _____
to the airport.

5. Even though they were absolutely different they _____ .

Task 10. Write out the words in the correct order. /5 points/

1. must/ hair/ this/ cut/ week/ have/ You.

2. Susan/ goes/ at/ skiing/ often/ the/ weekend.

3. the/ car/ out/ the/ slowly/ garage/ I/ of/ drove.

4. Could/ tell/ me/ you/ are/ they/ where?

5. went/ out/ despite/ the/ weather/ bad/ a/ walk/ for/ They.

Task 11. Write the chosen paragraph.

/10 points/

1. Describe the personality of a person you respect. /descriptive/

2. Compare the advantages of urban and rural lifestyle. /contrast-comparison/

3. The causes of fatigue. /cause/

SAMPLE 13

Task 1. Listen to the recording and decide if the following statements are true (T) or false (F)

/10 points/

1		Simon and Jenny want to go to Canada for travelling.
2		The couple wants to make an airline reservation for ten nights.
3		Simon and Jenny expected the tickets to be less expensive.
4		The travel agent offers a four-star hotel “The Metropolitan” in Vancouver for 140 pounds per person.
5		The travel agent recommends them to go to Lake Louise in a small rented car.
6		The travel agent offers to stay at the Emerald Lake Lodge overnight.
7		It will take the couple four hours to get to Jasper.
8		There are a lot of entertaining activities in Jasper national park.

9		The travel agent advises the couple to stay the last night at the cheaper hotel in Calgary.
10		The travel agent says Simon and Jenny can leave their car at the airport and fly back the next day.

Task 2. Give definitions to the following words.

/5 points/

1	ambulance	
2	penthouse	
3	shoplifting	
4	breadwinner	
5	to faint	

Task 3. Guess the meaning from the following definitions.

/5 points/

1	an illness affecting the liver that makes the skin become yellow	
2	the hair that grows on a man's upper lip	
3	a piece of equipment to control a TV or stereo system from a short distance away	
4	sweet food that you eat after the main part/course of a meal	
5	a small village	

Task 4. Circle the odd word out in each line.**/ 10 points/**

1	cauliflower	cabbage	onion	Brussels sprout
2	mansion	cottage	lodger	igloo
3	warm-hearted	considerate	helpful	selfish
4	to get over	to recover	to get well	to be under the weather
5	convent	palace	shed	condominium
6	duvet	duster	blanket	pillow
7	silk	corduroy	tartan	denim
8	ankle	elbow	knee	foot
9	rural	country	urban	rustic
10	neurologist	surgeon	optician	hemorrhage

Task 5. Put all the verbs in brackets in the appropriate tense forms. /20 points/

At the dentist's

I was on time for my dentist's appointment, but the dentist was still busy with another patient, so I (1) (sit) in the waiting room and (2) (read) some of the magazines lying there. While I (3) (wonder) whether to leave and come back another day, I (4) (notice) a magazine article about teeth. It (5)(begin): "How long is it since you last (6)..... (go) to the dentist? (7) (you go) regularly every six months? Or (8) (you put off) your visit for the last six years?" Next to the article was a cartoon of a man in a dentist's chair. The dentist (9) (say): "I'm afraid this (10)..... (hurt)." I (11) (suddenly realise) that my tooth (12) (stop) aching.

But just as I (13) (open) the door to leave, the dentist's door (14) (open). "Next please," he (15) (call), as the previous patient (16) (push) past me. "Actually I'm not here to see you, I (17) (wait) for my friend, "I (18).....(shout), leaving as rapidly as I could. (19) (you ever do) this kind of thing? Surely I can't be the only person who (20)..... (hate) the dentist.

Task 6. Put each of the following words in its correct place in the passage below using appropriate letters only. /10 points/

a/ cavities	b/ filling	c/ check-up	d/ decayed	e/ pain
f/ anesthetic	g/ pull out	h/ dentures	i/ injection	j/ gums

What does the dentist do?

The dentist is a doctor who is specially trained to care for teeth. When you visit for a /1/ _____ your dentist will look at your teeth and /2/ _____ to check for any problems. During the examination, your teeth will be cleaned, flossed and checked for /3/ _____. A cavity is a /4/ _____, or rotten part of a tooth which will be filled with materials that will keep your tooth strong and healthy, like tooth-colored or silver /5/ _____. As soon as you sit down in the dental chair, the dentist will give you a tiny /6/ _____ of an /7/ _____ so you won't feel any /8/ _____. If it is too late to treat your tooth the dentist surgeon will /9/ _____ it _____.

In this case you'll have a /10/ _____ treatment. So it's better to keep your teeth healthy and live with a beautiful smile!

Task 7. Correct mistakes in the following sentences. Each item contains only one mistake (grammar or vocabulary) /10 points/

1	She asked us whether were we hungry.	
2	I would live in California when I was a boy.	
3	The washing machine broke the other day.	

4	Her loose outfit allowed her to move free.	
5	How often have you your house painted?	
6	He goes to work by train.	
7	Two kilometers are a long way to go on foot.	
8	She told that she should study harder.	
9	Relax yourself and put your feet up.	
10	The plane from Geneva has just grounded.	

Task 8. Choose which answers A, B or C best fits each space. /10 points/

1. I want to keep it a secret. You tell anyone.

A. don't have to

B. mustn't

C. needn't

2. Your friend was in hospital. Why didn't you go and see him? You have visited him.

A. could

B. must

C. ought to

3. Do you think she recognized you? No, she is short-sighted. I'm quite sure she me.

A. mustn't recognized
mightn't recognized

B. couldn't have recognized

C.

4. - Why are you so mad?

- You me you weren't coming for dinner. I waited for you for two hours.

A. should tell
should have told

B. should told

C.

5. – Why didn't you come to yoga classes last night?

- I for my sister till 9.30.

A. had to babysit B. must have babysit C. had
to babysit

6. John to finish painting the apartment by tomorrow because the new tenants are moving in.

A. must B. has C. need

7. - I didn't go to class last night because my car broke down.

- You mine. I wasn't using it.

A. could borrow B. might borrow C. could
have borrowed

8. you lock the garage, please?

A. shall B. may C.
would

9. Mark had a poor result in his exam. He studied harder.

A. should B. should have C. had
to

10. We dine out tonight if you like.

A. could B. ought to C. are
able

Task 9. Put the following idioms in the appropriate gaps and use their proper tense and voice form. **/5 points/**

1) to catch sb. off balance 2) to be on the house 3) to be
safe and sound 4) to put up with sb. 5) to pull one's
socks up

1. We were pleasantly surprised to find out that the dessert
_____.

2. Don't worry, my upcoming trip is not dangerous and I
_____.

3. Don't you think it's time to _____ and start preparing for exams?
4. His rude behaviour shocked me and _____ .
5. You've got nothing to do but _____ your noisy roommate.

Task 10. Write out the words in the correct order.
points/

/5

1. The/ quietly/ in/ baby/ all/ night/ cot/ long/ his/ slept.
2. last/ to/ the/ did/ you/ When/ go/ cinema?
3. We/ a/ tip/ why/ should/ we/ wondered/ leave.
4. ran/ to/ he/ station/ the/ was/ late/ He/ was/ so.
5. He/ presented/ with/ was/ medal/ a.

Task 11. Write the chosen paragraph.

/10 points/

1. Prove the advantages of living in the city to living in the country or vice versa. (persuasive)
2. Describe the best place you can eat out at. (descriptive)
3. Possible bad effects of smoking. (effect paragraph)

SAMPLE 14

Task 1. Listen to the story and define whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F).

/10 points/

1		When a person wins the lottery, he gets all the money at once.
---	--	--

2		Before winning two million dollars, Lisa used to work as a salesperson in a supermarket.
3		She used the money she won to pay for her education.
4		Mark's life before winning the lottery was rather hard.
5		The three million dollars made Mark a totally happy person.
6		After winning a million dollars, Mabel went on a spending spree.
7		It took Mabel a month to spend all her money.
8		Jack won three million dollars in the lottery.
9		The money Jack won didn't change his lifestyle greatly.
10		Jack thinks that money can only make life easier.

Task 2. Guess the meaning from the definitions.
points/

/5

1	a person with whom one shares a room or rooms	
2	an introduction of a drug or vaccine into a body part	
3	To give or deposit personal property in order to borrow money	
4	a hall or waiting room at or near the entrance to a hotel or theatre	
5	an amount of money given to a student for attending a college	

6	a portable structure consisting of two long sides crossed by parallel bars, used to climb up and down	
7	unattractively thin	
8	a curved metal steering bar on a bicycle	
9	a staff or support used by the physically injured or disabled people as an aid in walking (usually designed to fit under the armpit and often used in pairs)	
10	a child whose parents are dead	

Task 3. Put the appropriate tense and voice form in each gap /20 points/

Mrs. Smith 1) (go) to Paris on a business trip last week. She 2) (arrive) at her hotel at 2:30 pm. She 3) (ask) what time waiters 4) (serve) dinner. She 5) (tell) that the restaurant 6) (open) at 5:45. Mrs. Smith 7) (buy) a magazine and 8) (go) to her room. Mrs. Smith 9) (please) by the appearance of her room. The furniture in it 10) (be) new. It 11) (make) in Denmark and evidently 12) (design) for comfort. Mrs. Smith 13) (sit down) in a large leather armchair and 14) (start) to read a newspaper. She 15) (read) a news report about a gentleman who 16) (run over). The impact of the car 17) (not/injure) him seriously according to the report. But the ambulance 18) (take) the gentleman to hospital, where he 19) (treat) for minor bruises and scratches. The gentleman 20) (release) half an hour later.

Task 4. Use modal verbs or their equivalents to fill the blanks. /10 points/

1. The chemist was open, so luckily I buy some aspirin.

A. managed

B. was able to

C. could

2. When we worked in the same office, we to have coffee together.
- A. were used B. used C. would
3. Despite her demands, she the patient only after the operation.
- A. could see B. could have seen C. was allowed to see
4. Sally leave when they do. She may stay with us.
- A. mustn't B. doesn't have to C. can't
5. We had so many unnecessary things on our holiday. We so much luggage.
- A. needn't have taken B. didn't need to take C. needn't take
6. I die than ask him for his autograph.
- A. 'd like to B. 'd rather C. 'd better
7. She looks so pale! She sick.
- A. must be feeling B. may be feeling C. must feel
8. She here longer than me. When I started working she wasn't here yet.
- A. may not have been working B. can't have been working C. can't be working
9. I don't know why he didn't answer your call. He asleep when you rang.
- A. may have been B. could be C. can have been
10. They to win; they've trained hard enough.
- A. ought B. should C. have

Task 5. Correct the mistakes in the following sentences. Each sentence contains one mistake (grammar or vocabulary). **/20 points/**

1. Where have you usually your car serviced?
2. I didn't manage to take a bus, so I went there on feet.
3. I don't want to buy any of these books. I've got all of them.
4. The accident is reported to take a place at 2 o'clock last night.
5. She got strong sunburn after spending three hours in the sun.
6. I don't have these books now. I must return them to the library two days ago.
7. 'I'm thirsty'—'Just a second. I'm going to get you some water'.
8. He was given a nice leathery wallet for his birthday.
9. I'm allergic on cats.
10. I was watching TV at home when suddenly a doorbell rang.
11. The economical policy of our government turned out to be totally wrong.
12. The police is still trying to find the kidnappers.
13. He could do all test assignments in five minutes yesterday.
14. That sounds as a good idea.
15. My parrot can tell a few phrases.
16. The government should take care of homeless.
17. We don't need to hurry. The show will start at 7 pm, so we have plenty of time.
18. Before leaving the hotel, you need to check in.
19. There's a little use in complaining. They probably won't do anything about it.
20. He asked what was she hinting at.

Task 6. Cross the odd word or phrase in each line and define the category out of the following. /10 points/

wedding ceremony	fish	types of vehicles	parts of the shirt
being rich		ways of payment	parts of the
body	types of travelling	hotel staff	overweight

1		cash	credit card	cheque	profit
2		chubby	serene	plump	obese
3		truck	cab	engine	scooter
4		bellman	lobby	maid	receptionist
5		sling	thigh	armpit	elbow
6		best man	bridegroom	bride	spinster
7		expedition	cruise	harbour	package tour
8		cuffs	mittens	sleeves	collar
9		mackerel	cod	tuna	lard
10		be made of money	be hard up	be well-off	live in the lap of luxury

Task 7. Put the following idioms (in the correct) into appropriate gaps. /5 points/

to go Dutch to be dressed to the nines to get the show on the road
to go broke to make ends meet

1. Sally never wears casual clothes. She even at the office.
2. You can buying Christmas presents for your children with today's high prices.
3. I don't want him to pay for me. When we go on a date, we always
.....
4. Roger was unable to support his family on his teacher's salary. He
..... by taking a second job.

5. I can't wait any longer. If we, I'm going to have to schedule this meeting for another day.

Task 8. Write a paragraph (120-130 words) on one of the following topics.
/20 points/

1. Your visit to a doctor. (descriptive)
2. Dining out. (narrative)
3. How money or the lack of it affects your life. (contrast-comparison)

SAMPLE 15

Task 1. Listen to the stories and decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F).
/10 points/

Story 1.

1		Keoni Tabido has some mental problems.
2		There is a cure for his disease but it is too expensive.
3		Mr. Tabido has already bought a coffin in which he will be buried.
4		Euthanasia is forbidden in Mr. Tabido's country.
5		Nobody helped him to suicide.

Story 2.

6		David was not the only person who saw ten-dollar bills floating in the air.
7		There was an accident there.

8		People were gathering money and putting it into the suitcases and bags.
9		David had counted the money when he got home.
10		David feels guilty about the money.

Task 2. Guess the meaning from the explanation.

/10 points/

1. the chemical and physical processes by which a living thing uses food for energy and growth is
2. a large city, esp. the main city of a country or region is
3. a system of giving money, food or help free to those who are in need because they are ill, poor or homeless is
4. (an amount of) money paid to the government, which is based on your income or on the cost of goods or services you have bought is
5. a ticket which can be used many times within a limited period and is cheaper than paying separately for each use is
6. a place on a person's skin that is darker from bleeding under the skin, usually from an injury is
7. a small amount of money given to someone who has provided you with a service, in addition to the official payment and for their personal use is
8. to get a free ride in someone else's vehicle as a way of travelling is
9. a hotel by the side of the road, usually with spaces for cars next to each room is
10. the space or room at the top of the building, under the roof, often used for storing things is

Task 3. Put the appropriate tense and voice form in each gap.

/20 points/

Long before the beginning of modern medicine, willow bark 1)
 (use) to treat fever and inflammation. The ancient Greeks 2)
 (have) a very creative explanation for its success. They 3)
 (notice) that even though this tree 4) (grow) along river banks
 and its 'feet' 5) (be) damp, it 6) (remain)
 healthy. The Greek 7) (reason) that the tree 8)
 (protect) by its bark. The active ingredient in willow bark, salicin, 9)
 (be) extremely bitter and 10) (irritate) many
 patients. As a result, until this century, the bark 11)
 (often/prescribed) by doctors but 12) (not take/always) by their
 patients, who 13) (feel) that cure 14) (be) worse
 than the disease.

Then, in 1897, 15) (come) a major breakthrough. Felix Hoffman,
 who 16) (work) for Bayer of Germany, 17)
 (discover) a derivative of salicin, acetylsalicylic acid. Of all the wonder drugs,
 aspirin 18) (be/perhaps) the most remarkable. Most likely that
 millions of people 19) (recover) due to it by the time something
 better 20) (discover).

Task 4. Use modal verbs or their equivalents to fill the blanks. / 10 points/

1. He your car since he had the keys.
 A. must take B. might have taken C. had better take
2. I'm sorry to bother you, but me?
 A. could you help B. should you help C. can I help
3. Call them later, they now.
 A. may sleep B. can't sleep C. should sleep
4. You To your grandfather more often.
 A. shall write B. would rather write C. should write
5. She types very fast. Actually she 150 words per minute.
 A. can type B. could type C. must have typed
6. You resignation in writing.
 A. must have confirmed B. must confirm C. would confirm

7. Richard her the truth, she feels betrayed now.

A. may have told B. might have told C. should have told

8. Helen the piano at the age of six.

A. was able to play B. must play C. could play

9. They their flat and buy a bigger one.

A. had better sell B. had rather sell C. shall sell

10.? It's getting late.

A. Must we go B. Shall we go C. Need we go

Task 5. Correct the mistakes in the following sentences. Each sentence contains only one mistake (grammar or vocabulary) /20 points/

1. I'm furious; my telephone is repaired for a week already.

2. Don't trust him, he often tells the lie.

3. She earns enough to have her children be looked after.

4. While Lizzie was tidying the attic of her grandmother's house, she came across an old wood chest.

5. Steve is interested of modern art and I am sure he will visit this exhibition.

6. She has been a keen cyclist for 1990, when she made her first bicycle tour of Europe.

7. This time next year she will run her own business.

8. The film star is expected that to give a press conference this afternoon.

9. There are only few days left before holiday.

10. 20 years are along time to spend in prison for theft.

11. He had a serious accident so he has been in the hospital for two months.

12. Somebody told me I shouldn't borrow my hairbrush to people.

13. When my sister was pregnant she was weighing 85 kilos.

14. It was a very good meal. Can we get the account, please?
15. The Court can direct the husband to pay fee to wife.
16. The economical situation in our country is not stabilized yet.
17. You should stop and measure your pulse after each exercise.
18. All the parents were at the railway station, seeing of their children to a summer camp.
19. After the four-week diet my wrist became much thinner.
20. Living on the suburbs becomes more and more popular among people of welfare.

Task 6. Cross the odd word in each line.

/10 points/

1	ailment	disease	dizziness	sickness	illness
2	bladder	kidneys	gangrene	spleen	heart
3	tandem	truck	lorry	scooter	motel
4	cabin	tour	voyage	cruise	deck
5	kerb	path	luggage	pavement	underpass
6	mansion	hovel	chalet	porch	time-share
7	napkin	towel rail	tap	bath	bidet
8	to live in a lap of luxury	prosperous	to be in the black	to be down and out	to be rolling in money
9	handlebars	wings	chain	saddle	brake

10	maid	conductor	doorman	receptionist	bellman
----	------	-----------	---------	--------------	---------

Task 7. Put the following idioms (in the correct form) into appropriate gaps.

/5 points/

1. It is romantic to marry someone you love, but when you set up your household, you're going to have bill to pay. You should think about marrying someone who will help _____.
2. Marian lost her job so now the family has to make it just on Sam's paycheck. They are going to _____ and spend less until she finds another job.
3. Now, be honest with me. Don't _____.
4. Jane and Bob don't date any more. They finally came to a _____.
5. I went to the restaurant last night. I was a ten thousandth customer, so my dinner was _____.

Task 8. Write a paragraph on the following topic.

/20 points/

Why do people become ill? (cause)

KEYS TO FINAL TEST SAMPLES

SAMPLE 1

Task 1

We've been together ...

Continuing our regular feature about couples.

Greg Howes and Yolanda Drake

Greg We first met 10 years ago. We were both art students at Queen's Art School. At that time, I was going out with someone else, and I definitely wasn't looking for another girlfriend. Yolanda was just another person in my class- I liked her but she was very quiet, and I wasn't romantically interested in her. That all changed at the end of our second year. We were at the same party, and we were both bored, so we left and went to a cafe. That's when everything changed- we got talking and at 11:00 o'clock the waiters told us to leave!

We went back to her flat and talked all night. But the next day, I knew she was the right woman for me. I split up with my long-term girlfriend and Yolanda and I have been together ever since. We've been married for seven years, and we've never spent a day apart. I can't imagine ever wanting to be with anyone else.

Yolanda I I've been in love with Greg since day one! I saw him during my first week at college and I thought he was fantastic- but he's a great extrovert and I'm quite shy so it took a while to get to know him. When I found out he had a girlfriend, I was broken hearted! I went out with one or two men but no one serious. We finally got together after two long years- I was at a friend's party and Greg suggested going for a coffee. We ended up talking all night and that was that! We've had

small disagreements over the years, but we have never had a big fight- I think it's because we are so different. He still loves being the center of attention and I'm happy to be the quiet one. I can't believe I've been so lucky- the man of my dreams fell in love with me, and we've been happy for eight years. We haven't had any children yet, but we are hoping.

1. F	2. F	3. T	4. T	5. T	6. T	7. T	8. F	9. F	10. F
------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	-------

Task 2

1. a set of clothes/items of clothing
2. the son of the person your parent has married
3. to use all of something so that there is none left
4. not fresh
5. someone who is skinny is too thin

Task 3

1. arranged marriage
2. to let down
3. takeaway
4. envious
5. leftover

Task 4

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

Task 5

1. were playing	6. has become	11. had	16. isn't sure
2. made	7. has been working/has worked	12. left	17. enjoys/is enjoying

3. met	8. was	13. study	18. have already achieved
4. ask	9. had worked/had been working	14. will have	19. will decide
5. doesn't differ	10. had learned	15. will carry	20. am currently looking for

Task 6

1 g	2 i	3 b	4 e	5 a	6 j	7 d	8 f	9 h	10 c
tolerant	upset	irritated	shoulders	complain	keen	honest	lose	accept	relief

Task 7

1. to take	3. near	5. mate/friend	7. the other	9. some
2. are smelling	4. to Diana	6. feet	8. had made	10. the young

Task 8

1. stony	2. amused	3. Swiss army	4. heavily	5. highly
----------	-----------	---------------	------------	-----------

Task 9

1. are	3. either	5. the food	7. either	9. enjoy
2. a really nice	4. was	6. himself	8. amount	10. so much

Task 10

1. There is hardly any food left.
2. We wanted to talk to the babysitter, but she had just left.
3. I think this is the one she is the most proud of.
4. What time are your friends coming?
5. I have been to the shops today and they haven't started the summer sales yet.

SAMPLE 2

Task 1

When will Americans in their 20s grow up?

This week on our program, we look at changes in the lives of Americans in their 20s. Young people legally become adults at the age of 18. They can vote and sign contracts. But adulthood is more than a legal definition. Many Americans do not really consider young people 'adults' until they move out of their parents' home and start a career.

These days people in their 20s are often criticized for delaying adulthood. Some researchers say this criticism may be misplaced. Today's 20-somethings are often called 'millennials.' They grew up around the time of the millennium in the year 2000.

Like other generations, millennials share some things in common. Millennials are staying in school longer and getting married later- the average age is almost 27 for women and almost 29 for men.

Some millennials lack full time jobs and many are living at home or getting financial help from their parents. Are these adults?

The law says yes. In the United States and many other countries, 18 is the 'age of majority.' This means people are considered old enough to be held legally responsible for their actions.

But societies usually have their own definitions of adulthood, their own expectations for what being an adult means. The United Nations defines adulthood as a period of independence and at the same time, responsibility to a community. Research psychologist Jeffrey Arnett says the decade of the 20s has changed especially for women. The feminist movement and the introduction of the birth control pill in the 1960s gave young women more choices. Today, for the most part, American society allows women to be as independent as men. That means young women have more freedom to get married and start families if they choose, or continue their education, or begin careers. Sarah Ayers says the slow start for millennials also hurts society.

1. F	2. F	3. F	4. T	5. T	6. T	7. F	8. T	9. T	10. T
------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	-------

Task 2

1. chickens and other birds that people breed for meat and eggs
2. to stand in a queue
3. attractively thin and graceful
4. a large metal box-shaped device for cooking food in the kitchen
5. annoyed or bored by something that you have experienced for too long

Task 3

1. beard	2. maternity leave	3. cutlery	4. shopping cart	5. selfish
----------	--------------------	------------	------------------	------------

Task 4

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

Task 5

1 woke up	6 wrote/had written	11 had taken	16 had expected
2 had stolen	7 didn't have	12 (had) enclosed	17 got
3 phoned	8 had gone	13 were	18 was awaiting/awaited
4 returned	9 hoped	14 had been trying	19 knew
5 had brought back	10 didn't/wouldn't mind	15 had	20 enjoyed/have enjoyed

Task 6

1 d	2 f	3 b	4 j	5 a	6 g	7 c	8 i	9 h	10 h
well	tall	weighs	hair	beard	scar	smartly	shirt	patterned	sweatshirts

Task 7

1 late/later	3 grows up	5 physique	7 most quickly	9 ring up/raise
2 were dirty	4 am leaving	6 a little/for a while	8 the truth	10 neither ...nor

Task 8

1 steely	2 amusing	3 much warmer	4 well	5 deeply
----------	-----------	---------------	--------	----------

Task 9

1 were	3 the	5 each	7 me	9 little
2 no one	4 yourself	6 few	8 such terrible	10 advice

Task 10

1. He had been working for over an hour before the auditors turned up.
2. Does that flight go direct or is there a stopover?
3. She will never see another horror film again as long as she lives.
4. The question is no longer important for him.
5. I have called you five times this morning.

SAMPLE 3

Task 1

When will Americans in their 20s grow up?

This week on our program, we look at changes in the lives of Americans in their 20s. Young people legally become adults at the age of 18. They can vote and sign contracts. But adulthood is more than a legal definition. Many Americans do not really consider young people ‘adults’ until they move out of their parents’ home and start a career.

These days people in their 20s are often criticized for delaying adulthood. Some researchers say this criticism may be misplaced. Today's 20-somethings are often called ‘millennials.’ They grew up around the time of the millennium in the year 2000.

Like other generations, millennials share some things in common. Millennials are staying in school longer and getting married later- the average age is almost 27 for women and almost 29 for men.

Some millennials lack full time jobs and many are living at home or getting financial help from their parents. Are these adults?

The law says yes. In the United States and many other countries, 18 is the ‘age of majority.’ This means people are considered old enough to be held legally responsible for their actions.

But societies usually have their own definitions of adulthood, their own expectations for what being an adult means. The United Nations defines adulthood as a period of independence and at the same time, responsibility to a community. Research psychologist Jeffrey Arnett says the decade of the 20s has changed especially for women. The feminist movement and the introduction of the birth control pill in the 1960s gave young women more choices. Today, for the most part, American society allows women to be as independent as men. That means young women have more freedom to get married and start families if they choose, or continue their education, or begin careers. Sarah Ayers says the slow start for millennials also hurts society.

1 T	2 T	3 T	4 F	5 T	6 T	7 T	8 F	9 T	10 F
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	------

Task 2

1. a container for bread
2. feeling ashamed or shy
3. to make an effort
4. a large, round, white vegetable with thin, green leaves around the outside
5. a party for men before marriage

Task 3

1 cuff	2 sociable	3 serene	4 shoplifter	5 recipe
--------	------------	----------	--------------	----------

Task 4

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

Task 5

1 decided	6 are going to live	11 opened	16 woke up
2 had spent	7 loaded	12 had told	17 was dripping
3 are moving/are going to move	8 have been trying	13 would be/were going to be/were	18 have spent
4 announced	9 started	14 spent	19 closed down
5 am selling/have sold	10 was mixing	15 have happened	20 haven't found

Task 6

1 d	2 h	3 a	4 i	5c	6 b	7 j	8 f	9 g	10 e
to shop	hats	vegetables	juice	food	breakfast	bowl	cooker	silk	shirt

Task 7

1 well	3 have always been keen	5 facial	7 aircraft	9 there was
--------	-------------------------	----------	------------	-------------

2 isn't	4 wedding/marriage	6 neither	8 a reliable person	10 Ann's
---------	--------------------	-----------	---------------------	----------

Task 8

1 fast	2 metal	3 steely	4 late	5 stone
--------	---------	----------	--------	---------

Task 9

1 advice	3 the police	5 is	7 are	9 most
2 taller3	4 plane	6 experience	8 hair	10 are

Task 10

1. When Mike puts on his dark suit he looks like a waiter.
2. I knew Sarah was very busy, so I didn't disturb her.
3. Why doesn't this machine work?
4. There has been a lot of talk about European integration lately.
5. Rob's ears are the biggest of all.

SAMPLE 4

Task 1

Speaker 1

I would describe myself as self-confident. I suppose some people would even say that I can be a bit bossy. Years of looking after my younger brothers has made me like this- I came first after all. I think I would also describe myself as rather ambitious. I like to be the leader and I suppose this is the result of having had to struggle to win back my parents' attention after my brothers and sisters were born. I know that this also means that sometimes I can be a bit aggressive, particularly if

people don't do what I say and I know that I'm right. On a more positive note, I'm a good communicator and I think this comes from acting like a kind of link between my parents and the younger children in my family. For example, if one of my sisters wanted something and she didn't think our parents would agree to it, I'd try to persuade them.

Speaker 2

I'm the middle one in my family- I've got two older brothers and two younger sisters. I think this has made me quite independent as the two older ones used to play together and so did the two younger ones, so I was left to play on my own a lot. If I wanted to play with them, I had to fit in with what they wanted, and I think this has taught me to be cooperative. Because I had to learn to be flexible, I think I'm quite a good parent myself. I've had so much experience with older and younger brothers and sisters that I'm adaptable and I get on with all sorts of different people. One negative thing is that I was a bit overshadowed by my brothers and often felt left out. I think this has left me with a feeling of loneliness and lack of self- confidence.

Speaker 3

I'm the baby in my family and even though I'm in my 40s, my older sisters still treat me like a bit of a child. I think I would describe myself as relaxed and open minded. I wasn't expected to conform like my sisters were, and I was certainly allowed to do all kinds of things they wouldn't have dared even attempt if I'm honest, I'd have to say that I was a bit spoilt. But I think that having all those people looking after me has made me better at coping with problems in later life than my sisters are. Sometimes I tend to be a bit passive and reluctant to take responsibility for things and I do tend to blame others when things go wrong. I don't want to have any children myself. My husband says this is because I want to be the center of attention.

Speaker 4

I was an only child and I think this made me responsible, organized and serious. All my parents' hopes and expectations rested on me and I got used to trying to live up to what people think of me. I was always very well organized as a child because I had to fill my own time. My wife says I take life too seriously and I suppose this might come from never having joked with brothers and sisters. I also find it difficult to form friendship or to share my thoughts and feelings with others or let them too close to me. I think I got used to receiving all the attention and that this makes it hard for me to direct my attention to others. Some people would probably say I seem a little selfish.

1 F	2 F	3 T	4 T	5 F	6 F	7 F	8 F	9 T	10 F
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	------

Task 2

1. a man whose wife has died
2. to become fatter

3. a child whose parents have died
4. a person who is mainly concerned with his own interests
5. a plump person

Task 3

1 honeymoon	2 casual	3 acquainted	4 lazy	5 cookery book
-------------	----------	--------------	--------	----------------

Task 4

1 maternity leave	6 desperate
2 prawn	7 spouse
3 anxious	8 denim
4 scone	9 spicy
5 plain	10 stubborn

Task 5

1 was cycling	6 were wondering	11 ended up	16 had broken
2 decided/had decided	7 had made	12 were riding/ rode	17 caught
3 had been	8 had planned	13 skidded	18 were expecting/did expect
4 knew	9 had forgotten	14 fell off	19 had gone
5 managed/had managed	10 had been raining/had rained	15 realised	20 will spend

Task 6

1 j	2 e	3 a	4 b	5 d	6 f	7 h	8 c	9 g	10 i
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	------

Task 7

1 dressings	3 tasty hot Indian meals	5 joined	7 will pass	9 slim
2 progress	4 sensitive	6 suits	8 cloths	10 secretary's pen

Task 8

1 gold	2 serious	3 kindly	4 hard	5 further
--------	-----------	----------	--------	-----------

Task 9

1 times	3 nature	5 a little	7 are	9 herself
2 the telescope	4 the prison	6 is	8 him	10 any

Task 10

1. Jane is extremely proud of her good looks.
2. Is Michael going to have a party next week?
3. Sarah is one of our most hard-working secretaries.
4. That was the first time I had ever seen a real bullfight.
5. The passengers have been waiting for hours without complaining.

SAMPLE 5

Task 1

We all feel happy to be alive in the summer, but it may not only be the warmer weather that makes us feel this. Although we think we choose what to eat because it tastes or it looks good, in fact we make unconscious choices based on the way food makes us feel. Summer foods like seafood and salads are full of chemicals that put us in a good mood.

One chemical that is found in high protein food is serotonin. It makes you feel calm and relaxed. It can also be found in coffee and tea, ginger and honey, but the best source is spinach which also contains folic acid in large quantities. A deficiency in folic acid can cause depression, sleeplessness, forgetfulness and irritability.

Fish has traditionally been considered an ideal brain food because it contains high levels of the mineral selenium, which can also affect how you feel. And lack of selenium in your diet can produce tiredness and depression. Apart from fish, sunflower seeds, oysters, cereals, grapes and chicken are good sources.

If you want a food that will cheer you up instantly, then chillies are the answer. They can have a dramatic effect on your mood. When you eat a dish containing chillies, your body reacts because it is encountering something that is almost like a poison. This leads to the release of the body's natural painkillers, giving a sense of well-being. But the experience can become addictive, sometimes causing people to search out stronger chillies. A slower acting but longer lasting antidepressant called DMAE can be found in anchovies and sardines. DMAE also heightens intelligence and makes it easier to learn. So, if you've got an important exam coming up, make sure you eat all these foods that keep you feeling good and thinking clearly.

1 T	2 F	3 F	4 T	5 F	6 T	7 F	8 T	9 T	10 F
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	------

Task 2

1. an official word for husband or wife
2. an area where a big number of shops are situated
3. extremely angry
4. to negotiate the terms of a purchase
5. a family consisting of a couple and their children from this and all previous marriages

Task 3

1 a blind date	2 a spinster	3 a changing/fitting room	4 a tablecloth	5 creative
----------------	--------------	---------------------------------	----------------	------------

Task 4

1 commuter	6 neighbour
2 flowery	7 lonely
3 obese	8 sleeve
4 embarrassed	9 pastry
5 onion	10 mole

Task 5

1 decided	6 agreed	11 picked	16 finished
2 were having	7 am leaving	12 got up	17 asked
3 noticed	8 will do	13 was making/made	18 checked
4 was looking	9 thanked	14 had done	19 sent
5 came	10 went	15 were feeling	20 will pay

Task 6

1 i	2 b	3 f	4 d	5 e	6 a	7 c	8 g	9 j	10 h
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	------

Task 7

1 grate some cheese	3 lovely soft grey fur	5 delicious/tasty	7 he arrives	9 Marian started
2 French cuisine	4 useful advice	6 don't fit the boy	8 sister-in-law's family	10 make a will

Task 8

1 stone	2 strange	3 amazingly	4 hard	5 worse
---------	-----------	-------------	--------	---------

Task 9

1 --	3 the nature	5 little	7 are	9 anything
2 the tiger	4 the hospital	6 is	8 --	10 each other

Task 10

1. It is difficult to bring up children alone.
2. I'm thinking of buying a new mountain bike.
3. It was such a stale cake that nobody wanted to eat.
4. This is the first time I have tasted Japanese food.
5. My brother gets along well with everybody.

SAMPLE 6**Task 1**

Detroit: then and now

The city of Detroit /dɪ'trɔɪt/, in the USA, was once compared to Paris. It had a broad river, smart streets and historically important architecture. Then, in the 20th century, it became 'Motor City'. For a time, most of the world's cars were made here. There was regular work and a good salary in the motor industry. A worker at one of the car factories could own a home, plus a boat, maybe even a holiday cottage. Some say America's middle class was born in Detroit – new highways certainly made it easy for workers to move from the city centre to the suburbs in the 1950s. But in the early years of the 21st century, Detroit became America's poorest big city.

In less than five decades the once lively Motor City lost more than half its population. It became known as a city that was failing, full of ruined buildings, extensive poverty and crime. Newspapers and magazines told stories of derelict homes and empty streets. Photographers went to Detroit to record the strange beauty of buildings and city blocks where nature was taking over again. What went wrong in Detroit?

The city is now 69th among US cities for the number of people per square mile. The population fell for several reasons. Partly, it was because people moved to the suburbs in the 1950s. Then there were the shocking riots in 1967, which scared more people away from the city. Then there was the dramatic fall in car manufacture as companies like General Motors and Chrysler /'krɪslər/ faced huge difficulties. And finally, in 2008, came the global financial crisis. Many of Detroit's people are poor – half of the city's families live on less than 25,000 dollars a year.

In 2013, the city did something unusual: it declared itself bankrupt. It was the largest city bankruptcy in US history, at approximately 18-20 billion dollars. Now that the city is free of debt, it has money to do some of what needs to be done. It has replaced about 40,000 streetlights so that places feel safer. The police arrive in answer to calls in less than 20 minutes now, instead of the hour it used to take. And about a hundred empty houses are demolished each week to make space for new buildings. With the nation's biggest city bankruptcy behind it, Detroit is also attracting investors and young adventurers. The New Economy Initiative gave grants of 10,000 dollars to each of 30 new small businesses. It seems that every week a new business opens in Detroit – grocery stores, juice bars, coffee shops, even bicycle makers. Finally, the city is working again.

1 F	2 F	3 T	4 F	5 F	6 F	7 T	8 F	9 F	10 T
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	------

Task 2

1.	a feeling of being extremely tired
2.	a building where nuns live and work
3.	somebody who is walking along a street instead of driving
4.	somebody's brothers and sisters
5.	the bad habit of eating and drinking too much

Task 3

1. study
2. footbridge
3. fishmonger
4. scar
5. optimist(ic)

Task 4

1. physique-facial features	6. frustrated-pleasant feelings
2. loft-houses	7. vessel-diseases
3. squid-meat	8. recipe-shopping
4. hamlet-cities	9. omelette-condiments
5. to sew-ways of cooking	10. wound-parts of the body

Task 5

1. is surrounded	6. was used	11. moved	16.was
2. have survived	7. was adopted	12. began	17.had moved
3. were made	8. is known	13.were followed	18. had been abandoned
4. covered	9. constructed	14. was chosen	19.was
5. is	10. haven't survived	15.were traded	20. consists

Task 6

1. d	2. g	3. a	4. b	5. h	6. c	7. e	8. i	9. f	10. j
------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	-------

Task 7

1. of medium <u>build/physique</u>	6. <u>I am/me.</u>
2. <u>golden</u> years	7. <u>is still</u> abroad.
3. <u>I've been playing</u>	8. My <u>elder</u> brother
4. <u>with</u> posters.	9. taken <u>to court.</u>
5. getting on really <u>well.</u>	10. <u>should</u>

Task 8

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

Task 9

1. can tell them apart
2. saw Terry off will see off
3. were in my/his shoes
4. are all skin and bones
5. until the cows come home

Task 10

1. I'm sorry I didn't have time to reply sooner.
2. It was our third wedding anniversary last week.
3. Stan took me out for a wonderful Italian meal.
4. We did think of having a party, but we couldn't afford it.
5. We didn't invite anyone and just spent the day together.

SAMPLE 7**Task 1****Health and accidents**

Well, if you burn yourself on anything, you certainly shouldn't put butter or oil on it- that is the worst thing you can do, because it will make the burn hotter. You want to cool it down, so put it under cold water ... under tap for about 5 or 10 minutes- that's the best thing to do, and certainly don't put a plaster on it- if it's a bad burn and you need to go to hospital, you can cover it loosely with a clean cloth, but certainly no plasters!

If you've got a temperature, again you really need to cool down ... and the best thing to bring down your temperature is aspirin or paracetamol or something like that. Don't put a lot of warm clothes or blankets on, but of course you can lie down and have a rest if you feel bad.

You don't need to take the pills at exactly the same time every day, but you should take them at more or less the same time, because you need to maintain the level of antibiotic in the body, and certainly you should continue taking them until you have finished all the pills, that's really important, even if you feel better. As for alcohol, well, it can make you feel ill if you drink alcohol

with some antibiotics, but otherwise it's not really a problem- it doesn't stop the antibiotics from working.

If someone faints, you certainly shouldn't pour cold water over their face and you certainly shouldn't shake them and try to wake them up. You should just leave them to come round, and of course, yes, make sure they are comfortable.

If a bee stings you, then it's a good idea to do something to take the sting away, so you could put some ice on it, or just put it under cold water. Normally that's all you need to do, certainly you don't need to put a plaster on it! Sometimes, though, people have bad reactions to bee stings, so if you feel dizzy and there is a lot of swelling, you should certainly phone the doctor quickly.

If you develop a rash after eating strawberries, yes, it may mean you are allergic to them, so stop eating them and the rash should soon disappear. Don't put cream on it, but if it's getting worse and worse quite rapidly, you should speak to a doctor, you might have a serious allergy.

1 F	2 F	3 T	4 F	5 T	6 T	7 F	8 T	9 F	10 F
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	------

Task 2

1 c	2 e	3 h	4 d	5 j	6 f	7 b	8 g	9 a	10 i
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	------

Task 3

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

Task 4

1 is believed	6 was built	11 was bought	16 was played
2 be haunted	7 was owned	12 was converted	17 were seen
3 is called	8 were believed	13 is visited	18 was frightened
4 is said	9 disappeared	14 are organized	19 apologized

5 be seen	10 have never been seen/ were never seen	15 were seen	20 were told
-----------	--	--------------	--------------

Task 5

1 on/of	2 in	3 into	4 with	5 for	6 on	7 in	8 in	9 at..in	10 of
---------	------	--------	--------	-------	------	------	------	----------	-------

SAMPLE 8

Task 1

Weddings- the Scottish way

Some time after the engagement, the young couple have to decide the day and date of the wedding. It is considered unlucky for the couple to get married in the months of May and January and these are usually avoided.

Many Scottish girls think that it is a good idea that family and friends give the bride- to- be wedding presents before the ceremony. There are different customs related to the showing of presents in different parts of the country. In the West of Scotland, for example, they are shown on the weekend before the wedding, when home- baked cakes, sandwiches, tea, whiskey and sherry are served.

Another custom is the blackening of the groom a few days before the wedding. Male friends get together and, leaving the young man with only his underpants on, cover him with a mixture of oil, flour, coffee and other sticky substances and throw feathers over him. Then they might tie him to a lamppost or take him around the town in an open truck, hooting the horn.

On the wedding day, after the ceremony at church, rose petals or confetti are thrown on the bride and groom. They are also presented with silver horse- shoes which are believed to bring good luck. As they leave by car for the reception, the groom throws coins out of the window, which are collected by small children.

At the reception, the bride and groom are the first to dance. Traditional music is played by a fiddler, and an accordionist and a drummer. At the end of the evening the young couple are pushed into the middle to the song "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow." Then everybody joins hands and ends the celebration of the wedding by singing "Auld Lang Syne." Finally, the couple leave for their honeymoon in their own car decorated with balloons, cans and old shoes.

1 T	2 F	3 F	4 F	5 T
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Task 2

1 f	2 j	3 g	4 i	5 l	6 a	7 b	8 n
9 d	10 c	11 o	12 e	13 h	14 k	15 m	

Task 3

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

Task 4

1 has always travelled	6 travels/has travelled	11 loves	16 he'll have been sitting
2 was	7 travel/have travelled	12 has flown	17 was talking
3 flew	8 is visiting	13 has been working/has worked	18 had decided
4 had met	9 has been visiting	14 requires	19 had been negotiating
5 was reading	10 enjoys	15 he'll have travelled	20 he'll be meeting

Task 5

1 confide	3 incompatibility	5 charming	7 sensibly	9 decisive
2 acquainted	4 responsible	6 liveliness	8 abortion	10 reception

Task 6

1 hardly	2 badly	3 high	4 justly	5 silky	6 free	7 elder	8 rather	9 such	10 lately
-------------	---------	--------	----------	---------	--------	---------	-------------	--------	--------------

Task 7

1n	2k	3m	4l	5f	6g	7h	8b	9c	10d	11o	12a	13e	14i	15j
----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Task 8

1 J	2 G	3 F	4 K	5 E	6 A	7 D	8 H	9 I	10 C
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	------

SAMPLE 9

Task 1

Lucy

I hate that sofa! If it was up to me, I'd burn it. It reminds me of something in a horror movie. I can't believe Charles has kept it. On top of it all, it doesn't go with the rest of the room. And why have a computer in your living room? It just reminds you of work all the time, and let's face it, a PC and a printer are not the most attractive items of furniture in the world. They make the room look much too practical and technical. I don't like the blinds either. They remind me of a dentist's. I wouldn't mind them in a bathroom or a loo, but I'd never put them in a room where I wanted to relax. The silver photo frames look good, though personally I wouldn't have put them on the coffee table. But in general, I find the whole room very cold and impersonal. I think Charles problem is that he's lazy he hates shopping and always buys the first thing he sees. The rooms just a mixture of cheap

modern pieces they don't really go together. He hasn't really thought about it at all. That's his biggest failing. I'm sure it's the same with most men.

Charles

There is nothing about Lucy's room that I really hate. But I have to say there are certain things that I would never choose myself, for example, the curtains are much too feminine for me. Even if I did choose them, I would never have long ones, hanging to the floor, they would look much better shorter, to just below the window. And then those awful branches in the corner, you know those twig things. I think they are a typical woman thing. I just don't see the point of them. But I love the color of the walls. And I really like the fireplace. I also think Lucy shelves are better than mine, and they are more stylish. The sofa is my biggest criticism though. It's completely impractical. Eating or drinking anything on that would be impossible. I couldn't watch football and drink beer on a sofa like that! On the whole my greatest criticism of the room is that I think Lucy's thought more about style than about practicality, though I must admit I find the whole effect relaxing and generally quite tasteful.

1 F	2 T	3 F	4 T	5 T	6 T	7 T	8 T	9 F	10 T
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	------

Task 2

1 f/addiction	3 c/chain-smoke	5 g/antisocial	7 i/ash trays	9 b/packet
2 a/craving	4 e/put out	6 d/stained	8 j/harmful	10 h/fatal

Task 3

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

Task 4

1 had been carved	6 was discovered	11 (was) moved	16 had seen
2 were/had been	7 had	12 lay/had been laying	17 worked out

3 were	8 was	13 was asked	18 are represented/ were represented
4 knew	9 were	14 recognised	19 had been solved
5 meant	10 was captured	15 matched	20 became

Task 5

1 on	2 to	3 from	4 in	5 with	6 from/of	7 for	8 out	9 to	10 over
------	------	--------	------	--------	-----------	-------	-------	------	---------

SAMPLE 10

Task 1

Laying the roots for healthy teeth in young children

It might seem hard to imagine that a bad tooth could be deadly. But doctors in the Washington area say a 12- year- old boy died last month from a tooth infection that spread to his brain. They say it might have been prevented had the boy received the dental care he needed.

Experts at the National Institutes of health say good dental care starts at birth. They say breast milk is the best food for the healthy development of teeth. Breast milk can help slow bacterial growth and acid production in the mouth. But dentists say you should clean your baby's gums and early teas after each feeding. Use a cloth with a little warm water. Do the same if you bottle feed your baby. Experts say if you decide to put your baby to sleep with a bottle, give your baby only water. When baby teeth began to appear, you can clean them with a wet toothbrush. Dentists say it is important to find soft toothbrushes made especially for babies. And use them very gently.

The use of fluoride to protect teeth is common in many parts of the world. This natural element is often added to drinking water supplies. The fluoride mixes with enamel, the hard surface on teeth, to help prevent holes, or cavities, from forming.

But the American Academy of pediatric dentistry points out that young children often swallow toothpaste when they brush. The group notes that swallowing fluoridated toothpaste can cause problems. So young children should be carefully supervised when they brush their teeth. And only a small amount of fluoridated toothpaste, the size of a green pea, should be used.

Parents often wonder about what effect thumb sucking or sucking on a pacifier might have on their baby teeth. Dental expert generally agree that this is fine early in life. The American Academy of family physicians says that most kids stop sucking their thumbs by the age of four. If it continues, the group advises parents to talk to their child dentist or doctor. It could interfere with the correct development of permanent teeth.

Dentist strongly advise a first dental visit at least by the time a child is 1 year old. They say babies should be examined when their first teeth appear. Healthy teeth are meant to last a lifetime. Daily cleaning is important to preventing infections and other problems. We will talk more in the future about dental care for children and adults.

1 T	2 T	3 F	4 F	5 T	6 T	7 F	8 T	9 F	10 T
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	------

Task 2

1 d/terraced	2 i/cramped	3 e/spacious	4 c/ estate agent	5 f/semi-detached
6 h/surveyor	7 a/condition	8 j/removals	9 g/architect	10 b/detached

Task 3

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

Task 4

1 attended	6 dreamed	11 spends	16 taking
2 didn't know/hadn't known	7 would follow/was going to follow	12 are	17 is planning/plans
3 wanted	8 beg	13 forgets	18 finishes
4 thought	9 thought	14 is trying	19 will move/is going to move/is moving

5 would be/was going to be	10 would spend/ was going to spend	15 is attending	20 don't know
-------------------------------	---------------------------------------	-----------------	---------------

Task 5

1 on	2 to	3 from	4 in	5 with	6 from/of	7 for	8 out	9 to	10 over
------	------	--------	------	--------	-----------	-------	-------	------	---------

SAMPLE 11

Mark and Rosa's holiday

M: Anyway, we arrived at the hotel, the Hotel Paradiso it was cold, what a joke! They said it was a five-star hotel, but I wouldn't give it one star! It was just awful. I don't know how to describe it... it was an awful building, yes, it was next to the sea, but it wasn't a beach and! Just a few rocks, and the sea was so dirty you couldn't swim in it. There were big ships traveling past, and the sea was all polluted and brown, it looked horrible.

R: So we went to look at the swimming pool, but that was no better. It wasn't a nice blue color, like you'd expect. It was a sort of greeny-black color and as we looked at it we could see things moving about in it, and we looked more closely and we realized that it was full of frogs. There were hundreds and hundreds of frogs in it. So, after that, obviously, we didn't use it.

M: And then there was the food. Do you remember the food?

R: I'll never forget it! The first morning, we went downstairs for breakfast, expecting to have you know, the usual things you get in the hotels: bread, marmalade, fruit, coffee, and we were very surprised instead to see lots of different types of vegetables, carrots, peas, cabbage and a big bowl of lettuce! But anyway, I was really, really hungry so I decided to have some of the lettuce until I saw that it was moving! The leaves of lettuce were slowly moving around the bowl, and I looked a bit more closely and saw that the lettuce bowl was full of ants, hundreds of them, and there were so many that they were actually moving the lettuce leaves! After that, we didn't eat in the hotel again. We didn't want to.

M: The worst part though, was then the hurricane arrived. That was really frightening. It was a 15-storey hotel so you felt really terrified with all that wind, and rain, and the windows banging, and the trees crashing outside. It was terrible.

R: And then they told us that because of the hurricane, there were no flights to San Antonio, and that we had to stay there for another three days, three more days in that place! There was nothing to

do! Nowhere to go! We couldn't eat the food! It was noisy and dirty. We just couldn't believe that it could happen.

M: So when we finally arrived in San Antonio, we were five days late. And the worst thing was that hurricane George had never arrived there. The weather had been perfect in San Antonio all the time

Task 1

1	T
2	F
3	F
4	F
5	F
6	T
7	F
8	T
9	T
10	F

Task 2

1.	to live
2.	plan of journey, route
3.	infectious disease
4.	extreme lack of food in a region
5.	covered or roofed motor – vehicle for carrying and delivering goods

Task 3

Task 4

1. miserable
2. blind date
3. dairy products
4 boarding house
5. return ticket

1. bachelor	6. crutch
2. laces	7. footbridge
3. cauliflower	8. beat
4. jaundice	9. resort
5. dweller	10. tenant

Task 5

	1. like	6. has had	11. have been seen	16. found
	2. is said	7. lived	12. hear/have also heard	17. have read/read
	3. is being sold	8. hanged	13. has lived/has been living	18. have been looking
	4. expect	9. refused/had refused	14. moved/ had moved	19. haven't found
	5. was built	10. haunts/is haunting	15. was being restored	20. will be able

Task 6

	1.C	2. G	3. F	4. B	5. J	6. E	7.D	8. A	9. I	10. H
--	-----	------	------	------	------	------	-----	------	------	-------

Task 7

1. tired	6. it is fine
2. progress	7. tell me
3. was given	8. what we were
4. Nobody wants	9. to
5. flight attendant	10. mine

Task 9

1. got on like a house on fire.
2. to keep up with the times.
3. has become all skin and bones.
4. to pull his socks up
5. will brighten up

Task 8

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

Task 10

1. I'm writing to complain about the terrible service I received at the Heritage restaurant yesterday.
2. On entering the self-service restaurant my friend and I found a long queue.

- 3.The girl at the drink counter was slow and had no training.
- 4.The table was dirty and the soup I bought was over-spiced.
- 5.I want to know what measures you intend to take to improve the service.

SAMPLE 12

Task 1

Slow and gentle are best in treating hypothermia

Last week, we talked about ways to avoid cold weather injuries. This week, we are going to talk about emergency treatment of hypothermia.

Hypothermia can be mild, moderate or severe.

Mild hypothermia is something that most people have experienced if they live in cold climates. You feel so cold that your body starts to shake not very much, but uncontrollably.

The treatment for mild hypothermia starts with getting out of the cold and, if necessary, changing into dry clothes. Drinking warm, non-alcoholic liquids and eating something sugary can stop the shivering.

Taking a warm bath or sitting by a fire or doing some exercise can also help the body warm up. These are all common-sense treatments.

But treatment needs change when people enter the moderate or severe stages of hypothermia. In that situation, their body temperature drops below 35 degrees Celsius. They lose their ability to think clearly. Their muscles become stiff. They might bump into things or fall over objects.

We got advice from a park ranger experienced in search-and-rescue for the National Park Service. She explained that rescuers will first try to prevent additional heat loss. They will place extra covering around the chest, head and neck of hypothermia victims to keep them warm. It is important to work fast to get people out of the cold. Hypothermia victims need medical help as soon as possible. But it is equally important to move them slowly and gently. Any rough or sudden movement can force cold blood from the arms, legs and hands deep into the warmer middle of the body. The sudden flow of cold blood can create shock, a serious condition. It can also cause a dangerously abnormal heartbeat.

The process of “rewarming” a person needs to be done slowly, in a hospital setting. Members of search-and-rescue teams have a saying, that victims are not dead until they are warm and dead. An extremely low body temperature can cause the heart to beat so slowly that a pulse may be difficult

to find. In other words, a person who is suffering from the effects of severe cold may seem dead, but still be alive.

1 T	2 F	3 F	4 T	5 T	6 T	7 F	8 F	9 T	10 T
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	------

Task 2

1. a child of one's uncle or aunt
2. acquired immune deficiency syndrome; a serious disease that destroys the body's immune system
3. thinking about feelings and needs of other people
4. a building where monks live and work
5. someone who is walking, esp. in a town or city

Task 3

1 surgeon	2 tablecloth	3 fine	4 cook	5 changing/fitting room
-----------	--------------	--------	--------	-------------------------

Task 4

1 studio	3 stopover	5 inflammation	7 to evict	9 runway
2 Brussels sprout	4 wash basin	6 ankle	8 beat	10 trendy

Task 5

1 has shown/shows	6 are not allowed	11 are realised	16 is
2 are rising	7 make	12 are increased	17 have created

3 are affecting/affect	8 miss	13 are not supported	18 are not allowed
4 is given	9 don't learn	14 are attacked	19 play
5 are taken	10 become	15 don't know	20 is given

Task 6

1 C	2 G	3 J	4 E	5 B	6 D	7 I	8 A	9 F	10 H
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	------

Task 7

1 wanted	3 sick wife	5 frightening	7 was sent	9 chauffeur
2 feet	4 with	6 'Of course, I can'	8 the week before/the previous week	10 brothers-in-law

Task 8

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

Task 9

1. gets me down sometimes
2. to cut down on
3. to be told off
4. to see me off
5. got on like a house on fire

Task 10

1. You must have your hair cut this week.
2. Susan often goes skiing at the weekend.
3. I drove the car slowly out of the garage.
4. Could you tell me where they are?
5. They went out for a walk despite the bad weather.

SAMPLE 13

Task 1

Travel agent: Hello. Take a seat. How can I help?

Simon: We're thinking of going to Canada, to Vancouver and then to Calgary.

Jenny: Yes, flying to Vancouver on June the 12th.

Travel agent: OK. How many nights?

Jenny: Just eight. Coming back on the 20th, from Calgary.

Travel agent: OK, just a moment. Yes, with Air Canada, that'll be 780 pounds per person, including all taxes.

Jenny: oh, that's better than we thought!

Simon: Hmm! We were thinking three nights in Vancouver first. Somewhere rather nice?

Travel agent: We have a special on at the moment with the Metropolitan. It's a lovely hotel, four stars. You can see it here. That's, um ... 140 pounds a night.

Jenny: Per person?

Travel agent: No, that's for the room. All these are per room per night, without breakfast.

Simon: Oh, yes. It certainly looks very nice.

Travel agent: It is! I stayed there last year, and you should definitely hire a car- it's only 30 pounds per day for a small car - and drive to Lake Louise.

Jenny: Oh, yes. We want to go there.

Travel agent: I recommend you stay at the Emerald Lake Lodge. It's a perfect place to explore from.

Simon: That sounds good.

Travel agent: Let me see... that'll be 150 pounds per night. It's worth spending two nights there.

Simon: Two nights?

Travel agent: Yes, it's a 9 hour drive from Vancouver, so two nights is best. And then you can drive to Jasper- that's four hours. Two nights at the Fairmont Jasper Park Lodge will be 250 pounds per night. It's expensive, but it's well worth going there. A beautiful place.

Simon: Look, a log cabin.

Travel agent: Yes. You get your own cabin.

Jenny: And there is plenty to do in Jasper National Park, is there?

Travel agent: Sure. You can play golf, go hiking... and boating if you fancy that. Then you've got a 5-hour drive to Calgary. A final night somewhere like the Westin will save money-just 74 pounds. There is enough for a day-shopping, museums and Calgary tower, of course. You can drop your car off at the airport and fly back at 10 in the evening.

Simon: Well, that's the kind of thing we were thinking of, isn't it, dear?

Jenny: Yes, it is. Can you print out those details and we'll take a brochure?

1 T	2 F	3 F	4 F	5 T	6 F	7 T	8 T	9 T	10 F
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	------

Task 2

1. a vehicle that takes people to hospital
2. an expensive flat at the top of a tall building
3. the crime of stealing things from a shop
4. the person who earns the money to support the family
5. **to suddenly become unconscious for a short time and fall to the ground**

Task 3

1 jaundice	2 moustache	3 remote control	4 dessert	5 hamlet
------------	-------------	------------------	-----------	----------

Task 4

1 onion	3 selfish	5 shed	7 tartan	9 urban
2 lodger	4 to be under the weather	6 duster	8 elbow	10 hemorrhage

Task 5

1 was sitting	6 went	11 realised	16 pushed
2 (was) reading	7 Do you go	12 had stopped/stopped	17 am waiting
3 was wondering	8 have you been putting off	13 opened/was opening	18 shouted
4 noticed	9 was saying	14 opened	19 Have you ever done
5 began	10 will hurt	15 called	20 hates

Task 6

1 C	2 J	3 A	4 D	5 B	6 I	7 F	8 E	9 G	10 H
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	------

Task 7

1 whether we were hungry	6 by train
2 used to live	7 is
3 broke down	8 told him/said/said to him
4 freely	9 relax

5 do you have	10 has just landed
---------------	--------------------

Task 8

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

Task 9

1 was on the house	4 caught me off balance
2 will be safe and sound	5 to put up with
3 to pull your socks up	

Task 10

1. The baby slept quietly in his cot all night long.
2. When did you last go to the cinema?
3. We wondered why we should leave a tip.
4. He was late, so he ran to the station.
5. He was presented with a medal.

SAMPLE 14

Task 1

Have you ever dreamt of winning the Lottery? So have millions of other people. Every day millions of Americans buy lottery tickets. They are hoping to win 50,000 dollars, 100,000 dollars, \$1,000,000 or more. When the person wins \$1,000,000, he doesn't receive a check for the total amount. The person receives \$50,000 a year for 20 years. Also, he must pay taxes.

What have some people done with their money? Let's look at 4 past winners. Lisa K. wanted to be an artist, but she didn't have enough money to go to school. She was working as a cashier in a supermarket. In August, Lisa bought one ticket and won \$2 million. She quit her job and is now attending art school. Lisa says, "If I don't become an artist, it's my own fault. I have the opportunity."

Mark L. was a car salesperson. He worked seven days a week and had little time for family life. After he won \$3 million, he quit working. Now he spends his time bowling, working in the garden, and fixing things in his house. But he's bored. He doesn't want to sell cars again, but he isn't sure what he wants to do with his life.

Mabel S. was over 60 years old and retired when she won \$1,000,000. She started spending her money immediately. She bought a new car, new clothes, and new furniture for her house. She paid for son's college tuition and bought a car for him, too. Then she gave all her grandchildren money. After a few months, she had no money left to pay her bills. Also, she forgot about taxes and didn't have enough to pay them. She plans to spend her money more carefully next year.

Jack B.'s winning ticket was worth \$2 million. He is one of the small number of winners who did not quit his job. Jack still teaches English at a high school in his area. But he and his wife now have a new car in the garage. They take their children on an interesting vacation every year. And they don't worry about sending their children to college. They say that money brings security and gives a person opportunities, but it doesn't bring happiness.

1 F	2 F	3 T	4 T	5 F	6 T	7 F	8 F	9 T	10 T
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	------

Task 2

1 roommate	6 ladder
2 injection	7 skinny
3 pawn	8 handlebars
4 lobby	9 crutch
5 scholarship/grant	10 orphan

Task 3

1 went	11 had been made
2 arrived	12 had been designed
3 asked	13 sat down
4 would serve/served	14 started
5 was told	15 read
6 would be opened/would open/was open/opened	16 had been run over
7 bought	17 didn't injure/hadn't injured
8 went	18 took/had taken
9 was pleased	19 was treated/had been treated
10 was	20 was released/had been released

Task 4

1 b	2 b	3 c	4 b	5 a	6 b	7 a	8 b	9 a	10 a
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	------

Task 5

1 do you usually have	11 economic
2 on foot	12 are
3 them all/all of them	13 was able to/managed to
4 have taken	14 like

5 bad sunburn	15 say
6 had to	16 the homeless
7 will	17 starts
8 leather	18 check out
9 allergic to	19 little
10 the doorbell	20 what she was hinting

Task 6

1 profit ways of payment	6 spinster wedding ceremony
2 serene overweight	7 harbour types of travelling
3 engine types of vehicles	8 mittens parts of the shirt
4 lobby hotel staff	9 lard fish
5 sling parts of the body	10 be hard up being rich

Task 7

1 is dressed to the nines	2 go broke	3 go Dutch	4 made ends meet	5 don't get the show on the road
---------------------------	------------	------------	------------------	----------------------------------

SAMPLE 15

Task 1

The right to die

Keoni Tabido has planned how he will spend his final hours. He will have a party for his friends, with lots of food, drink and music. Later, he will spend time with his girlfriend. And then, at midnight he will take a deadly mixture of drugs. Mr. Tabido is not crazy. He is a 33-year-old businessman. He is very successful, has a lot of money and enjoys life.

But Mr. Tabido has a terrible disease. This disease kills the nerve cells in his brain and spinal cord, slowly paralyzing him. Gradually, it will be difficult for him to swallow and breathe. There is no cure for this deadly disease.

So, after a great deal of thought, Mr. Tabido has decided to kill himself. He has told his family and friends about his plan. He has even bought a wooden coffin in which he will be buried.

“I don't want to become a vegetable, kept alive on a life support machine,” Mr. Tabido says. “I can't imagine anything worse. So, I have planned my own death. I will do it while I can think and act clearly. I want to go out doing what I love best- having a good time.”

In Mr. Tabido's country, it is against the law to help people die. If anyone, even a doctor, helps somebody to die, regardless of how sick or old that person is, they could be put in prison for 20 years. Mr. Tabido is trying to make sure no one is punished for helping him die. “Two doctors have helped me,” says Mr. Tabido but I will never tell anyone their names. These doctors have given me the drugs and showed me how to inject myself. I will have only one chance, so I have to do it right the first time. I know that some people think it is wrong to kill yourself and for others to help you. But they don't have a disease like mine. For me, there is no choice.”

Finders Keepers

Suddenly it was raining money. Money was falling from the sky and beginning to cover the ground like green snow.

David thought he was dreaming. He saw \$100 bills everywhere. All he had to do was reach out and take a handful. He did. He did it again. And again. Soon he had more \$100 bills than he could hold. David saw an empty paper bag on the ground. He filled it up with more \$100 bills. He looked up and saw on the bridge over his head, an overturned truck. The truck had smashed into another truck. The accident was so bad that all of the money the truck was carrying spilled into the road. The wind was blowing hard, so the bills were floating all over.

David saw people running from everywhere. They were shouting to each other to hurry up. They were gathering money and putting it in purses and bags. He had never seen people working so quickly.

David then heard the sirens and saw the flashing lights on the police cars as they raced to the accident on the bridge. He left quickly.

When he got home, David counted the money he had picked up - almost \$25,000. He had never seen so much money. And it was his! It belonged to him!

Or did it? David began to think about that. Did it really belong to him? If it wasn't his, then whose money was it? Well, thought David, it might belong to the bank. It was the bank's truck that crashed, and the money came from that truck.

But the money was just floating around. He had not robbed a bank or stolen the money from somebody. What he had done was different. And nobody knew him. Nobody could say that he had picked up the money. And then David thought of all of those other people who were picking up the money, just like he had done.

But David was worried. He wondered if he should return the money.

1 F	2 F	3 T	4 T	5 F	6 T	7 T	8 F	9 T	10 T
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	------

Task 2

1 metabolism	3 charity	5 season ticket	7 tip	9 motel
2 capital	4 tax	6 bruise	8 hitch-hike	10 attic

Task 3

1 had been used	6 remained	11 was prescribed	16 worked/was working
2 had	7 reasoned	12 wasn't always taken	17 discovered
3 noticed	8 was protected	13 felt	18 is
4 was growing	9 is	14 was	19 will have recovered
5 were	10 irritates	15 came	20 is discovered/ has been discovered

Task 4

1 b	2 a	3 a	4 c	5 a	6 b	7 c	8 c	9 a	10 b
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	------

Task 5

1 has been repaired	11 in hospital
2 lies/a lie	12 lend
3 be	13 weighed
4 in her grandmother's house	14 the bill
5 interested in	15 the wife
6 since 1980	16 economic
7 will be running	17 every
8 that	18 seeing off
9 only a few	19 waist
10 is	20 in the suburbs

Task 6

1 dizziness	3 motel	5 luggage	7 napkin	9 wings
2 gangrene	4 tour	6 porch	8 to be down and out	10 conductor

Task 7

1. bring home the bacon
2. tighten their belt
3. lead me down the garden path
4. parting of the ways
5. on the house

UNIT 5.

THE PECULIARITIES OF TESTING TOWARDS DISTANCE AND BLENDED LEARNING

Computer-based testing

Computer technologies have contributed significantly to the way English language assessment is implemented in the modern teaching environment. Computer-based tests (CBTs) are becoming increasingly popular as a fast and easy way to

measure the language proficiency of students. CBT is the use of computer software to test students on their knowledge, what they have been taught, which makes it suitable for distance and blended learning.

We will show how to create a test on the example of the world's most popular learning management system – Moodle. Such tests are horizontally aligned—scored in such a way that learners can be compared against one another (norm-referenced). In contrast to vertically aligned—anchored to test the same core knowledge at increasing levels of difficulty (criterion-based testing).

Diversification of questions

However, it is not only questions set in multiple-choice format. There are much more question types that can be used.

Typical tasks suggested for Final Tests and some instructions to design online quizzes using LMS MOODLE are as follows:

Task 1. Rearrange the jumbled sentences into a logical well-structured paragraph. Sentence 'K' is done for you. 20 points.

K. (0). I had a lucky escape just the other night.

- a. (1) And I found out afterwards that the one who had hit me, had a knife in his pocket
- b. (2) They started having a fight with another man who was just sitting there, not causing any trouble.
- c. (3) I suppose I was lucky that he did not do more damage.
- d. (4) We pulled the two youths away from the man, but one of them managed to hit me in the face.
- e. (5) I was having a drink down at my local pub, when two youths came in.
- f. (6) In the end the police came, and they arrested them.
- g. (7) Anyway, a couple of other blokes and I tried to stop the fight.
- h. (8) I've still got a black eye.

- i. (9) They should have locked them up and I am going down to the police station to complain.
- j. (10) But what really makes me furious is that the police just let them go because they were only 16.

KEYS 1e 2b 3g 4d 5h 6f 7a 8c 9j 10i

Instructions:

At first select *Turn editing on – Add an activity – Quiz*. Then choose option *Edit quiz* and *Add a new question*, choose *A question type to add – ‘Drag and drop into text’ (Перетягування в тексті)*.

This type of questions requires the respondent to drag words or phrases into the correct gaps in the question text. [[1]], [[2]], [[3]], ... are used as placeholders in the question text with the correct answers specified as choice answers 1, 2, 3,... respectively. Choice answers can be grouped.

1. Give the question a descriptive name to help you find it in the question bank.
(Students won't see this name.)
2. Insert the question into the text editor, using any formatting you like.
3. Use double square brackets '[[n]]' with the correct number of the sentence should be chosen (based on your answer key).

Look at the example below, illustrating how to design a question:

Назва питання 

Jumbled sentences (a lucky escape)



Rearrange the jumbled sentences into a logical well-structured paragraph. Sentence "0" is done for you.

0. I had a lucky escape just the other night.

1. [[1]]
2. [[2]]
3. [[3]]
4. [[4]]
5. [[5]]
6. [[6]]
7. [[7]]
8. [[8]]
9. [[9]]
10. [[10]]

Текст питання 

4. Insert the sentences in the 'Choice' section (e.g., choice 1 – sentence e, choice 2 – sentence b, choice 3 – sentence g, etc.). Tick 'Shuffle' box and the answers will be randomly displayed:

☒ Перемішати

Варіант 1

Варіант 1

Відповідь

I was having a drink down at my local p

Група

A

☐ Багаторазово

Варіант 2

Варіант 2

Відповідь

They started having a fight with anothe

Група

A

☐ Багаторазово

Варіант 3

Варіант 3

Відповідь

Anyway, a couple of other blokes and I

Група

A

☐ Багаторазово

Варіант 4

Варіант 4

Відповідь

We pulled the two youths away from th

Група

A

☐ Багаторазово

Варіант 5

Варіант 5

Відповідь

I've still got a black eye.

Група

A

☐ Багаторазово

Варіант 6

Варіант 6

Відповідь

In the end the police came, and they ar

Група

A

☐ Багаторазово

Do the same with answers 7-10.

You may also insert the sentences into the 'Choice' section like this:

Choice 1 – sentence a (1): And I found out afterwards that the one who had hit me, had a knife in his pocket.

Choice 2 – sentence b (2): They started having a fight with another man who was just sitting there, not causing any trouble.

Choice 3 – sentence c (3): I suppose I was lucky that he did not do more damage, etc.

Thus, your task in ‘Question text’ section should be designed in this way:

**Rearrange the jumbled sentences into a logical well-structured paragraph.
Sentence ‘0’ is done for you**

0. I had a lucky escape just the other night.

1. [[5]]

2. [[2]]

3. [[7]] etc.

Tick option *Save changes* and *Preview question*.

Питання 1

Відповіді ще не було

Макс. оцінка до 20,00

Rearrange the jumbled sentences into a logical well-structured paragraph. Sentence "0" is done for you.

0. I had a lucky escape just the other night.

1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	
6.	
7.	
8.	
9.	
10.	

In the end the police came, and they arrested them.	But what really makes me furious is that the police just let them go because they were only 16.
I was having a drink down at my local pub, when two youths came in.	We pulled the two youths away from the man, but one of them managed to hit me in the face.
I suppose I was lucky that he did not do more damage.	And I found out afterwards that the one who had hit me, had a knife in his pocket
Anyway, a couple of other blokes and I tried to stop the fight.	I've still got a black eye.
They started having a fight with another man who was just sitting there, not causing any trouble.	They should have locked them up and I am going down to the police station to complain.

Task 2. Put each of the following words in the correct place. 10 points

There is a truly amazing market in a small town called Isle-sur-la-Sorgue in southern France. Every Sunday the sleepy little town becomes a noisy and busy place. There you can choose from an amazing selection of olives, hundreds of kinds of 1_____ including goat`s ones, and delicious roast 2_____. The air is filled with the smell of soaps, 3 _____, and lavender. But it is not just a food market. Sellers fill the pavements with beautiful French furniture which is also 4_____. Antique tables are covered with handmade 5____. Do you need a sun 6 _____? Did you forget your 7____? Your choices are endless. Travellers fill their backpacks with delicious things for Sunday lunch: wholemeal 8 _____ and 9 _____ for sandwiches, tomatoes, yellow 10 _____. Then it`s time to find a nice place next to the river for a perfect picnic on a perfect day in Provence.

a swimming suit	c melons	e herbs	g ham	i hat
-----------------	----------	---------	-------	-------

	A	B	C	D
1	to simmer	to roast	to mash	to stew
2	cheese	butter	pastry	cream
3	lime	dill	parsley	spinach
4	prejudiced	stubborn	disheveled	sensitive
5	plain	pin-striped	stiletto	checked
6	stepson	uncle	mother-in-law	mistress
7	mustard	veal	vinegar	pepper
8	creative	sensitive	bored	envious
9	shopper	recipe	consumer	receipt
10	suit	dress	jacket	leather

Instructions:

Select option *Add a new question – A question type to add – ‘Multiple choice’ (множинний вибір)*.

Moodle provides teachers with a lot of flexibility when creating this common question type. You can create single-answer and multiple-answer questions, include pictures, sound or other media in the question and/or answer options (by inserting HTML) and score individual answers.

Single-answer questions: only one correct answer is possible.

Multiple-answer questions:

A teacher can select option ‘multiple answers are allowed’ in ‘Multiple Choice’ question type. Multiple answers in a quiz allow one or more answers to be chosen by providing check boxes next to the answers.

Thus, selecting a correct response in a multiple answer question may give you 50% of available points, while selecting a wrong answer may take away 10%. Note that in a multiple-answer question, positive grades must add up to at least 100%.

- Be aware that if you allow multiple answers and having more than a single correct choice without assigning negative score for wrong answers, the students can simply tick all choices and get the full grade.

Designing Task 3 pay attention to the following settings:

1. Select category for the question.
2. Give the question a descriptive name. It will not be shown to the students, so you should choose the name that is meaningful.
3. Insert the question.
4. Set '*Default question grade*' (usually the maximum grade for this type of questions is 1 point).
5. Set '*Penalty factor*' (see [Penalty factor](#) below). Used for adaptive mode only!

6. General feedback can be also added. This is the text that appears to the student after he/she has answered the question / the test is closed.
7. Choose the question implying one answer only.
8. Choose option '*Shuffle the choices*'.

Look at the example below, illustrating how to create a question:

Зберегти в категорії За замовчуванням для Final Test 1_V.1 (43) ▾

Назва питання ⚠ Choose the odd word (food)

Текст питання ⚠

Choose the odd word

Одна чи кілька прав. відповідей? Тільки одна прав. відповідь ▾

☒ Перемішувати альтернативи? ?

Нумерувати відповіді? Без нумерації ▾

Show standard instructions ? Hi ▾

9. Write your first answer in the Choice 1 text field and do the same with all the answers provided. Choose Grade 100 % for the correct answer.

Варіант відповіді 1

to simmer

Шлях: р

Оцінка

Не вибрано

Коментар

Шлях: р

Варіант відповіді 2

to roast

Шлях: р

Оцінка

Не вибрано

Варіант відповіді 3

to mash

Шлях: р

Оцінка

100%

Коментар

Шлях: р

Варіант відповіді 4

to stew

Шлях: р

Оцінка

Не вибрано

Select option *Save changes* and *Preview question* afterwards.

Choose the odd word

- ☐ to stew
- ☐ to mash
- ☐ to roast
- ☐ to simmer

Penalty factor

The 'penalty factor' is applied when quiz is in adaptive mode only, and a student is allowed multiple attempts for a question even within the same attempt of the quiz. If the penalty factor is more than 0, then the student will lose that proportion of the maximum grade upon each successive attempt. For example, if default question grade is 10, and the penalty factor is 0.2, then each successive attempt after the first one will incur a penalty of $0.2 \times 10 = 2$ points.

Task 4. Choose the correct answer to complete the sentences. 20 points

It is midday and Karl 1..... hungry.

A feels B felt C was going to feel D will feel

He stops working on his computer, 2..... up his mobile phone and calls the kitchen.

A pick B has picked **C picks** D will pick

'I 3..... a salad for lunch' he says.

A had had **B will have** C will have had D have

Karl 4..... to his computer. An email message flashes up on the screen.

A have turned back **B turns back** C will turn back D had turned back

He opens it and a 3-D image of his boss appears. 'Karl, there 5..... a hologram meeting at 19.00 tonight. We need to discuss our latest project'.

A will have been B were C was **D will be**

This is not science fiction and it's not a distant vision of the future. According to the scientists, intelligent houses 6 a reality.

A are soon being B have soon be **C will soon be** D are going to soon be

Thanks to computers, people's homes 7much more than their castle.

They are their workplace, supermarket and social life.

A has already become B have become already C became already

D have already become

Not long ago people 8.....internet in the houses.

A didn't have

B haven't had

C hadn't had

D

didn't had

They 9..... to work every day, at the weekend they 10..... the shopping
and 11..... the houses.

A went

B gone

C did went

D had gone

A had been doing **B did**

C had done

D are going to do

A have tidied

B had tidied

C tidied

D will tidy

Before that time there even 12..... a telephone.

A won't be

B wasn't

C hadn't been

D would not be

It's incredible, but scientists 13..... (currently/ work) on intelligent kitchens.

A are working currently B will currently work C currently work **D are currently working**

These new kitchens 14..... your groceries, cook food and tidy up.

A are going to order

B will order

C order

D will

have ordered

Due to these labour - saving devices we 15..... more free time.

A will have

B will be having

C are having

D had

But many experts fear that we 16 this time in front of the computer.

A would spend

B have spent

C will spend

D will

be spend

This 17.....bad news for us.

A is

B will have been C were

D are

Scientists predict that if people 18..... their attitude to exercise, an average man 19..... much fatter.

A doesn't change

B don't change

C not change

D didn't

change

A becomes

B are becoming

C will become

D became

'For the last two centuries the average height 20..... by 46 centimetres' says Dr. Farrel. 'Now we are in the middle of another great danger: people won't leave their armchairs at all'.

A will increase

B is increasing

C has increased

D had

increased

Instructions:

For the task **Choose the correct answer to complete the sentences** the question type '*Select missing words*' (*визначити пропущені слова*) can be used.

This is very similar to '*Drag and drop into text*' question type but includes drop-down menus in the text instead of drag-boxes. This works well in the tasks where the scope of the question text is quite extensive and you have to scroll a lot to drag and drop.

Insert double square brackets '[[n]]' with the number of the correct answer option in a sentence instead of the omitted word or phrase:

Назва питання

Tenses

Текст питання

Choose the correct answer to complete the sentences.

It is midday and Karl [11] hungry. He stops working on his computer, [77] up his mobile phone and calls the kitchen. "I [110] a salad for lunch" he says. Karl [14] to his computer. An email message flashes up on the screen. He opens it and a 3-D image of his boss appears. "Karl, there [20] a hologram meeting at 19.00 tonight. We need to discuss our latest project".

This is not science fiction and it's not a distant vision of the future. According to the scientists, intelligent houses [[23]] a reality. Thanks to computers, people's homes [[28]] much more than their castle. They are their workplace, supermarket and social life. Not long ago people [[29]] internet in the houses. They [[33]] to work every day, at the weekend they [[38]] the shopping and [[43]] the houses. Before that time there even [[47]] a telephone. It's incredible, but scientists [[52]] (currently/ work) on intelligent kitchens. These new kitchens [[54]] your groceries, cook food and tidy up. Due to these labour - saving devices we [[57]] more free time. But many experts fear that we [[63]] this time in front of the computer. This [[65]] bad news for us. Scientists predict that if people [[70]] their attitude to exercise, an average man [[75]] much fatter. "For the last two centuries the average height [[79]] by 46 centimetres" says Dr. Farrell. "Now we are in the middle of another great danger: people won't leave their armchairs at all".

Бал за замовчуванням

20

Add the missing words or phrases in the 'Choice' section, then group the answers that are supposed to be chosen from the drop-down menu for each gap in a text. According to our example Group A includes answers 1, 2, 3, 4 and the first one (feels) is correct. If you tick 'Shuffle', the answers will be shuffled. (Note that it is not possible to add formatting to the responses).

Перемішати

Варіант 1

Варіант 1

Відповідь

feels

Група

A

↕

Варіант 2

Варіант 2

Відповідь

felt

Група

A

↕

Варіант 3

Варіант 3

Відповідь

was going to feel

Група

A

↕

Варіант 4

Варіант 4

Відповідь

will feel

Група

A

↕

Варіант 5

Варіант 5

Відповідь

pick

Група

B

↕

Варіант 6

Варіант 6

Відповідь

has picked

Група

B

↕

Варіант 7

Варіант 7

Відповідь

picks

Група

B

↕

Варіант 8

Варіант 8

Відповідь

will pick

Група

B

↕

A student sees a drop-down menu for each blank:

Choose the correct answer to complete the sentences.

It is midday and Karl hungry. He stops working on his computer, up his mobile phone and calls the kitchen. "I a salad for lunch" he says. Karl computer. An email message flashes up on the screen. He opens it and a 3-D image of his boss appears. "Karl, there a hologram meeting at 19.00 tomorrow to discuss our latest project".

This is not science fiction, it's a constant vision of the future. According to the scientists, intelligent houses a reality. Thanks to computers, people's homes their castle. They are their workplace, supermarket and social life. Not long ago people internet in the houses. They to work every day, at the weekend they the shopping and the houses. Before that time there even a telephone. It's incredible, but scientists (currently/ work) on intelligent kitchens. These new kitchens your groceries, cook food and tidy up. Due to these labour - saving devices we more free time. But many experts fear that we this time in front of the computer. This bad news for us. Scientists predict that if people their attitude to exercise, an average man much fatter. "For the last two centuries the average height by 46 centimetres" says Dr. Farrel. "Now we are in the middle of another great danger: people won't leave their armchairs at all".

Task 5. Match the following words to their definitions. 15 points

1. to let bygones be bygones	a) to speak to someone angrily because they have done something wrong
2. corduroy (n)	b) somebody with whom you used to have a romantic relationship
3. to tell somebody off	c) a family group that consists not only of parents and children but also of grandparents
4. serene (adj)	d) the feeling of being upset as a result of being unable to change or achieve something
5. arranged marriage (n)	e) to be in accordance with current fashions

6. scruffy (adj)	f) to forget past offences or conflicts and be reconciled
7. to be torn in two	g) angry, irritated, annoyed
8. to be in vogue	h) willing to talk and engage in activities with other people
9. old flame (n)	i) a set of clothes
10. cross (adj)	j) a marriage in which your parents choose a husband or wife for you
11. ancestor (n)	k) very calm or peaceful
12. sociable (adj)	l) shabby, untidy or dirty
13. frustration (n)	m) thick cotton fabric with parallel raised lines on the outside
14. outfit (n)	n) to be unable to choose between two demands or wishes
15. extended family (n)	o) a person from whom one is descended

KEYS:

1f	2m	3a	4k	5j	6l	7n	8e	9b	10g	11o	12h	13d	14i	15c
----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Instructions:

For creating such a task ‘*Matching*’ (*Відповідність*) question type can be used.

Matching questions have a content area /column that usually contains a list of statements or concepts that should be matched with their equivalents or definitions.

1. Select the question category.
2. Give the question a descriptive name – this allows you to identify it in the question bank.
3. Insert some instructions in the 'Question text' area to explain the task.
4. Set the 'Default mark' (i.e. the maximum number of points for this question).
5. Choose option 'shuffle'.
6. For the first matching item, insert the question and a matching answer.
7. Fill in *at least* two questions and three answers. Click 'Blanks for 3 more questions' to add more. You can provide extra wrong answers by giving an answer with a blank question.
8. Set the 'Penalty for each incorrect try' (see [grading](#) below).
9. Select option *Save changes* and click *Preview question* afterwards.

Matching (definitions-words)

401

Find the words for the following definitions.

a person from whom one is descended

the feeling of being upset as a result of being unable to change or achieve something

to forget past offences or conflicts and be reconciled

shabby, untidy or dirty

very calm or peaceful

a marriage in which your parents choose a husband or wife for you

angry, irritated, annoyed

to speak to someone angrily because they have done something wrong

somebody with whom you used to have a romantic relationship

to be unable to choose between two demands or wishes

willing to talk and engage in activities with other people

a family group that consists not only of parents and children but also of grandparents

Вибрати...

Вибрати...

cross (adj)

serene (adj)

to be in vogue

old flame (n)

arranged marriage

scruffy (adj)

to let bygones be bygones

ancestor (n)

corduroy (n)

extended family (n)

sociable (adj)

to tell somebody off

outfit (n)

frustration (n)

to be torn in two

Grading

- Each sub-question has equal score to contribute towards the grade for the total question. For example, the student who matches 3 of the 4 possible choices correctly will receive 3/4 or 75% of the total possible grade for that question.

Tips and tricks

- Matching questions look better on screen if you put the longer piece of text in the question space (box). For example, for the task *Match the following words to their definitions* put the single word in the answer box and the definition sentence in the question. Otherwise, the drop-down menu for long questions will be awkward to use and difficult to read.

Task 6. Arrange the words into a sentence with the beginning highlighted in bold.

10 points

1. ten / **I** / moved / ago / years / first / here /.
2. **a** / big / was / meals / when / **There** / he / day / **a** / time / three / ate /.
3. know / in / you / does / life / **Do** / he / what /?
4. it / get / long / you / university / **How** / **to** / does / **to** / take /?
5. forget / friends / arguments / the / again / **Let`s** / be / about / and /.
6. he / puts / Mike / on / dark / looks / a / **When** / waiter / his / like / suit /.
7. busy, / knew / so / Sarah / very / didn`t / **I** / her / was / I / disturb /.
8. this / doesn`t / machine / **Why** / work /?
9. talk / European / lately / **There** / been / integration / has / of / lot / about / a /.
10. biggest / all / the / are / **Rob`s** / of / ears /.

Instructions:

This task can be also done using the same question type as Tasks 1 and 2 – **‘Drag and drop into text’ (Перетягування в тексті)**. The missing words have to be dragged to make a sentence.

Look at the example below illustrating how to design a question:

Зберегти в категорії

За замовчуванням для Final Test 1_V.1 (43) ▾

Назва питання ⚠

Word order



Arrange the words into a sentence.

I [[1]] [[2]] [[3]] [[4]] [[5]] [[6]].

Текст питання ⚠

☒ Перемішати

Варіант 1

Варіант 1

Відповідь

first

Група

A ▾



Багаторазово

Варіант 2

Варіант 2

Відповідь

moved

Група

A ▾



Багаторазово

Варіант 3

Варіант 3

Відповідь

here

Група

A ▾



Багаторазово

Варіант 4

Варіант 4

Відповідь

ten

Група

A ▾



Багаторазово

Варіант 5

Варіант 5

Відповідь

years

Група

A ▾



Багаторазово

Варіант 6

Варіант 6

Відповідь

ago

Група

A ▾



Багаторазово

Tick option *Save changes* and *Preview question*.

Arrange the words into a sentence.

I .

ago ten years moved here first

Task 7. Find a mistake in the underlined parts of the sentences. Every sentence contains only one mistake. 15 points

1. There loose outfits allowed them to move freely.

A B C

2. Look! Those deer are so fast as lightning.

A B **C**

3. He is such boring that I can hardly bear him.

A B C

4. It was raining and there were little people in the street in such bad weather.

A **B** C

5. E-mail is a relatively new mean of communication.

A B **C**

6. I'm thinking that the whale is gradually becoming extinct.

A B C

7. We asked one of the locals to recommend a restaurant, as the most of us were tourists and

A **B** C

knew nothing about the place.

8. One of my friend did his best to help visitors since most of them were at a loss.

A B C

9. We are getting married just as soon as his divorce will come through.

A B **C**

10. He put on a pair of brown leather shoes which was waiting there for him.

A

B

C

11. One of Mirella's Freni first records was a collection of Puccini arias.

A

B

C

12. Only his close friends knew how a lot he idolized his only daughter.

A

B

C

13. They had two little daughters: one is a baby, another is a girl of twelve.

A

B

C

14. Tell him I won't discuss anything until I'll speak to my wife.

A

B

C

15. I've never been such poor as not to be able to afford a meal.

Instructions:

In this case '**Multiple choice**' (**множинний вибір**) is also acceptable. Use almost the same settings as in Task 3. The distinctive feature of this task is blocked 'shuffle the choices' option. It is also important to choose 'no numbering' because we enter just A, B, C choices instead of the answers themselves into the answer boxes.

A sample below shows how to convert this type of questions:

Зберегти в категорії

За замовчуванням для Final Test 1_V.1 (43) ▾

Назва питання ⚠

Mistake (adj-adv)



Абзац ▾

B

I



Find a mistake in the underlined parts of the sentence. The sentence contains only one mistake.

Look! Those **(A)deer** **(B)are** **(C)so fast as** lightning.

Текст питання ⚠

ID number ?

Одна чи кілька прав. відповідей?

Тільки одна прав. відповідь ▾



Перемішувати альтернативи? ?

Нумерувати відповіді?

Без нумерації ▾

Show standard instructions ?

Ні ▾

UNIT 6. ONLINE TASKS SAMPLES

While preparing Current Tests or training quizzes a wide range of tasks are also suggested:

- Listening

Task 1. Read the statements, then listen and decide whether they are true or false (10 points)

Rachel has telephoned a radio phone-in programme for some advice. The person in the studio is Dr Howard, who specialises in the emotional problems of young people.

- _____1. Mark is unemployed.
- _____2. Mark left school a year ago.
- _____3. Mark is no longer the same boy.
- _____4. Rachel mentions three changes of character.
- _____5. Rachel doesn't like his friends.
- _____6. Rachel knows that Mark is taking drugs.
- _____7. A television has disappeared from the home.
- _____8. Mark likes listening to music.
- _____9. Money isn't safe in the home.
- _____10. Mark's father is away from home a lot.

This task can be designed using '*Drag and drop into text*' (*Перетягування в тексти*) or '*Select missing words*' question types (*Визначити пропущені слова*).

Use almost the same settings as in the previous tasks of these types. The main peculiarity of listening task is that you should insert the link with your audio file or upload it from the computer to the Question text box.

The illustrations below demonstrate how to convert such types of exercises to MOODLE format (DistEdu platform):

Question name  Listening_3_Food

Insert/edit link  Insert media 

Paragraph **B** *I*        

Font family Font size         

Назва питання  Listening_2

Абзац **B** *I*       

[U_9%20p.112.wav](#)

Read the statements, then listen and decide whether they are true or false.

Rachel has telephoned a radio phone-in programme for some advice. The person in the studio is Dr Howard, who specialises in the emotional problems of young people.

Текст питання  1.Mark is unemployed. [[1]]
2.Mark left school a year ago. [[4]]
3.Mark is no longer the same boy. [[5]]
4.Rachel mentions three changes of character. [[8]]
5.Rachel doesn't like his friends. [[9]]
6.Rachel knows that Mark is taking drugs. [[12]]
7.A television has disappeared from the home. [[14]]
8.Mark likes listening to music. [[15]]
9.Money isn't safe in the home. [[17]]
10. Mark's father is away from home a lot. [[19]]

Group the answers (True, False) for each sentence.

☐ Перемішати

Варіант 1		Відповідь		Група
		True		A
Варіант 2		Відповідь		Група
		False		A
Варіант 3		Відповідь		Група
		True		B
Варіант 4		Відповідь		Група
		False		B

What the student will see looks like this:

▶ 🔊
2:59

Read the statements, then listen and decide whether they are true or false.

Rachel has telephoned a radio phone-in programme for some advice. The person in the studio is Dr Howard, who specialises in the emotional problems of young people.

1. Mark is unemployed.
2. Mark left school a year ago.
3. Mark is no longer the same.
4. Rachel mentions three changes of character.
5. Rachel doesn't like his friends.
6. Rachel knows that Mark is taking drugs.
7. A television has disappeared from the home.
8. Mark likes listening to music.
9. Money isn't safe in the home.
10. Mark's father is away from home a lot.

There is one more example of listening task:

Read the statements, then listen and decide whether they are true (T) or false (F) (10 points)

_____ 1. Sarah has had a lot of boyfriends.

_____ 2. Her parents have met all of them.

- _____3. They don't think most of Sarah's boyfriends are good enough for her.
- _____4. Sarah ended a relationship with a man called Jeremy when she found out her parents didn't like him.
- _____5. Sarah's parents think that Andy is a serious boyfriend.
- _____6. Andy thinks Sarah's parents may disapprove of him.
- _____7. He works as a DJ.
- _____8. He is going to wear a suit.
- _____9. He is going to take Sarah's mum some chocolates.
- _____10. It was Andy's idea to meet Sarah's parents.

Назва питання 

Listening_Cur.Test_1



[Track 8-9.wav](#)

Read the statements, then listen and decide whether they are true or false

1. Sarah has had a lot of boyfriends [[1]]
2. Her parents have met all of them [[2]]
3. They don't think most of Sarah's boyfriends are good enough for her [[1]]
4. Sarah ended a relationship with a man called Jeremy when she found out her parents didn't like him [[2]]
5. Sarah's parents think that Andy is a serious boyfriend [[2]]
6. Andy thinks Sarah's parents may disapprove of him [[1]]
7. He works as a DJ [[1]]
8. He is going to wear a suit [[2]]
9. He is going to take Sarah's mum some chocolates [[2]]
10. It was Andy's idea to meet Sarah's parents [[2]]

Текст питання 

☐ Перемішати

Варіант 1

Варіант 1

Відповідь

True

Група

A



Багаторазово

Варіант 2

Варіант 2

Відповідь

False

Група

A



Багаторазово



Read the statements, then listen and decide whether they are true or false

1. Sarah has had a lot of boyfriends ☐
2. Her parents have met all of them ☐
3. They don't think most of Sarah's boyfriends are good enough for her ☐
4. Sarah ended a relationship with a man called Jeremy when she found out her parents didn't like him ☐
5. Sarah's parents think that Andy is a serious boyfriend ☐
6. Andy thinks Sarah's parents may disapprove of him ☐
7. He works as a DJ ☐
8. He is going to wear a suit ☐
9. He is going to take Sarah's mum some chocolates ☐
10. It was Andy's idea to meet Sarah's parents ☐

☐ True ☐ False

‘Embedded answers (Cloze)’ can be used for the task ‘Put the verbs in brackets in the appropriate tense and voice’.

Save in category

TEST 1 (5)

Question name



tenses

Question text



Paragraph

B **I**

Put all the verbs in brackets in the appropriate tense and voice form.

Ever since the day I {1:SA:=decided} (decide) to move to London, I {1:SA:=have been worrying} (worry) whether I {1:SA:=took} (take) the right decision. As my house {1:SA:=has already been sold} (already sell) and a new job {1:SA:=arranged~has been arranged} (arrange), it is too late to change my mind. However, since then I {1:SA:=have been told} (tell) a lot of negative things about living in the capital, and lately some of them {1:SA:=have begun} (begin) to bother me. I {1:SA:=was raised} (raise) in a fairly small town and I {1:SA:=have spent} (spend) all my life there. I {1:SA:=have always wanted} (always want) to live in a big city and so when I {1:SA:=was offered} (offer) a good job in London office of my company I {1:SA:=grabbed} (grab) at the chance. But according to the programme which {1:SA:=has just been broadcast} (just broadcast) on the radio, more and more people {1:SA:=have stopped} (stop) working in London recently, and a lot of large companies {1:SA:=have chosen~have been choosing} (choose) to move away from the centre. Of course, I {1:SA:=have told~told} (tell) my parents that I am moving and they {1:SA:=have accepted~accepted} (accept) my decision, but when I {1:SA:=told} (tell) my friends they {1:SA:=seemed} (seem) rather shocked. Since then I {1:SA:=have been hoping} (hope) secretly that the company would tell me that the move was off.

In order to code the question text the following formula should be used for each gap {1:SA:=decided}, where ‘1’ stands for the number of points for this gap completion, ‘SA’ – question type, short answer, ‘decide’ is the correct answer. It is also possible to provide more than one correct answer for gap completion. In this case the following formula should be used: {1:SA:=arranged~has been arranged}, where both ‘arranged’ and ‘has been arranged’ are correct answers.

What the student will see looks like this.

Put all the verbs in brackets in the appropriate tense and voice form.

Ever since the day I (decide) to move to London, I (worry) whether I (take) the right decision. As my house (already sell) and a new job (arrange), it is too late to change my mind. However, since then I (tell) a lot of negative things about living in the capital, and lately some of them (begin) to bother me. I (raise) in a fairly small town and I (spend) all my life there. I (always want) to live in a big city and so when I (offer) a good job in London office of my company I (grab) at the chance. But according to the programme which (just broadcast) on the radio, more and more people (stop) working in London recently, and a lot of large companies (choose) to move away from the centre. Of course, I (tell) my parents that I am moving and they (accept) my decision, but when I (tell) my friends they (seem) rather shocked. Since then I (hope) secretly that the company would tell me that the move was off.

When students put the answers, the task will look like this.

Put all the verbs in brackets in the appropriate tense and voice form.

Ever since the day I (decide) to move to London, I (worry) whether I (take) the right decision. As my house (already sell) and a new job (arrange), it is too late to change my mind. However, since then I (tell) a lot of negative things about living in the capital, and lately some of them (begin) to bother me. I (raise) in a fairly small town and I (spend) all my life there. I (always want) to live in a big city and so when I (offer) a good job in London office of my company I (grab) at the chance. But according to the programme which (just broadcast) on the radio, more and more people (stop) working in London recently, and a lot of large companies (choose) to move away from the centre. Of course, I (tell) my parents that I am moving and they (accept) my decision, but when I (tell) my friends they (seem) rather shocked. Since then I (hope) secretly that the company would tell me that the move was off.

For the task ***‘Correct mistakes in the following sentences. Each item contains only one mistake (grammar or vocabulary)’*** the question type **‘Essay’** can be used. In ‘Question text’ the instruction should be provided. Default mark is given as 1, but it can be corrected if needed.

Category		correct mistakes
Question name	⚠	mistakes
Question text	⚠	Paragraph ▼ B I ☰ ☰ 🔗 🔗 🔗 🖼️ 🎥 Correct one mistake in the following sentence (grammar or vocabulary).

The sentence itself goes in ‘Response Template’.

Response Template		
Response template	?	Paragraph ▼ B I ☰ ☰ 🔗 🔗 🔗 🖼️ 🎥 I have read this book a month ago. Path: p

What the student will see looks like this.

Correct one mistake in the following sentence (grammar or vocabulary).

Paragraph ▼

B

I

☰

☰

🔗

🔗

🔗

🖼️

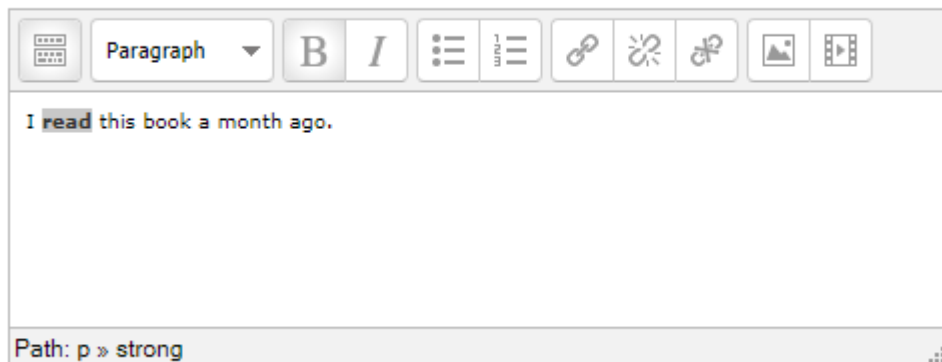
🎥

I have read this book a month ago.

Path: p

The students will be able to correct the mistake in the input box. When the mistake is corrected, the task will look like this.

Correct one mistake in the following sentence (grammar or vocabulary).



The screenshot shows a text editor interface. At the top, there is a toolbar with icons for text formatting (Paragraph, Bold, Italic, Bulleted List, Numbered List, Link, Unlink, Undo, Redo) and media insertion (Image, Video). Below the toolbar, the text "I read this book a month ago." is displayed. The word "read" is highlighted in a light blue box. At the bottom of the editor, a path is shown: "Path: p » strong".

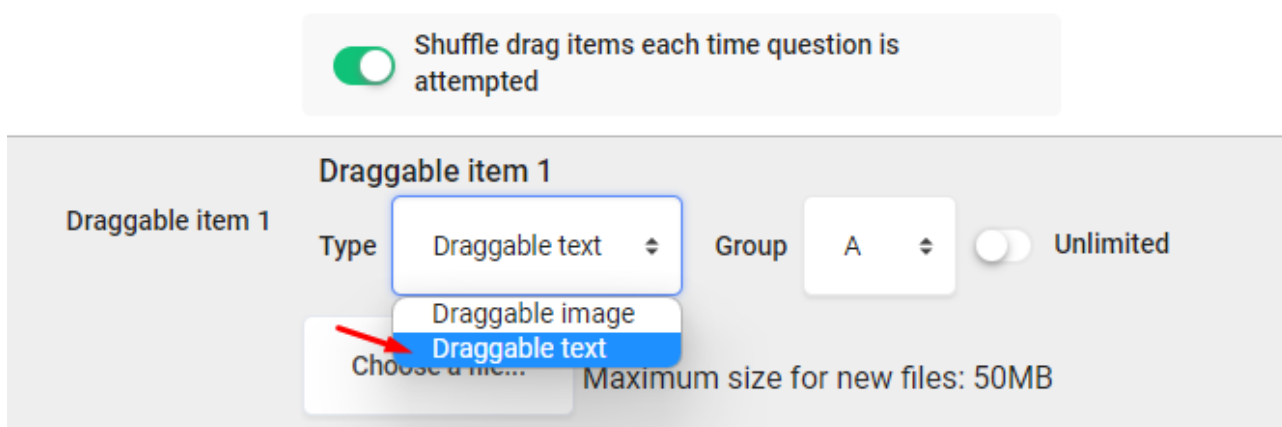
This question type is teacher graded. This means that instructor will need to read and mark each question.

‘Drag and drop onto image’ can be used for the task **‘Label the following features on the illustration’**.

You should upload a picture as GIF, JPEG, PNG, or SVG+XML file to Background image box.

Then you should add draggable items as Draggable text.

Choose ‘Shuffle drag items each time question is attempted’ option.



The screenshot shows the configuration interface for a 'Drag and drop onto image' question. At the top, there is a toggle switch labeled "Shuffle drag items each time question is attempted" which is currently turned on. Below this, the configuration for "Draggable item 1" is shown. It includes a "Type" dropdown menu with options "Draggable text", "Draggable image", and "Draggable text" (the second "Draggable text" is highlighted with a red arrow). To the right of the "Type" dropdown is a "Group" dropdown menu with the option "A". Further right is a toggle switch labeled "Unlimited" which is currently turned off. At the bottom, there is a text input field labeled "Choose a file..." and a note "Maximum size for new files: 50MB".

In Drop zones choose Draggable items, one for each Drop zone.

Drop zones

Drop zone 1

Drop zone 1

Left

Top

Draggable item

1. TV aerial

Text

Drop zone 2

Drop zone 2

Left

Top

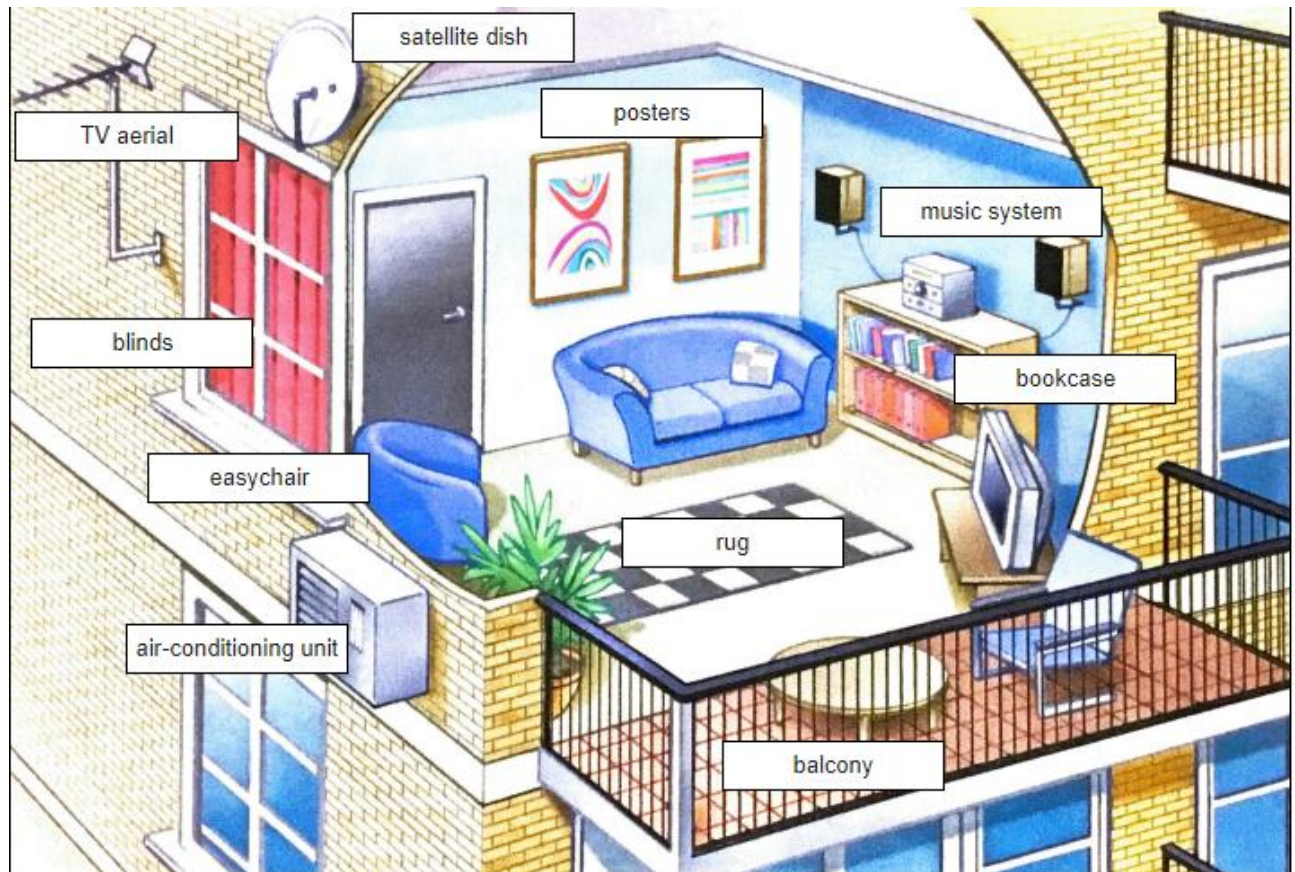
Draggable item

2. satellite dish

Text

Drop zone 3

Return to Background image and drag items to the correct place.



What the student will see looks like this.

Label the following features on the illustration.



air-conditioning unit

music system

bookcase

rug

balcony

easychair

blinds

TV aerial

satellite dish

posters

Sample test task 1

A drag and drop into text question. Reading task 1. Topic My family and I. Level B1.

Read the text and choose the correct heading for each paragraph

The meaning of family

We all know that each family is unique and that families differ around the world, but how?

A We are all individual people and we are all members of society too. Cultures differ in the relationship between the individual and community. Some cultures focus on the significance of each individual; some believe that the interests of the community matter more than those of the individual. This has an impact on attitudes towards family life. Cultures that value individuality focus on the individual's right to independence and a private life. Cultures that give greater value to the community say that individuals must put the wishes of their family and their society before their own individual wishes.

B Many western cultures place a high value on the individual. In these cultures, people live in 'nuclear families'. This means that only the parents and their children live together. In many other cultures people live in 'extended families'. In these families children are not only close to their immediate family; they also have very strong relationships with their grandparents as well as their aunts, uncles and cousins. The different generations of extended families often live together in one house.

C In modern nuclear families the mother and father usually decide together how they want to live and how they will educate their children. In extended families there is often a more traditional sharing of responsibility. The family is usually responsible for life outside the home. He, for example, is responsible for financial or legal decisions. It is usually a woman – the mother or sometimes the grandmother – who has responsibility for life inside the home. She chooses, for instance, what the family will eat and what colour the walls will be.

D Another difference is the relative importance of the man's and the woman's family when a couple marry and have children. In most European cultures children traditionally take their father's surname, but they are not 'more related' to either their father's or their mother's family. This is not always the case in other cultures. In Middle Eastern families, for example, the father's family is often the more important one. However, in some American Indian and African cultures children are, first and foremost, members of their mother's family.

E Nowadays many societies are multicultural. So everyone has to understand that cultural differences affect family relationships. It is important to remember, however,

that cultures do not stand still. This means that we cannot know for sure what a person's attitude towards their family is today just because they come from a particular culture.

Question name



The meaning of family

Question text



Paragraph **B** *I*

Read the text and choose the correct heading for each paragraph.

Paragraph A [[2]]

Paragraph B [[1]]

Paragraph C [[5]]

Paragraph D [[4]]

Paragraph E [[3]]

Path: p

Default mark

5

Choices

☒ Shuffle

Choice [[1]]

Choice [[1]]

Answer Whose side of the family: the mother's

Choice [[2]]

Choice [[2]]

Answer How is society changing?

Choice [[3]]

Choice [[3]]

Answer Who is more important: the person or

Choice [[4]]

Choice [[4]]

Answer Who makes which decisions?

Choice [[5]]

Choice [[5]]

Answer How well do families get on with each

Choice [[6]]

Choice [[6]]

Answer Who shares your home?

Read the text and choose the correct heading for each paragraph.

Paragraph A

Paragraph B

Paragraph C

Paragraph D

Paragraph E

Who makes which decisions?	Who shares your home?
Who is more important: the person or the group?	Whose side of the family: the mother's or the father's?
How is society changing?	How well do families get on with each other?

Read the text and choose the correct heading for each paragraph.

Paragraph A

Paragraph B

Paragraph C

Paragraph D

Paragraph E

Sample test task 2

A select missing words question. Reading task 2. Topic Food. Level C1.

Read the text and answer the questions by choosing from the answer choices given the one that best reflects the information in the text.

Coffee anyone?

Coffee, one of the world's most widely consumed beverages, was not always so ubiquitous or popular. At times a carefully guarded secret, at others a banned drink, nature's pick-me-up has spread from its place of origin in Ethiopia to every corner of the world.

According to legend, coffee was discovered in the 9th century by an attentive Ethiopian goatherd who noticed a frenzy overcoming his herd after they ate the ripe berry. From Ethiopia coffee moved to Yemen, where it was cultivated for centuries before it arrived in Turkey in the 15th century. In Turkey the seeds were roasted and then mashed and mixed with the water, creating a beverage similar to modern coffee. Introduced to Europe in the 17th century thanks to Italian traders, coffee had sailed to India and Indonesia with Dutch merchants by the beginning of the 18th century. Coffee made its way to Brazil in 1727, hidden in a bouquet of flowers, and quickly spread throughout the rest of Latin America, and by Africa where it settled as a lucrative cash crop in Kenya and Tanzania. After almost a millennium of travelling, coffee had circumnavigated the globe.

Today, Brazil is the largest producer of this important commodity, harvesting more than 1 billion kilograms annually. Vietnam, which did not start growing coffee are produced worldwide, Arabica and Robusta. Arabica, which takes its name from its origins in the Arabian peninsula, accounts for three-quarters of world production and was once grown almost exclusively in South America. Robusta, which has a higher caffeine content, accounts for one quarter of world production and is found mainly in Africa, Asia and Indonesia, where its hardiness can withstand broader range of climates better than Arabica.

☒ Shuffle

Choice [[1]]	Choice [[1]]	
Choice [[1]]	Answer	to explain why coffee is so popular
	Group	A
Choice [[2]]	Choice [[2]]	
Choice [[2]]	Answer	to dispel any myths regarding the dis
	Group	A
Choice [[3]]	Choice [[3]]	
Choice [[3]]	Answer	to describe how different countries u
	Group	A
Choice [[4]]	Choice [[4]]	
Choice [[4]]	Answer	to outline how coffee became an inte
	Group	A
Choice [[5]]	Choice [[5]]	
Choice [[5]]	Answer	It spread after being banned in Ethio
	Group	B
Choice [[6]]	Choice [[6]]	
Choice [[6]]	Answer	It got its present-day form from the E
	Group	B
Choice [[7]]	Choice [[7]]	
Choice [[7]]	Answer	The first to cultivate it was a goather
	Group	B
Choice [[8]]	Choice [[8]]	
Choice [[8]]	Answer	At some time in the past, it was proh
	Group	B

Choice [[9]]	Choice [[9]]		
Choice [[9]]	Answer	It travelled there through Latin Ameri	Group C ↕
Choice [[10]]	Choice [[10]]		
Choice [[10]]	Answer	The plant was originally introduced a	Group C ↕
Choice [[11]]	Choice [[11]]		
Choice [[11]]	Answer	It was brought into the country in ser	Group C ↕
Choice [[12]]	Choice [[12]]		
Choice [[12]]	Answer	It travelled there as a product of traic	Group C ↕
Choice [[13]]	Choice [[13]]		
Choice [[13]]	Answer	It was limited to South America and .	Group D ↕
Choice [[14]]	Choice [[14]]		
Choice [[14]]	Answer	It created conflict in every country to	Group D ↕
Choice [[15]]	Choice [[15]]		
Choice [[15]]	Answer	It took a long while to spread across	Group D ↕
Choice [[16]]	Choice [[16]]		
Choice [[16]]	Answer	Most stages of its history remain ob:	Group D ↕

Choice [[17]]	Choice [[17]]	Answer	It is a more resilient plant than Arabica.	Group	E	↕
Choice [[18]]	Choice [[18]]	Answer	It has more caffeine than Arabica.	Group	E	↕
Choice [[19]]	Choice [[19]]	Answer	It can grow in any climate.	Group	E	↕
Choice [[20]]	Choice [[20]]	Answer	It is considered to be better than Arabica.	Group	E	↕

Read the text and answer the questions by choosing from the answer choices given the one that best reflects the information in the text.

What is the primary purpose of the text?

According to the text, what is true about coffee?

What can be inferred about the introduction of coffee to Brazil?

According to the text, what can be understood about the spread of coffee?

Why is the Robusta coffee plant more common in certain parts of the world?

Read the text and answer the questions by choosing from the answer choices given the one that best reflects the information in the text.

What is the primary purpose of the text?

According to the text, what is true about coffee?

What can be inferred about the introduction of coffee to Brazil?

According to the text, what can be understood about the spread of coffee?

Why is the Robusta coffee plant more common in certain parts of the world?

Sample test task 3

An embedded answers (Cloze) question. Reading task 3. Topic Medicine. Level B1-B2.

Read the text and answer the questions.

Investigating the role of vitamin D in health

A About every ten years in the USA, a group called the Food and Nutrition Board of the Institute of Medicine calls together a group of experts to set dietary requirements for vitamin D. This organization has some of the best scientists in the country. The experts are asked to review all of the research available on vitamin D and health, and then to write a report with recommendations based on the evidence. Thus the American public has access to the latest guidelines on how much vitamin D is good for them.

B A vitamin is defined as an essential nutrient that a person must acquire in tiny amounts from the diet. It is a chemical which is essential for the body, but which the body cannot produce by itself: it must be eaten. By this definition, despite its misleading name vitamin D is not a vitamin at all, because although it is contained in certain foods, especially oily fish, the skin can also make vitamin D when it is exposed to sunlight. Once the body has processed vitamin D, it becomes a hormone (a chemical which regulates bodily functions).

C Scientists are in agreement about the importance of vitamin D, though not all of its effects in human health are yet fully understood, and they are discovering new possible roles for it all the time. Furthermore, it is not known exactly how much vitamin D is required for each of these separate roles. For example, the levels needed to protect the bones may differ from those needed to protect the heart. In order to understand the ways in which vitamin D is important for health, and how much of it is needed, scientists have to look at the questions from different angles, but each different type of research has its own strengths and weaknesses.

D First of all, there are population-based studies which are carried out using statistical data. Often the first time that scientists learn that a nutrient like vitamin D is important for health is from a study that looks at statistics concerning health for a large number of people, and highlights relationships between levels of the vitamin and certain diseases. However, these associations do not prove that the nutrient (or lack of it) is the cause the disease; they just show that there's an interesting connection. For example, in the early days of television, researchers showed that the number of TV sets in a household was related to the likelihood that someone would have heart disease. This didn't mean that TVs directly caused heart disease, but it did lead researchers to ask what might be the basis for the relationship. Later research showed that lack of activity was the likely reason for the link.

E Another type of research involves controlled clinical intervention. When scientists suspect that there is a direct link between a nutrient like vitamin D and a health outcome, they set up a study where people are given different levels of the nutrient to see if it can affect health. The best of these studies control everything about the people being studied; they only compare people who are the same age, gender and race, and have similar lifestyle habits, all so they can make sure the outcome of the study is affected by one thing only: the nutrient. The good thing about this type of study is that the results are reliable. The negative thing is that the results may not apply to another group of people. For example, early on many research studies included only men, and the results were thought to apply to women. It has since been learned that this is not always the case. As a result, studies like these often have to be repeated in infants, children, teens and pre-teens, and adults of different ages, as well as in both men and women.

F Sometimes animals are used for controlled studies, in place of people. This is because it is often neither feasible nor cost effective to conduct research into people. For example, it might take 50 years or more to conduct a study that starts with children and lasts for their lifetime, so animals with a lifespan which is not as long may be used instead. However, some aspects of animal biology differ from human biology, so attempts to apply research findings like this to humans may not be valid.

G Finally, some studies are carried out in a laboratory on particular cells, the smallest independent units of the human body. One way to show that a nutrient like vitamin D directly influences health is to show that it has an effect on those cells in the body which are prone to a particular disease. The advantage of these laboratory studies is that they allow scientists to prove a direct link between the vitamin and the specific cells under investigation. On the other hand, this same mechanism may not work in the context of a more complex unit like the human body.

Question name 

Investigating the role of vitamin D in health

Paragraph      

Read the text. The text has seven paragraphs labelled A–G. Which paragraph contains the following information?

a description of things that scientists' still need to find out about vitamin D {1:MC:A~B~C~D~E~F~G}

the reason why some studies have to be done several times over, despite results being dependable {1:MC:A~B~C~D~E~F~G}

a description of the kind of substance that vitamin D is {1:MC:A~B~C~D~E~F~G}

a list of the criteria scientists might use when they select people to take part in experiments {1:MC:A~B~C~D~E~F~G}

the reason why people are sometimes unsuitable subjects for scientific studies {1:MC:A~B~C~D~E~F~G}

reference to the fact that people in one country are able to get up-to-date advice about vitamin D {1:MC:A~B~C~D~E~F~G}

Complete the sentences below. Use ONE WORD ONLY from the text for each answer.

True vitamins can only be obtained from a person's {1:SA:=diet~foods}.

Foods such as one kind of {1:SA:=fish} are a good source of vitamin D.

Under certain conditions, vitamin D can be produced by the {1:SA:=skin~body}.

Question text 

Complete the table below. Choose ONE WORD ONLY from the passage for each answer.

TYPES OF HEALTH RESEARCH

	Advantages	Disadvantages
Population-based studies	Highlight interesting connections (e.g. between heart disease and {1:SA:=TV~television}).	Cannot determine the {1:SA:=cause} of a disease.
Clinical intervention studies	Usually reliable, as a single study only tests people with similar characteristics (e.g. unlike in the past, when studies only investigated groups of {1:SA:=men}).	Studies have to be repeated on several different groups.
Laboratory experiments	Links between medication and body {1:SA:=cells} can be proved.	Results may differ if the same procedure involves people.

Read the text. The text has seven paragraphs labelled A–G. Which paragraph contains the following information?

a description of things that scientists' still need to find out about vitamin D

the reason why some studies have to be done several times over, despite results being dependable

a description of the kind of substance that vitamin D is

a list of the criteria scientists might use when they select people to take part in experiments

the reason why people are sometimes unsuitable subjects for scientific studies

reference to the fact that people in one country are able to get up-to-date advice about vitamin D

Complete the sentences below. Use ONE WORD ONLY from the text for each answer.

True vitamins can only be obtained from a person's .

Foods such as one kind of are a good source of vitamin D.

Under certain conditions, vitamin D can be produced by the .

Complete the table below. Choose ONE WORD ONLY from the passage for each answer.

TYPES OF HEALTH RESEARCH

	Advantages	Disadvantages
Population-based studies	Highlight interesting connections (e.g. between heart disease and).	Cannot determine the of a disease.
Clinical intervention studies	Usually reliable, as a single study only tests people with similar characteristics (e.g. unlike in the past, when studies only investigated groups of).	Studies have to be repeated on several different groups.
Laboratory experiments	Links between medication and body can be proved.	Results may differ if the same procedure involves people.

When students put the answers, the task will look like this.

Read the text. The text has seven paragraphs labelled A–G. Which paragraph contains the following information?

a description of things that scientists' still need to find out about vitamin D C

the reason why some studies have to be done several times over, despite results being dependable E

a description of the kind of substance that vitamin D is B

a list of the criteria scientists might use when they select people to take part in experiments E

the reason why people are sometimes unsuitable subjects for scientific studies F

reference to the fact that people in one country are able to get up-to-date advice about vitamin D A

Complete the sentences below. Use ONE WORD ONLY from the text for each answer.

True vitamins can only be obtained from a person's diet.

Foods such as one kind of fish are a good source of vitamin D.

Under certain conditions, vitamin D can be produced by the skin.

Complete the table below. Choose ONE WORD ONLY from the passage for each answer.

TYPES OF HEALTH RESEARCH

	Advantages	Disadvantages
Population-based studies	Highlight interesting connections (e.g. between heart disease and TV).	Cannot determine the cause of a disease.
Clinical intervention studies	Usually reliable, as a single study only tests people with similar characteristics (e.g. unlike in the past, when studies only investigated groups of men).	Studies have to be repeated on several different groups.
Laboratory experiments	Links between medication and body cells can be proved.	Results may differ if the same procedure involves people.

Sample test task 4

Select missing words. Reading task 4. Topic Character and Personality. Appearance and Clothes. Level B1-B2.

The Reading Passage has six paragraphs, A-F. Which paragraph contains the following information?

- 1 People purchase things so they can feel good when other people notice them.
- 2 Some people in the fashion business choose the same type of clothes regularly.
- 3 People form opinions about males and females using different criteria.
- 4 A person wearing specially designed clothes made a more positive impression.
- 5 We use looks to make a judgment about someone's personality almost immediately.
- 6 The clothes we wear can help us focus better.

Do the following statements agree with the views of the writer in the reading passage? Choose

YES if the statement agrees with the views of the writer

NO if the statement contradicts the views of the writer

NOT GIVEN if it is impossible to say what the writer thinks about this

- 1 The clothes we wear do more than send messages to people.
- 2 We assume that good-looking people have better personal qualities.
- 3 When we regret buying something, we stop shopping.
- 4 The way men and women look for things has changed over the years.
- 5 Medical workers like to be recognized in their uniforms.
- 6 Most people choose to wear fashion so they can look like others.

Clothes and identity: we are what we wear

A We all communicate through fashion. Our clothes, accessories, hairstyles and make-up are all things we use to promote ourselves to others. Fashion is about meanings and symbols that give us immediate visual communication. But I would suggest it is also about decision-making, performance and fitting into society.

B It is certainly true that fashion is linked to how we view each other. We make decisions based on a person's appearance within a second. Clothing style gives information about a person's character, sociability and intelligence. Attractive people generate a 'halo effect', which makes us believe everything connected with that person is positive. Consequently, we often think attractive people are more intelligent, healthy and sociable compared with unattractive people. In a recent study supported by a tailoring company, participants were shown images of a man for three seconds. The first image showed him in a suit made especially for him. The second showed him in a suit bought from a high-street shop. People thought the man in the first image was more confident, successful and a higher earner than in the second.

C Researchers have also looked at the difference between wanting what we have and having what we want, and they made an interesting discovery. They found that we get more pleasure from buying objects than we do from owning the objects themselves. We enjoy shopping because it allows us to compare ourselves with others. Our new Prada shoes may be lovely, but our pleasure in them depends on impressing others. You'd think that buyer's guilt would stop us shopping but it doesn't. In fact, psychologists found that feeling guilty often pushes us to shop more. And when we can't find what we want, we are motivated to try even harder because our brains release the chemical dopamine which gives us pleasure. The longer it takes us to find what we want, the more dopamine our brain releases.

D The shopping experience is not always the same for both genders, however. From a young age, women are judged on their appearance, and men on skills and abilities. Fashion can be used to change appearance, self-identity and boost confidence by showing some qualities and hiding others. It is therefore not surprising that shopping is more popular among women. It is beginning to change but in a 2013 paper. Researchers found 80 percent of men hate shopping with their partner, and 45 percent try not to go at all costs. Half of couples fight when they shop together, as men claim they get bored, hungry or thirsty and wish they were outside. If we compare this to the past when men hunted alone, as, as fast as possible, and women spent time with each other selecting berries, nuts and vegetables, we can see shopping is the same. Women take their time and do it with friends. Men prefer to shop alone and fast.

E Clothes and accessories are not only connected with our identity; they also affect how we feel and perform. When we give meaning to the clothes we wear, we can improve our cognitive abilities, which can influence our social interactions. Researchers found that simply wearing a lab coat increased performance on attention-related tasks. And, more interestingly, when it was described as a doctor's coat as opposed to a painter's, sustained attention increased even more. Psychologists call this effect 'enclothed cognition'.

F Finally, fashion can allow us to fit into a group or stand out as different. Groups have a 'uniform' that identifies membership (e.g., punk, City worker). Our desire to be

part of the group will influence the way we dress, and following the latest trends can give us membership of the ‘fashionable’ group. This is a problem for fashion, as people think it is about looking different. But once an item becomes fashionable, it is no longer different. Uniforms are frequently adopted by fashion and other industry leaders. For example, fashion magazine editor Anna Wintour only wears printed sleeveless dresses, and famous model Kate Moss is addicted to skinny jeans and ankle boots. Wearing the same clothes every day means you do not have to worry about what to wear and people immediately recognize you.

The Reading Passage has six paragraphs, A-F. Which paragraph contains the following information?

1. People purchase things so they can feel good when other people notice them.
2. Some people in the fashion business choose the same type of clothes regularly.
3. People form opinions about males and females using different criteria.
4. A person wearing specially designed clothes made a more positive impression.
5. We use looks to make a judgment about someone’s personality almost immediately.
6. The clothes we wear can help us focus better.

Do the following statements agree with the views of the writer in the reading passage? Choose

YES if the statement agrees with the views of the writer

NO if the statement contradicts the views of the writer

NOT GIVEN if it is impossible to say what the writer thinks about this

1. The clothes we wear do more than send messages to people.
2. We assume that good-looking people have better personal qualities.
3. When we regret buying something, we stop shopping.
4. The way men and women look for things has changed over the years.
5. Not given Medical workers like to be recognized in their uniforms.
6. Most people choose to wear fashion so they can look like others.

When students put the answers, the task will look like this.

The Reading Passage has six paragraphs, A-F. Which paragraph contains the following information?

1. People purchase things so they can feel good when other people notice them. Paragraph C ↕
2. Some people in the fashion business choose the same type of clothes regularly. Paragraph F ↕
3. People form opinions about males and females using different criteria. Paragraph D ↕
4. A person wearing specially designed clothes made a more positive impression. Paragraph B ↕
5. We use looks to make a judgment about someone's personality almost immediately. Paragraph A ↕
6. The clothes we wear can help us focus better. Paragraph E ↕

Do the following statements agree with the views of the writer in the reading passage? Choose

YES if the statement agrees with the views of the writer

NO if the statement contradicts the views of the writer

NOT GIVEN if it is impossible to say what the writer thinks about this

1. The clothes we wear do more than send messages to people. YES ↕
2. We assume that good-looking people have better personal qualities. YES ↕
3. When we regret buying something, we stop shopping. NO ↕
4. The way men and women look for things has changed over the years. NO ↕
5. Not given Medical workers like to be recognized in their uniforms. NOT GIVEN ↕
6. Most people choose to wear fashion so they can look like others. NO ↕

Sample test task 5

An embedded answers (Cloze) question. Reading task 5. Topic Character and Personality. Appearance and Clothes. Level C1.

Read the text and answer the questions.

The changing nature of character

American psychologist William James believed our character is set by the age of 30. However, recent research suggests that is not the case. Psychologist Esme Osgood looks at what influences our personalities from birth to maturity and explores the degree to which nature or nurture are the cause.

Nature vs nurture is an ongoing debate in the field of personality development. To what extent is our character determined by inherited genes and how much is it influenced by our interactions with the world around us? There is already strong evidence that genes exert an influence on the development of our character, which suggests that the

personality we are born with is the one we're stuck with for the rest of our lives. Grouchy babies will have grouchy tendencies as adults; placid babies are unlikely to develop fiery tempers.

To assert that our genetic make-up is the sole determiner of our character is likely to be misleading, however. There are people who believe our environment is influential, too: the make-up of our families, our social status, our friends, our interests, and our experiences all have the opportunity to change who we are. Personality studies of people who grew up with foster families suggest that it is possible to take after people who are not of our flesh and blood. Those of us who find ourselves displaying characteristics similar to our guardians can attest to this.

If our personalities are solely down to our genetic make-up, then it is logical to assume they are set in stone from the moment we are born to the moment we die, but research has found that changes do occur and are entirely predictable. In one study, researchers looked closely at the five big personality types, the generally agreed-upon measurement of personality among scientists: openness; conscientiousness; extraversion; agreeableness; and neuroticism. Their analysis suggests that in general, as we get older, we become less open and curious (openness), less organised and responsible (conscientiousness) and less sociable (extraversion), which some people may consider unfavourable. On the flip side, we also become less anxious (neuroticism) and therefore more emotionally balanced. Researchers predicted the personality changes to be about 1–2 percent per decade, a figure not particularly substantial, but not insignificant either. In terms of agreeableness, the results were less predictable. They differed across studies – sometimes reducing and sometimes increasing – meaning that the changes cancelled each other out when combined.

While the research in this study often focused on people later in life, there has been plenty of research on people in early stages of adulthood that help to provide a good, if not full, picture of how changes in our personality develop. In a nutshell, significant changes occur during adolescence and early adulthood, but changes continue beyond that, too. Of course, this research could arguably support both the nature and nurture case. Do our characters change because of the ageing process (nature), or because of the common life experiences most of us go through (nurture)?

Perhaps we should also look at how possible it is to change one's character. Is such a thing done fairly easily (nurture), or are we completely powerless in this regard (nature)? Some researchers say it is entirely possible to change our personality, although doing so takes considerable time and effort. It requires goal-setting, regular reminders to actively make changes, and time. If we make a concerted effort, we can create a 0.5 percent change in our character (a little more if supported by a coach), a figure another study says correlates with improved life satisfaction.

So, what can we conclude from this? Personality is complex, with a lot of evidence supporting the idea that our genes determine our characters. However, there is some evidence in support of nurture, too. One thing we can be sure of is that there is still some way to go before we can be sure of the absolute degree to which nature and nurture each influence our personalities. Nature is certainly leading the way at the moment, though.

Task 1. Read the article and complete the summary with a word from the article in each gap.

It appears that much of our character is decided by , but it may also be influenced by , as studies show that we can be similar to our in character, even if we're not genetically related. Studies which show that our characters change in four out of personality types as we age and that we can change our characters if we try, show that both might be influences, but do not tell us the to which one is influential over the other.

Task 2. Are the sentences true or false?

Esme uses the study of children temporarily looked after by non-family members to exemplify the impact of nurture on personality.

She says that developments in our character are not easy to foresee.

She suggests that personality changes observed over time are not all positive.

She implies that personality changes observed in the study are too small to be important.

According to the study, on average, people's agreeableness remained stable over time.

Esme believes that the study on personality changes provides a comprehensive coverage of the topic.

According to research, a mentor can enhance a person's ability to improve an aspect of their character.

Esme suggests that the effort needed to make a small change in personality is not worth it.

When students put the answers, the task will look like this.

Task 1. Read the article and complete the summary with a word from the article in each gap.

It appears that much of our character is decided by , but it may also be influenced by , as studies show that we can be similar to our in character, even if we're not genetically related. Studies which show that our characters change in four out of personality types as we age and that we can change our characters if we try, show that both might be influences, but do not tell us the to which one is influential over the other.

Task 2. Are the sentences true or false?

Esme uses the study of children temporarily looked after by non-family members to exemplify the impact of nurture on personality.

She says that developments in our character are not easy to foresee.

She suggests that personality changes observed over time are not all positive.

She implies that personality changes observed in the study are too small to be important.

According to the study, on average, people's agreeableness remained stable over time.

Esme believes that the study on personality changes provides a comprehensive coverage of the topic.

According to research, a mentor can enhance a person's ability to improve an aspect of their character.

Esme suggests that the effort needed to make a small change in personality is not worth it.

Sample test task 6

A drag and drop into text question. Reading task 6. Topic Housing. Level C1.

Read the text and complete the tasks.

Streetwise

Since some cities have started to prioritise pedestrians and cyclists over motorists, it has made them healthier and more enjoyable places to live in.

Gurgaon, a city in northern India, has become ubiquitously associated with Raahgiri ("reclaim your streets") ever since its inception. In 2013, it first closed 4.5km of city streets to vehicles every Sunday in order to make them available to approximately 60,000 weekly revellers who now pack Gurgaon's streets: playing, walking and riding bicycles. Raahgiri has become a ground-breaking event in India, raising awareness about the benefits of non-motorised transport, and is also a model community occurrence to which other Indian cities can aspire.

During the preliminary stages of discussions on ways to resolve Gurgaon's traffic chaos and congestion, Amit Bhatt of EMBARQ, a green think-tank, advocated a focus

on how to move people around rather than on the expansion of a vehicle-friendly system. However, from the outset, convincing officials of the effectiveness of this approach proved to be somewhat challenging: "This won't work here," one told Mr Bhatt when he proposed the Raahgiri and other alternatives to make Gurgaon's streets more pedestrian-friendly. Bhatt persisted in trying to convince them and finally succeeded after 200 schoolchildren cycled up to the city administration's headquarters to demonstrate public support.

The inspiration for Bhatt's idea stemmed from hearing about Bogota's "Ciclovfa," during which Colombia's capital closes 120km of streets on Sundays and holidays. It was spearheaded by Gil Penalosa, the former parks commissioner in Bogota, who describes the implementation of the Ciclovfa Project as "a major initiative to encourage large numbers of the population to become more active and physically fit." Indeed, in a 2009 survey it was revealed that 42% of adults did as much exercise during a Bogota Ciclovfa as the World Health Organization recommends in a week. A further goal was to create an urban centre where "thousands of people of all ages, levels of ability and ethnic, economic or social backgrounds enjoy the presence of each other and feel a sense of belonging." In the same way, Gurgaon, dominated by condominiums and extensive segregated private properties, uses Raahgiri Day to promote integration and provide residents with an opportunity to connect with other people in the area.

The International Transport Forum predicts that by 2050 the world's roads will be required to cope with 2.5 billion cars, three times as many as today, in urban areas which are already chronically overcrowded. In the face of growing concern, proposals have been submitted by transport planners to help resolve the issue: plans include converting city centres into pedestrian precincts, closing roads to cars at weekends and charging motorists a fee to take a car into town centres. Improvements to the public transport system, including rapid bus lanes and subways, have also played their part. However, it is the implementation of new regulations and measures to encourage safer and slower driving which has led to a significant proportion of people opting to walk or cycle in preference to using public transport or their own cars. Cost-benefit analyses for planned investment in new walking and cycling pathways have included a value for lives saved by the reduction in accidents and all lives prolonged through increased physical activity.

Cyclists and motorists have always resented sharing the road. Casey Neistat, a New York cyclist who was made to pay a \$50 penalty for not riding in a cycle lane, produced a film of himself crashing into some of the thoughtlessly parked cars that so often make using the cycle lanes an impossibility. For cycling, Amsterdam sets the pace, with over half its residents using their bikes daily. Now other cities including London, New York and Paris are following in its footsteps, expanding their bike-share schemes and building new cycle lanes, some on quiet roads with more stringent speed limits implemented for cars, others running through central areas which separate cyclists from motorised traffic. Such schemes are particularly popular with women, who, transport planners say, are more apprehensive than men when it comes to sharing roads with roaring traffic and typically make up less than a quarter of urban cyclists. With the construction of an 80km network of separated two-way cycle lanes, their share of bicycle trips in the Spanish city of Seville rose from nearly zero to 7%. In

Taipei, very few women cycled before the introduction of its YouBike share scheme which started six years ago: now around half of the city's cyclists are women. It is all part of a movement which is accelerating around the world, providing opportunities for people to walk, cycle and play on their city streets. Activists are working hard to ensure past city planning mistakes are not repeated by lobbying for safe walking and cycling routes.

Complete each sentence with the correct ending.

Amit Bhatt eventually obtained support for Raahgiri Day even though he

The concept for what became Raahgiri Day

As well as the desire to improve people's health, Gil Penalosa

Rather than having the stress of driving in the city, many people

Casey Neistat was fined because he

Complete the summary using the list of words below.

Cars in the city

The International Transport Forum is tackling the matter of traffic , not an issue in many of the world's cities even before the expected threefold rise in the number of vehicles.

Disincentives, such as obligatory for driving in the city and restrictions on the number of available parking spaces, are already encouraging people to leave their cars at home.

However, the motivation for many people to change their commuting habits in and around the city is largely due to improvements aimed at traffic. It is hoped that by providing funding for more bike share and bike lane schemes, the of the average person will be extended.

had to deal with initial resistance from the local authorities.	chose not to leave home unnecessarily at busy times.
drew attention to the dangers posed by motorists.	ignored the rules of the road for pragmatic reasons.
would prefer to use an alternative method of transport.	hoped a traffic-free environment would develop a sense of community.
had roots in a similar project in a different part of the world.	

congestion safety collisions assessing lifespan lifestyle calming permits payment

When students put the answers, the task will look like this.

Complete each sentence with the correct ending.

Amit Bhatt eventually obtained support for Raahgiri Day even though he had to deal with initial resistance from the local authorities.

The concept for what became Raahgiri Day had roots in a similar project in a different part of the world.

As well as the desire to improve people's health, Gil Penalosa hoped a traffic-free environment would develop a sense of community.

Rather than having the stress of driving in the city, many people would prefer to use an alternative method of transport.

Casey Neistat was fined because he ignored the rules of the road for pragmatic reasons.

Complete the summary using the list of words below.

Cars in the city

The International Transport Forum is tackling the matter of traffic congestion, not an issue in many of the world's cities even before the expected threefold rise in the number of vehicles.

Disincentives, such as obligatory payment for driving in the city and restrictions on the number of available parking spaces, are already encouraging people to leave their cars at home.

However, the motivation for many people to change their commuting habits in and around the city is largely due to improvements aimed at calming traffic. It is hoped that by providing funding for more bike share and bike lane schemes, the lifespan of the average person will be extended.

chose not to leave home unnecessarily at busy times.

drew attention to the dangers posed by motorists.

safety

collisions

assessing

lifestyle

permits

Sample test task 8

An embedded answers (Cloze) question. Listening task 1. Topic Character and Personality. Appearance and Clothes. Level C1.

You will hear a woman talking about a personality test called the Myers-Briggs Type Indicator. Complete the sentences with a word or short phrase.



THE MYERS-BRIGGS TYPE INDICATOR

During World War II Myers and Briggs first began developing the personality test, which Carl Jung's work.

Intuition, as defined by the speaker, is a way of reaching an understanding of things that doesn't rely on them.

The test is supposed to reveal whether you typically rely on your judgement or your perception of things, and it categorises people as being either reserved or .

Overall, the speaker doesn't object to the of the Myers-Briggs test, but she doesn't really take it seriously.

She is concerned about having to take the Myers-Briggs test as part of her job application because of its .

Part of her problem with the test is that it fails to situations in which a person doesn't fit into one category or the other, but somewhere between the two.

Eventually, the speaker contacted the Human Resources manager because she was about having to take the Myers-Briggs test.

The manager at the company put her mind at ease by explaining that they just use the test as a loose .

When students put the answers, the task will look like this.

You will hear a woman talking about a personality test called the Myers-Briggs Type Indicator. Complete the sentences with a word or short phrase.



THE MYERS-BRIGGS TYPE INDICATOR

During World War II Myers and Briggs first began developing the personality test, which Carl Jung's work.

Intuition, as defined by the speaker, is a way of reaching an understanding of things that doesn't rely on them.

The test is supposed to reveal whether you typically rely on your judgement or your perception of things, and it categorises people as being either reserved or .

Overall, the speaker doesn't object to the of the Myers-Briggs test, but she doesn't really take it seriously.

She is concerned about having to take the Myers-Briggs test as part of her job application because of its .

Part of her problem with the test is that it fails to situations in which a person doesn't fit into one category or the other, but somewhere between the two.

Eventually, the speaker contacted the Human Resources manager because she was about having to take the Myers-Briggs test.

The manager at the company put her mind at ease by explaining that they just use the test as a loose .

Sample test task 9

A drag and drop into text question. Vocabulary task 1. Topic Housing. Level C1.

Match the sentence halves.

I've never been bothered by the hustle and bustle of life in Berlin;

There are a couple of areas I'd call no-go zones

Town planners are concerned that the new urban design is too alienating;

I miss the buzz of living in the city centre;

Life in New York's been hard. It's so hectic;

I really enjoy having all these great places to eat on my doorstep;

If you're looking for a little bit of sanctuary,

I felt out of place living in that area downtown;

but it's not that intimidating; it's generally a laid-back place.

the local park is a tranquil place to hang out.

everybody's always on the move.

I think I'm more suited to living in the suburbs.

there was so much going on, wherever you were.

some older residents no longer feel like the city is theirs.

to be honest, it's less congested than most European cities.

you are spoilt for choice in this neighbourhood.

When students put the answers, the task will look like this.

Match the sentence halves.

I've never been bothered by the hustle and bustle of life in Berlin; to be honest, it's less congested than most European cities.

There are a couple of areas I'd call no-go zones but it's not that intimidating; it's generally a laid-back place.

Town planners are concerned that the new urban design is too alienating; some older residents no longer feel like the city is theirs.

I miss the buzz of living in the city centre; there was so much going on, wherever you were.

Life in New York's been hard. It's so hectic; everybody's always on the move.

I really enjoy having all these great places to eat on my doorstep; you are spoilt for choice in this neighbourhood.

If you're looking for a little bit of sanctuary, the local park is a tranquil place to hang out.

I felt out of place living in that area downtown; I think I'm more suited to living in the suburbs.

Designing appropriate assessments

Validity, reliability and efficiency present the most important theoretical concepts of language testing. Computer-based tests should be designed in order to meet these basic concepts of assessment. There are several things which are recommended to do.

- 1) Question types within the test should be limited to 4 or 5. Otherwise it can cause confusion and the results can be not so accurate.
- 2) Shuffle the questions within the test to minimize cheating.
- 3) Use random questions from the category. Using the category makes it possible to draw from a back-end database of test items. As a result, students will get different test items from the database.

Creating a quiz

Add the activity **‘Quiz’**. Now you have to set the quiz.

First you should name the test. For example **‘Test 1’**.

In **‘Timing’** set the date and the time when the test will open and close. Enable time limit.

The screenshot shows the 'Timing' settings for a quiz. It consists of three rows:

- Open the quiz:** Includes a help icon, a date picker set to '24 вересень 2020', a time picker set to '11:40', and an 'Enable' toggle switch that is turned on.
- Close the quiz:** Includes a date picker set to '24 вересень 2020', a time picker set to '15:00', and an 'Enable' toggle switch that is turned on.
- Time limit:** Includes a help icon, a text input set to '80', a unit dropdown set to 'minutes', and an 'Enable' toggle switch that is turned on.

In **‘Grade’** select a grade category. For example, ‘Current tests’. You should create such a category beforehand in **‘Grades’**. You can give this category 20 points. This means that all three current tests you will assign will be added to this category. The total average point will be calculated. This will much simplify the process of calculation of the points.

There is another option. In **‘Grade category’** select ‘Uncategorised’ and give 6.6 points to the Current test or 27 to the Final test. In this case the points will be added directly to ‘Grades’.

In **‘Attempts allowed’** choose 1. This means that students will have only one attempt and will not be allowed to redo the test.

Grade

Grade category

?

Uncategorised

Grade to pass

?

0.00

Attempts allowed

1

In **‘Layout’** enable **‘Repaginate now’** and choose **‘Every question’**. This means that students will be able to work with only one question. In **‘Navigation method’** choose **‘Sequential’**. When sequential navigation is enabled a student must progress through the quiz in order and may not return to previous pages nor skip ahead.

Layout

New page

?

Every question

⌵

☒ Repaginate now

Navigation method

!

?

Sequential

⌵

In **‘Question behaviour’** select **‘Yes’** for **‘Shuffle within questions’**. In **‘How questions behave’** choose **‘Adaptive mode’**.

Question behaviour

Shuffle within questions

?

Yes

How questions behave

?

Adaptive mode

In 'Review options' choose

During the attempt

- ☒ The attempt ?
- ☐ Whether correct ?
- ☐ Marks ?
- ☐ Specific feedback ?
- ☐ General feedback ?
- ☐ Right answer ?
- ☐ Overall feedback ?

Later, while the quiz is still open

- ☒ The attempt
- ☐ Whether correct
- ☐ Marks
- ☐ Specific feedback
- ☐ General feedback
- ☐ Right answer
- ☐ Overall feedback

Immediately after the attempt

- ☒ The attempt
- ☐ Whether correct
- ☐ Marks
- ☐ Specific feedback
- ☐ General feedback
- ☐ Right answer
- ☐ Overall feedback

After the quiz is closed

- ☒ The attempt
- ☒ Whether correct
- ☒ Marks
- ☒ Specific feedback
- ☒ General feedback
- ☒ Right answer
- ☒ Overall feedback

After this press 'Save and display'. Now you can edit the quiz by adding questions.

Editing the quiz

There are three ways to add questions to the quiz: (1) add a new question, (2) from question bank, and (3) a random question. It is convenient and highly

recommended to create questions in the question bank and then add them to the quiz. For this you should create the categories and name them as well as questions within the categories in such a way that it is easy to find the question you need. When a number of questions are added into the category, some random questions from this category can be added to the quiz. As a result, student will get different questions in their test.

To add a category, go to ‘Question bank’ and in ‘Category’ add a new one, using the appropriate parent category.

Add category

Parent category

Test 1

Name

correct mistakes

Paragraph

B

I

☰

☷

🔗

🔗

🔗

🖼️

☰

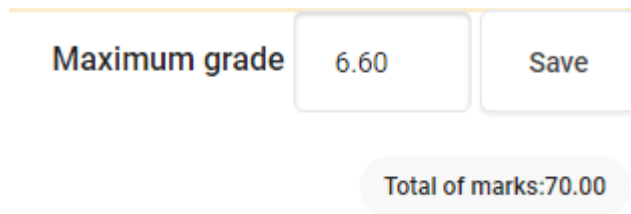
Category info

Path: p

ID number

Add category

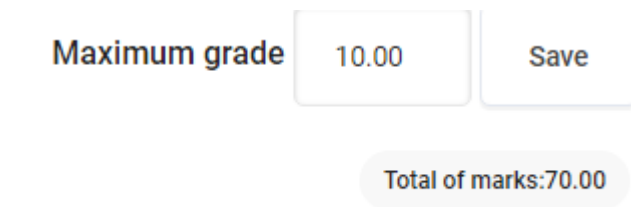
When the questions are added, the 'Total of marks' will be calculated. For example, 70. It is important to mention that 'Total of marks' does not equal 'Maximum grade', which can be 6.6 if in 'Grade' 'Uncategorised' is selected.



Maximum grade 6.60 Save

Total of marks:70.00

‘Maximum grade’ can be any other number, such as 10 if in ‘Grade’ ‘Current tests’ category is selected.



Maximum grade 10.00 Save

Total of marks:70.00

Dynamic and individualized assessment

Computer-based testing offers numerous opportunities to students, teachers and university programs. CBTs help teachers get through grading quickly and easily, and it even makes it easy to analyze the results. Teachers can offer individual oral assessment based on the test results.

Immediate grading

Most tests can be scored instantly and automatically, allowing students to instantly see how they did on an assessment. This immediate grading frees up teachers to focus on feedback, which is critical for learning and is also time consuming. The assessment can guide students on what they need to do in order to improve.

Feedback

One of the biggest advantages of CBTs is the ability to provide immediate feedback to the students and help the student learn from it. Feedback tools allow teachers to provide personalised feedback.

Individualised feedback can be provided for open-ended questions (essay).

Engaging

CBT can make assessments more engaging than standard multiple-choice or essay tests, add a game-like feel to assessment, making assessment interactive and help learners learn from mistakes. When the student is given several tries to get the question right, then they can be penalised for each incorrect try. In this case the questions should be run using the ‘Interactive with multiple tries’ or ‘Adaptive mode’ behaviour.

Analytics For The Instructor And Learner

Back-end data Moodle, such as the number of attempts and time on task can be linked to hard assessment data such as examinations or performance-based data to provide a fuller assessment of a learner’s effort and progress in an online course. Additionally, “student-facing” analytics can help learners track progress and performance more easily and get notifications about assignment due dates and “early warnings” if they are in danger of failing. Diagnostics can enable students to focus on areas of weakness before a final assessment. Instructors can also use analytics to assess the quality and usefulness of course resources, the percentage of assessment items students answer correctly, and track student participation, thus prompting the instructor to intervene.

State	Started on	Completed	Time taken	Grade/10.00	Q. 1 /1.00	Q. 2 /1.00	Q. 3 /1.67	Q. 4 /1.50	Q. 5 /0.17
Finished	15 листопад 2020 3:35	16 листопад 2020 9:21	1 day 5 hours	4.39	 0.00	 0.83	 1.67	 0.83	 0.17
Finished	15 листопад 2020 3:56	15 листопад 2020 4:50	54 mins 27 secs	8.72	 1.00	 0.67	 1.67	 1.17	 0.17
Finished	15 листопад 2020 7:58	15 листопад 2020 8:35	37 mins 26 secs	6.50	 0.67	 0.83	 1.33	 1.17	 0.11

The instructors can also choose what to include in the report.

What to include in the report

Attempts from
enrolled users who have attempted the quiz

Attempts that are
☒ In progress
☒ Overdue
☒ Finished
☒ Never submitted

☐ Show at most one finished attempt per user (Highest grade)

Show only attempts
☐ that have been regraded / are marked as needing regrading

Test is a tool to measure student learning. University tests are high-stakes assessments as they determine whether or not a student graduates and receives a diploma. Such critical tests should be used appropriately in order to bring good results.

Technology offers several benefits that can make the assessment more effective. Computer-based tests can be used for distance or blended learning, both synchronous and asynchronous.

UNIT 7. FINAL TEST ON DISTEDU PLATFORM. SAMPLE

Question 1

Not yet answered

Marked out of 20.00

Rearrange the jumbled sentences into a logical well-structured paragraph. Sentence "0" is done for you.

0. I first met my girlfriend Charlotte through what is known as a dating agency.

1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	
6.	
7.	
8.	
9.	
10.	

Although I had gone on the date with an open mind, I didn't really expect it to lead to a long-term relationship.	My first impression was that Charlotte looked very nice, much prettier than in her photo, and she was smartly dressed.
In the end, I found enough courage to suggest meeting again and I'm glad I did, because we've been going out regularly ever since.	We had each sent in our personal details for inclusion in the agency's database.
It was what people call a blind date, and neither of us had been on one before.	At first, it was quite difficult to find something to talk about apart from our jobs.
She told me she had come straight from the office and there hadn't been time to change into something casual.	Our first meeting took place in a restaurant in London.
But then Charlotte asked me about my hobbies, and we found we had quite a few interests in common.	The agency decided that we were a good match on paper and put us in touch with each other.

Drag the words from the list below into the correct space in the text.

Taking our diet more seriously

Most people believe that health is very important and, because of this, many are trying to eat more . For example, people in the UK are eating less salt and more low margarine and milk; fruit is now America's second-favourite and Japan is currently promoting cocoa because it is a healthy alternative to drinks like Coca-cola. These changes in eating are also having an effect on the food market. Global sales are increasing for soy drinks and drinkable more than any other food and sales of bread, pasta, and cereals are growing much more slowly. People are also becoming more interested in fruit and vegetables and "farmers" are getting more popular throughout Europe. When they can, people often opt for "natural goodness", and they're buying more products that are healthy, like , salads and nuts. They are also buying products that help to protect the environment, like vegetables. So, it's clear that things in the food world will never be the same again.

snack	fresh	habits	fruit	yoghurts	markets	fat	organic	soft	healthily
-------	-------	--------	-------	----------	---------	-----	---------	------	-----------

Choose the odd word

- ☐ rotten
- ☐ bitter
- ☐ sour
- ☐ sweet

Choose the odd word

- ☐ cotton
- ☐ suede
- ☐ garment
- ☐ corduroy

Choose the odd word

- ☐ trendy
- ☐ casual
- ☐ stylish
- ☐ with-it

Choose the odd word

- ☐ collar
- ☐ cuff
- ☐ pan
- ☐ hem

Choose the odd word

- ☐ generous
- ☐ livid
- ☐ broad-minded
- ☐ considerate

Choose the odd word

- ☐ acquainted
- ☐ divorced
- ☐ widowed
- ☐ single

Choose the odd word

- ☐ pleased
- ☐ thrilled
- ☐ happy
- ☐ anxious

Choose the odd word

- ☐ blended
- ☐ nuclear
- ☐ extended
- ☐ arranged

Choose the odd word

- ☐ frying pan
- ☐ gravy
- ☐ wok
- ☐ bowl

Choose the odd word

- ☐ fat
- ☐ overweight
- ☐ obese
- ☐ slender

Find the words for the following definitions

a mixture of liquids, usually oil and vinegar, you put on salad or raw vegetables

to speak to someone angrily because they have done something wrong

reasonable, practical and showing good judgment

to move a liquid or substance around with a spoon or stick in order to mix it together

to cook something slowly in liquid

a type of food that a person, restaurant, or area is well known for

a woman to whom a man is engaged to be married

to see the difference between two people, so that you do not confuse them

food with a fixed price that can be ordered as separate items from the menu

the man who helps the bridegroom at a wedding ceremony

a woman at the time she gets married or just after she is married

angry, irritated, annoyed

the man who a woman is going to marry

soft leather with a slightly rough surface

a family in which one or both parents have children from previous marriages living with the family

Choose...

Choose...

Choose...

best man

dressing (n)

blended family (n)

to tell somebody apart

to stir

a-la-carte (n)

cross (adj)

to stew

specialty (n)

fiancé (n)

fiancée (n)

to tell somebody off

suede (n)

sensible (adj)

bride (n)

Arrange the words into a sentence

I'll [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] .
certainly course an almost English do here year next

Start again

Save

Fill in correct responses

Submit and finish

Close preview

Arrange the words into a sentence

Sarah [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] .
shy be more very isn't to any she used but

Arrange the words into a sentence

We [] [] [] [] [] [] [] .
our never in Concorde in have flown lives

Arrange the words into a sentence

Where ?

go school you did child to as a

Arrange the words into a sentence

How ?

long German study before they did stopping

Arrange the words into a sentence

He .

has the all lived his in country life

Arrange the words into a sentence

They .

six months sold ago their house

Arrange the words into a sentence

Has ?

found job she a yet new

Arrange the words into a sentence

He .

picture before first had painting his years sold been many he for

Arrange the words into a sentence

There .

have	plenty	of	changes	since	been	left	you
------	--------	----	---------	-------	------	------	-----

Find a mistake in the underlined parts of the sentence. The sentence contains only one mistake

Their (A) loose clothes (B) allows them to move (C) freely.

- ☐ A
- ☐ B
- ☐ C

Find a mistake in the underlined parts of the sentence. The sentence contains only one mistake

One of (A) Mirella Freni's (B) first records (C) were a collection of Puccini arias.

- ☐ A
- ☐ B
- ☐ C

Find a mistake in the underlined parts of the sentence. The sentence contains only one mistake

(A) French eat snails and frogs (B) for dinner(, (C) don't they?

- ☐ A
- ☐ B
- ☐ C

Find a mistake in the underlined parts of the sentence. The sentence contains only one mistake

Some bacteria (A) are extremely harmful but (B) anothers are regularly used in producing (C) cheeses.

- ☐ A
- ☐ B
- ☐ C

Find a mistake in the underlined parts of the sentence. The sentence contains only one mistake

Brian's new car (A) cost (B) much more than his (C) friend Joel.

- ☐ A
- ☐ B
- ☐ C

Find a mistake in the underlined parts of the sentence. The sentence contains only one mistake

(A) British police (B) has raided (C) the homes of dozens of suspects.

- ☐ A
- ☐ B
- ☐ C

Find a mistake in the underlined parts of the sentence. The sentence contains only one mistake

(A) Changes in schooling mainly (B) affect (C) elder pupils in high schools.

- ☐ A
- ☐ B
- ☐ C

Find a mistake in the underlined parts of the sentence. The sentence contains only one mistake

(A) The first time you dive (B) deeply on a coral reef is (C) an experience you will never forget.

- ☐ A
- ☐ B
- ☐ C

Find a mistake in the underlined parts of the sentence. The sentence contains only one mistake

Look! Those (A) deer (B) are (C) so fast as lightning.

- ☐ A
- ☐ B
- ☐ C

Find a mistake in the underlined parts of the sentence. The sentence contains only one mistake

(A) Take (B) these money to your sister, she needs (C) it a lot.

- ☐ A
- ☐ B
- ☐ C

Find a mistake in the underlined parts of the sentence. The sentence contains only one mistake

When he had (A) learnt (B) the truth, he spoke (C) short to his parents.

- ☐ A
- ☐ B
- ☐ C

Find a mistake in the underlined parts of the sentence. The sentence contains only one mistake

(A) Do you remember where (B) is the nearest bank in (C) the area?

- ☐ A
- ☐ B
- ☐ C

Find a mistake in the underlined parts of the sentence. The sentence contains only one mistake

Two kilos of (A) tomatoes (B) were used for a big pizza (C) at Easter.

- ☐ A
- ☐ B
- ☐ C

Find a mistake in the underlined parts of the sentence. The sentence contains only one mistake

We (A) are getting married (B) just as soon as his divorce (C) will come through.

- ☐ A
- ☐ B
- ☐ C

Choose the correct answer to complete the sentences

Last Sunday at 5 p.m. our family out in an Italian restaurant. We a table in advance because it is a popular place. We the restaurant and a waiter us if we a reservation. Then he us out table. While we the menu, my father suddenly some of his friends at a table near the window. They some pasta food with a sauce. They at the restaurant for an hour already. We and the waiter our order. I such tasty dishes in my life! Next weekend we to a barbecue in the country if I my term paper in time. We some lamb and other necessary ingredients by that time. Luckily, my cousin us too, as he to our town on Friday. His train at 4:30 p.m. So I hope that at this moment next Saturday we in the fresh air.

arrives

will arrive

is going to arrive

is arriving

Start again

Save

Fill in correct responses

Submit

Use preview

Technical information

Keys

Rearrange the jumbled sentences into a logical well-structured paragraph. Sentence "0" is done for you.

0. I first met my girlfriend Charlotte through what is known as a dating agency.
1. We had each sent in our personal details for inclusion in the agency's database.
 2. The agency decided that we were a good match on paper and put us in touch with each other.
 3. Our first meeting took place in a restaurant in London.
 4. It was what people call a blind date, and neither of us had been on one before.
 5. My first impression was that Charlotte looked very nice, much prettier than in her photo, and she was smartly dressed.
 6. She told me she had come straight from the office and there hadn't been time to change into something casual.
 7. At first, it was quite difficult to find something to talk about apart from our jobs.
 8. But then Charlotte asked me about my hobbies, and we found we had quite a few interests in common.
 9. Although I had gone on the date with an open mind, I didn't really expect it to lead to a long-term relationship.
 10. In the end, I found enough courage to suggest meeting again and I'm glad I did, because we've been going out regularly ever since.

Drag the words from the list below into the correct space in the text.

Taking our diet more seriously

Most people believe that health is very important and, because of this, many are trying to eat more **healthily**. For example, people in the UK are eating less salt and more low **fat** margarine and milk; fruit is now America's second-favourite **snack** and Japan is currently promoting cocoa because it is a healthy alternative to **soft** drinks like Coca-cola. These changes in eating **habits** are also having an effect on the food market. Global sales are increasing for soy drinks and drinkable **yoghurts** more than any other food and sales of bread, pasta, and cereals are growing much more slowly. People are also becoming more interested in **fresh** fruit and vegetables and "farmers" **markets** are getting more popular throughout Europe. When they can, people often opt for "natural goodness", and they're buying more products that are healthy, like **fruit**, salads and nuts. They are also buying products that help to protect the environment, like **organic** vegetables. So, it's clear that things in the food world will never be the same again.

Choose the odd word

	A	B	C	D
1	rotten	sour	bitter	sweet
2	cotton	suede	garment	corduroy
3	with-it	casual	trendy	stylish
4	pan	hem	cuff	collar
5	broad-minded	generous	livid	considerate
6	widowed	divorced	single	acquainted

7	thrilled	anxious	pleased	happy
8	blended	nuclear	arranged	extended
9	wok	bowl	gravy	frying pan
10	fat	obese	slender	overweight

Find the words for the following definitions

reasonable, practical and showing good judgment

sensible (adj) ⇅

a woman to whom a man is engaged to be married

fiancée (n) ⇅

to cook something slowly in liquid

to stew ⇅

to move a liquid or substance around with a spoon or stick in order to mix it together

to stir ⇅

to see the difference between two people, so that you do not confuse them

to tell somebody apart ⇅

food with a fixed price that can be ordered as separate items from the menu

a-la-carte (n) ⇅

angry, irritated, annoyed

cross (adj) ⇅

a mixture of liquids, usually oil and vinegar, you put on salad or raw vegetables

dressing (n) ⇅

a type of food that a person, restaurant, or area is well known for

specialty (n) ⇅

soft leather with a slightly rough surface

suede (n) ⇅

to speak to someone angrily because they have done something wrong

to tell somebody off ⇅

a woman at the time she gets married or just after she is married

bride (n) ⇅

the man who helps the bridegroom at a wedding ceremony

best man ⇅

a family in which one or both parents have children from previous marriages living with the family

blended family (n) ⇅

the man who a woman is going to marry

fiancé (n) ⇅

Arrange the words into a sentence

1. I'll almost certainly do an English course here next year.
2. Sarah used to be very shy but she isn't any more.
3. We have never flown in Concorde in our lives.
4. Where did you go to school as a child?

5. How long did they study German before stopping?
6. He has lived in the country all his life.
7. They sold their house six months ago.
8. Has she found a new job yet?
9. He had been painting for many years before he sold his first picture.
10. There have been plenty of changes since you left.

Find a mistake in the underlined parts of the sentences.

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. B - allows | 9. C - an |
| 2. C - were | 10. C - so fast as |
| 3. A - French | 11. B - these |
| 4. B - anothers | 12. C - short |
| 5. A - plays | 13. B - is the nearest bank |
| 6. C - friend Joel | 14. B - were |
| 7. B - has raided | 15. C - will come through |
| 8. C - elder | |

Choose the correct answer to complete the sentences.

- A are eating **B was eating** C ate D has eaten
- A reserved B are reserving **C had reserved** D will reserve
- **A entered** B were entering C have entered D has entered
- A have made B make **C had made** D are making
- **A showed** B shown C was showing D has shown
- A are reading B will be reading **C were reading** D read
- A has seen B had seen **C saw** D was seeing
- A had been eating B was eating C have eaten **D were eating**
- **A had been sitting** B were sitting C have been sitting D have sat
- **A got acquainted** B get acquainted C got acquainting D acquainted
- A brings **B brought** C had brought D has brought

- A have never tasted B had never tasted C never tasted D never taste
- A went B would go C go D will go
- A will finish B will have finished C finish D am finishing
- A will have marinated B will be marinating C have marinated D marinate
- A would join B will join C joins D joined
- A will come B comes C going to come D is coming
- A will arrive B is arriving C is going to arrive D arrives
- A will be eating B will have eaten C will eat D eat

REFERENCES

1. Brown H. Douglas, Abeywickrama P. Language Assessment: Principles and Classroom Practices. New York : Pearson Longman, 2010.
2. Cambridge Dictionary. URL : <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/>.
(дата звернення 28.12.2021)
3. Drag and drop into text question type. URL : https://docs.moodle.org/39/en/Drag_and_drop_into_text_question_type/. (дата звернення 28.12.2021)
4. Eastwood J. Oxford Practice Grammar. Oxford University Press, 1999.
5. English Grammar Online. URL : <https://www.ego4u.com/>. (дата звернення 28.12.2021)
6. Evans V. FCE Use of English 1. Express Publishing, 2014.
7. Evans V. FCE Use of English 2. Express Publishing, 2014.
8. Evans V., Dooley J. New Round-Up 6. English Grammar Practice. Pearson Longman, 2011.
9. Heaton J.B. Writing English Language Tests: Longman Handbook for Language Teachers (New Edition). London : Longman Group UK Ltd., 1988.
10. Hewings M. Advanced Grammar in Use. A self-study reference and practice book for advanced learners of English. 3rd ed. Cambridge University Press, 2013.

11. Kay S., Jones V. Inside Out. Student's Book. Upper Intermediate. Macmillan, 2009.
12. Matching question type. URL :
https://docs.moodle.org/39/en/Matching_question_type/. (дата звернення 28.12.2021)
13. Misztal M. Tests in English. Thematic Vocabulary. Warszawa, 1996.
14. Multiple Choice question type. URL :
https://docs.moodle.org/39/en/Multiple_Choice_question_type/. (дата звернення 28.12.2021)
15. Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionaries. URL :
<https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/english/> . (дата звернення 28.12.2021)
16. Swan M., Walter C. Oxford English Grammar Course. Intermediate. Oxford University Press, 2019.