Тесты и итоговые контрольные работы по английскому языку для студентов гуманитарных факультетов

Часть 1

РОСТОВ-НА-ДОНУ
2001
Учебное пособие обсуждено и утверждено на заседании кафедры английского языка гуманитарных факультетов РГУ.

Протокол №

Составители: Шишкина Т.С.

Ответственный редактор: кандидат филологических наук доцент Малащенко М.В.
Test I
Variant I

I. Choose the correct alternative

1. He lives not far from us but we (not/see) him often.
   A. not see
   B. doesn't see
   C. don't see

2. What's the matter? You (look) so excited!
   A. look
   B. looks
   C. are looking

3. … Pete … any beer in the fridge?
   A. Does Pete have
   B. Do Pete has
   C. Have Pete got

4. Will you try find out what time (the plane/arrive) at the airport?
   A. does the plane arrive
   B. the plane arrives
   C. arrives the plane
   D. did the plane arrive

5. I've got no idea where …
   A. it is
   B. is it
   C. does it

II. Fill the gaps in the following sentences with a, an, the, or (-) when no article needed.

1. … Jack London is … well-known American writer.
2. Why do you think … Japanese are so hardworking?
3. They tell me that … honesty is the best policy.
4. Watch out! There's … policeman coming.
5. She said that … carrots were her favourite vegetables.
6. We went sailing on … lake Windermere at the weekend.
7. I bought … new TV and … stereo. … TV costs $250 and … stereo costs 170$.

III. Rewrite these sentences with some, any or no instead of the. Use there is, there are.

1. The books are on the shelf.
2. Are the students in the classroom?
3. Is the tea in the teapot?
4. The children are not in the yard.
5. Are the plates in that cupboard?
IV. **In the following text the is missing ten times and a/an missing twice. Insert them in the correct places.**

Dead Sea, which lies between Jordan and Israel, is lowest lake in world. It is about 397 meters below sea level and it contains saltiest water in world. This is because several rivers carrying minerals (including salt) flow into lake but minerals remain behind. Salt makes it easy for swimmers to float - you can even read book while floating on your back. In fact, lake contains six time more salt than ordinary sea water so swimmer's body is six time more buoyant than usual.

V. **Fill in the blank with too, either, so, neither.**
1. My sister can't swim well. My brother can't swim …
2. I didn't enjoy the film last night. … did he.
3. I'd like to go swimming now. … would my friend.
4. We were tired. … were they.
5. I never visit him. … do we.

VI. **Choose the best response for each opinion.**
1. I think smoking should be made illegal.
   a) No it isn't
   b) Oh, come on!
   c) Yes, I disagree
2. I don't think there are many good films these days.
   a) So do I.
   b) Neither am I.
   c) I don't know.
3. Tim is very smart. I think he'll become an excellent lawyer.
   a) Oh, I do
   b) I think so, too.
   c) So do I.

VII. **Translate the following sentences into English.**
1. Мы живем в большом городе. И мы тоже.
2. Я терпеть не могу гладить. И она тоже.
3. Кто-нибудь любит старые фильмы?
4. На том столе что-то лежит.
5. Он где-то ходит.

**Test I**
**Variant 2**

I. **Chose the correct alternative**
1. They can't go out because they … rain-coats and umbrellas.
   a) have got
   b) aren't have
   c) don't have
2. Don't give him cigarettes. He (not/smoke).
   a) isn't smoke
   b) doesn't smoke
   c) don't smoke

3. We are going for a walk. Who (want) to go with us?
   a) where is your umbrella
   b) where you umbrella is.
   c) Your umbrella where is.
   d) Your umbrella is where.

4. I've got no idea where …
   a) your umbrella is
   b) is your umbrella
   c) there is your umbrella
   d) does your umbrella is.

II. Fill the gap in the following sentences with a, an, the or (-) when no article is needed.
   1. On … Monday we open at … 9 o'clock.
   2. … tea is cold.
   3. …English are reserved.
   4. Could you turn on … television, please?
   5. Is that … new carpet you were telling me about?
   6. Look at … sea. Isn't it beautiful?
   7. There is … flower shop in … Quince Street. … shop sells … plants and … garden tools.

III. Rewrite these sentences with any, some, or no instead of the. Use there is, there are.
    1. The butter is in the refrigerator.
    2. Are the envelopes in that drawer?
    3. Is the sugar in that tin?
    4. Are the chairs in the next room?
    5. The dictionaries are not on the upper shelf.

IV. In the following text the is missing ten times and a/an is missing twice. Insert them in the correct places.

   Dead Sea, which lies between Jordan and Israel, is lowest lake in world. It is about 397 meters below sea level and it contains saltiest water in world. This is because several rivers carrying minerals (including salt) flow into lake but all minerals remain behind. Salt makes it easy for swimmers to float – you can even read book while floating on your back. In fact, lake contains six time more salt than ordinary sea water so swimmer's body is six time more buoyant than usual.

V. Fill in the blanks with too, either, so, neither.
   1. I never go to the cinema. I never go to the cinema …
   2. They couldn't spend over $600 a month last year. They can't do it this years …
3. I'd like to go shopping. … would my cousin.
4. Nobody phoned me yesterday. Nobody came …
5. I was tired. … were the rest.

VI. Choose the best response for each opinion.
1. I think single people have more fun than married people.
   a) neither do I
   b) Oh, I do.
   c) I think so, too.

2. I don't think people will ever live on the moon.
   a) I don't think so, either.
   b) Neither can I.
   c) Yes, I know.

3. I hate those stupid game shows on TV.
   a) So do I.
   b) I don't think so, either.
   c) Yes, they are.

VII. Translate the following sentences into English.
1. У нее новая машина. И у него тоже.
2. Он не знает ответ, и я тоже.
3. Анна живет где-то в этом районе.
4. Кто-нибудь хочет посмотреть телевизор?
5. В той комнате кто-то есть.

Test 2
Variant I

I. Make questions for following answers.
1. Playing football and seeing my friends.
2. About 7.30 a.m.
3. A boyfriend? Yes, his name's Nelson. He's from Brazil.
4. I'm trying to concentrate.
5. Chocolate cake with fresh cream.

II. Choose the correct alternative in the following sentences.
1. You don't believe / aren't believing him, do you?
2. I only occasionally go / am only occasionally going to the theatre.
3. I probably play / am playing football tonight.
4. I am remembering / remember now everything.
5. John is tired so he has / is having a short sleep.

III. Open the brackets in the following sentences using the correct Present Simple or Present Progressive form of the verbs.
1. Tom usually (play) football but today he (play) tennis.
2. What language they (speak) in Holland? What language he (speak) now.
3. I usually (drive) to my work. Be careful! You (drive) too fast.
4. I (do) a lot of work every day. Don't worry! I know what I (do).
5. You (eat) fruit every day? What's the name of the fruit you (eat) with such pleasure?

IV. Use Present Simple or Present Progressive.
   A. right
   B. wrong (in "B" case correct the sentence, please).
1. How much is it costing to send a letter to Paris?
2. My parents are never drinking strong coffee.
3. I'm looking for my glasses. Where are they?
4. Tom is in his room. He plays the piano.
5. The play is beginning at half past six.

V. There are some mistakes in punctuation. Find and correct them.
   My friend Sarah has a lovely smile and doesn't generally wear much make up she's not very tall but she's quite slim and has got very slender arms and hands. She's got a great sense of humour and when I'm with her I can never stop laughing, she loves wearing clothes from 60-s and has lot's of long dresses with hippy pattern's and bead necklaces to go with. She's also got some silver bracelets which she wears all the time and you always know where she after I've been with her for a little while I always feel great. What a nice friend I have.

VI. Wordsearch
   How many names of clothes can you find in the wordsearch? The word may appear in any direction. One of them is done for you: skirt. Can you find 9 others?
   R O T R O U S E R S
   S A C H O O W Q S E
   L T I E F R O E C K
   J E A N S U R S L Y
   S C A L C D O H M E
   S U I T N O Z I X S
   M A N R O S A R L U
   V A L I G A R T E O
   J A C K E T O O L L
   R O A S E E C L U B

VII. Translate the following sentences into English.
1. У них экскурсия по городу. Они сейчас осматривают достопримечательности Парижа.
2. Кому ты звонишь? Я звоню своему учителю. Он обычно дома в это время.
3. Почему ты всегда говоришь неправда? Я не хочу слушать тебя.
4. Как ты думаешь, что они сейчас делают? Думаю, они гуляют где-то. Они всегда уходят из дома в это время.
5. Мы ожидаем их приезд со дня на день.
Test 2
Variant II

I. Make questions for the following answers.
1. Yes, she goes swimming a lot and plays the violin.
2. In New York with some relatives.
3. She studies journalism and works part time.
4. She's sleeping.
5. About once every year.
6. Getting up before 8 in the morning.

II. Choose the correct alternative in the following sentences.
1. The job situation slowly gets / is slowly getting better.
2. I slay / am staying with Paul for a few days.
3. The flowers come / are coming out in early March.
4. I'm looking out of the window, but I am not seeing / don't see him.
5. My parents are never drinking / never drink strong coffee.

III. Open the brackets in the following sentences using the correct Present Simple or Present Progressive form or the verb.
1. The professor (speak) five foreign languages. Right now he (speak) Dutch.
2. My friend always (tell) me the truth, but I see that she (tell) a lie now.
3. She, as a rule, (wear) smart hats. But today she (wear) a funny-looking one.
4. Every Sunday he (watch) birds in the forest. Be quiet, the photographer (watch) that bird. He (want) to take a picture.

IV. Use Present Simple or Present Progressive.
A. right
B. wrong (in "B" case correct the sentences, please).
1. He doesn't like ballroom dancing.
2. The play is beginning at half past seven.
3. The man in the dark grey coat is looking for Tom.
4. My brother is smoking 20 cigarettes a day.
5. I'm not understanding who he speaks about.

V. There are some mistakes in punctuation. Find and correct them.
My friend Sarah has a lovely smile and doesn't generally wear much make up she's not very tall but she's quite slim and has got very slender arms and hands. She's got a great sense of humour and when I'm with her I can never stop laughing, she loves wearing clothes from 60-s and has lot's of long dresses with hippy pattern's and bead necklaces to go with. She's also got some silver bracelets which she wears all the time and you always know where she after I've been with her for a little while I always feel great. What a nice friend I have.

VI. Wordsearch
How many names of clothes can you find in the wordsearch? The word may appear in any direction. One of them is done for you: skirt. Can you find 9 others?
Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Что ты слушаешь? Я слушаю новости на английском языке. Ты всегда слушаешь их в это время?
2. Посмотри на небо: темнеет, скоро пойдет дождь.
3. Она все время задает глупые вопросы.
4. Могу себе представить, как они хорошо проводят время на берегу моря.
5. Эти духи пахнут осенью. Тебе они нравятся?

Test 3
Variant I

I. Write the –ing and –ed forms of the following verbs on your own papers.
   1. lift
   2. promise
   3. slap
   4. wave
   5. carry
   6. map
   7. smile
   8. fail
   9. file
   10. prefer

II. Open the brackets using the correct form of Past Simple or Past Progressive.
   1. I (sit) on the bench for half an hour and then (begin) reading a book.
   2. I (not understand) what Mr.Green (do).
   3. The businessman (fly) to England yesterday.
   4. The mouse (hide) while the cat (watch).
   5. When it (happen)? It (happen) when you (talk) to your secretary.

III. Rewrite these sentences with used to.
   1. My aunt lived in London before she was married.
   2. Mr.Black went in for sport before he had that bad accident.
   3. I wore long hair when I was younger.
   4. When I was younger I played the piano very well.

IV. Fill in the gaps in the following sentences with one or two words.
   1. They used … have a small house in the country.
   2. We … spend time just drinking coffee and talking.
   3. I … use to have such long hair.
   4. He … never let me do the things that I wanted to.
   5. … you use … wear long hair when you were younger?
V. Correct whatever is wrong in the following.
1. He didn't finished his work yesterday.
2. She use to smoke when she was younger.
3. I like drawing. So am I.
4. He is going each morning to the market.
5. Yesterday from 5 till 6 I read a book.
6. Why you not say the truth?

VI. Choose the correct alternative in each sentence.
1. I like him although / in spite of he is often mean with money.
2. Visits to the museum can be a bit boring sometimes as well as / on other hand they are an excellent way to learn about the world.
3. I like him but / although he is a bit selfish.

VII. Translate the following sentences into English.
1. Мы шли в молчании около 5 минут, затем он заговорил.
2. Где ты был вчера вечером? Я звонила тебе с 5 до 9 вечера.
3. Мы пили чай во дворе, когда начался дождь.
4. Когда мы были друзьями, мы, бывало, приходили сюда каждый выходной.
5. Когда отец пришел с работы, дети делали домашнюю работу.

Test 3
Variant II

I. Write the –ing and –ed forms of the following verbs on your own paper.
   1. plan
   2. play
   3. die
   4. prefer
   5. stop
   6. hope
   7. worry
   8. offer
   9. swim
   10. choose

II. Open the brackets using the correct form of Past Simple or Past Progressive
   1. You (see) him in the morning? – Yes. He (stand) in the hall laughing.
   2. He (come) in and (see) Nelly who (draw) a strange picture.
   3. Nick and Fred (drive) along the road when I saw them.
   4. I (sit) in my garden yesterday when the servant (come) and (say) that the visitor (wait) for me in the hall.
   5. She (set) the table at six yesterday.

III. Rewrite these sentences with used to.
   1. I studied at the University when my family moved away.
   2. When I was your age I went in for sport.
   3. Young people in the 1960's wore jeans and long hair.
   4. "The Beatles" was the most popular group in music in the 1960's

IV. Fill in the gaps in the following sentences with one or two words.
   1. He used …. smoke when he was younger
2. My family … … live in the country, but now we live in a big city.
3. … you … to like swimming?
4. She … never let me come back home late in the evening.
5. I … to … toy cars, but now I don't.

V. Correct whatever is wrong in the following.
1. I use to like drawing when I were a child.
2. What was you did yesterday at 9 p.m.?
4. I didn't saw them yesterday evening, they were not home. Did you saw them?
5. Does he has some English books at his house?
6. He didn't obeyed their advices.

VI. Choose the correct alternative in each sentence.
1. Our visit to the museum was enjoyable although / despite some of its sections were closed.
2. He's good looking, but on the other hand / although he's very selfish.
3. He really liked the film. However / even though he couldn't afford to buy the video.

VII. Translate the following sentences into English.
1. Когда я вернулся домой, родители спали.
2. Что ты делал вчера весь вечер? Я тебе звонил, но никто не ответил на звонок.
3. Он не любил работать, когда другие отдыхали.
4. Я разговаривал с другом, когда в класс зашел учитель.
5. Когда-то я жил в этом доме и любил этот двор. Мы, бывало, играли под тем деревом.

Test 4
Variant I
I. Open the brackets using the correct form of the verbs in Present Perfect or Past simple.
   1. When Jill (finish) school?
   2. –Are you tired? – Yes, a little. I (paint) the ceiling today.
   3. We (not / see) Peter this week, but we (see) him a couple of weeks ago.
   4. I can't find my umbrella. I think somebody (take) it by mistake.
   5. … it (stop) raining yet? No it … .
   6. … (see) the latest Arnold Schwarzenegger film?

II. The following sentences contain mistakes with the Past Simple and Past Participle form of irregular verb. Find the mistakes and write sentences out again correctly.
   1. My mum and dad buyed me a bicycle. It costed them $ 50.
   2. I've writed and story about a boy and a cat. Yesterday I've finished the last chapter.
   3. The wind has blowed down all the trees in our street.
   4. Our dog has bited me three times.
   5. I spended all my pocket money on sweets.
III. Read the text. The text contains different types of mistakes.  
correct and label the types of mistakes.

Last week my classmates and I went on a excursion to the toy museum in London. We have left the school at 10 o'clock and reached to the museum at 11 so we have had plenty of time to look around. The section I very much liked was the dolls. There was even one from my country. On the other hand Andress and Mehmet realy liked the model railway. Jorge and Hiroshi spended most of the time looking at the tin soldiers. We all realy loved the collection of teddy bears. We had lanch in a café and traveled back to school by doble-decker bus. It was very nice trip. After I thinked that childrens all the world over are realy the same.

IV. Use the correct tag.
1. He can play golf well, …?
   a) …. , doesn't he?
   b) …. , can he?
   c) …. , can't he?

2. You are new secretary, …?
   a) …. , aren't you?
   b) …. , are you?
   c) …. , don't he?

3. Mr. Evans is speaking over the phone, …?
   a) …. , is he?
   b) …. , isn't he?
   c) …. , doesn't you?

4. You like black coffee, …?
   a) …. , aren't you?
   b) …. , don't you?
   c) …. , do you?

5. I'm busy, …?
   a) …. , aren't I ?
   b) …. , don't I ?
   c) …. , am not I?

6. You aren't well enough. You should stay with either me or your son, …?
   a) …. , should you?
   b) …. , shouldn't you?
   c) …. , are you?

7. I'm not ill, …?
   a) …. , are I ?
   b) …. , am I ?
8. It's a nice day, …?
   a) …, does it?
   b) …, is it?
   c) …, isn't it?

9. There isn't a cloud in the sky, …?
   a) …, is it?
   b) …, does it?
   c) …, isn’t it?

10. We haven't got much time, …?
    a) …, do we?
    b) …, don't we?
    c) …, haven't we?

V. Translate into English using Present Perfect or Past Simple.
1. Ты видела сегодня Боба? Когда ты его выделя?
2. Ты уже отправила письмо? Когда ты отнесла письмо на почту?
3. Ты уже купила ей подарок? Когда ты ходила в магазин?
4. Ты уже ходила в буфет? Когда у тебя был перерыв на обед?
5. Ты уже слушал новости по радио? Когда передавали новости?
6. Ты уже сдал экзамен? Когда ты его сдавал?

Test 4
Variant II

I. Open the brackets using the correct form of the verbs in Present Perfect or Past simple.
1. We (not / have) a holiday last year.
2. My parents (be) to the USA many times.
3. I (buy) a new dress last week, but I (not / wear) it yet.
4. Don't worry about your letter. I (send) it the day before yesterday.
5. I (lose) my glasses. I (have) them when I came to the college this morning.
6. … (see) the latest Arnold Schwarzenegger film?

II. The following sentences contain mistakes with the Past Simple and Past Participle form of irregular verb. Find the mistakes and write sentences out again correctly.
1. I finded $50 on my way home today.
2. When I throuwed the ball yesterday our dog catched it.
3. I falled over at school twice this week.
4. He breaked his leg today. Did you hear about it?
5. Who teached you all this?

III. Read the text attentively. The text contains different mistakes in grammar, spelling, vocabulary, punctuation and word order. Find and correct the mistakes.

Last week my classmates and I went on an excursion to the toy museum in London. We have left the school at 10 o'clock and reached to the museum at 11 so we have had plenty of time to look around. The section I very much liked was the dolls.
There was even one from my country. On the other hand Andress and Mehmet really liked the model railway. Jorge and Hiroshi spended most of the time looking at the tin soldiers. We all really loved the collection of teddy bears. We had lunch in a café and traveled back to school by double-decker bus. It was very nice trip. After I thought that childrens all the world over are really the same.

IV. Use the correct tag.
1. Your son didn't help you much, ...?
   a. ..... , did he?
   b. ..... , had he?

2. They sent a letter the day before yesterday, ...?
   a. ..... , did they?
   b. ..... , hadn't they?
   c. ..... , didn't they?

3. My Dad hasn't read the newspaper yet, ...?
   a. ..... , hasn't he?
   b. ..... , has he?
   c. ..... , did he?

4. There will be nice film on TV tonight, ...?
   a. ..... , won't there?
   b. ..... , will it?
   c. ..... , is there?

5. Neither your parents nor mine can lend us some money, ...?
   a. ..... , can they?
   b. ..... , can't they?
   c. ..... , do they?

6. He never uses his car except when it's necessary, ...?
   a. ..... , doesn't he?
   b. ..... , does he?
   c. ..... , isn't it?

7. There's little point in doing anything about it, ...?
   a. ..... , is it?
   b. ..... , isn't there?
   c. ..... , is there?

8. Sam doesn't work hard, ...?
   a. ..... , is he?
   b. ..... , does he?
   c. ..... , isn't he?

9. Oh, there are a lot of photos in the album, ...?
   a. ..... , aren't they?
   b. ..... , aren't there?
   c. ..... , are there?
10. There was nobody there, …?
   a. …, was there?
   b. …, wasn't there?
   c. …, were there?

11. I'm right, …?
   a. …, am I not?
   b. …, am I?
   c. …, aren't I?

V. Translate into English using Present Perfect or Past Simple.
1. Британская делегация уже приехала? Когда они приехали?
2. – Вы смотрели этот фильм? – Да, я смотрела его несколько раз.
3. Они уже были на выставке? Когда они ездили на выставку?
4. Я встал очень рано сегодня. – когда ты встал?
6. Это было давным-давно. Я давно знаю об этом.

Test 5
Variant I
I. Choose the right variant.

1. Perhaps in the future men … on the sea, away from the crowded and noisy cities on land.
   a) will live
   b) would live
   c) are living

2. After the festival's over she … a vacation with her family.
   a) will take
   b) takes
   c) is going to take
   d) is taking

3. Dennis has a cold. He … probably stay home in bed today.
   a) will
   b) is going
   c) would

4. – I've got terrible headache. Have you? Wait there and I … (get) an aspirin for you.
   a) am going to
   b) shall
   c) am

II. Decide which form of the verb is correct in these sentences.
1. I can't meet you this evening. A friend of mine is coming / will come to see me.
2. – Have you decided where to go for your holidays yet? – Yes, we will go / are going to Italy.
I'm very worried about my exam next week. Don't worry, Tom. You will pass.

What will you do / are you doing tomorrow?

III. Fill in the gaps with prepositions.
1. My little brother is afraid … spiders.
2. Look … this photo! Isn't it nice?
3. Do you really believe … ghosts?
4. Dad was tired … hard work in the garden.
5. I'm not interested … football at all, but I'm keen … tennis.
6. Young people like to listen … music.
7. British pubs are famous … they traditional kind of beer called "real ale".
8. Fresh fruit is good … your health.
9. My sister is always angry … me when I'm late.
10. She doesn't agree … me.

IV. Match the sentences from column A with a sentence from column B.

A.
1. It's freezing out there
2. There were these awful gusts
3. It's very humid at the moment
4. There's a gentle breeze coming off the sea
5. The gale have been terrible
6. It's very mild for this time of year
7. Did the storm wake you up last night?
8. Did you know there was a serious earthquake in the capital this morning?

B.
a) yes, the thunder and lightning was really scary.
b) they kept blowing my umbrella inside out
c) It's great because it stops you getting too hot.
d) lots of trees have been blown over
e) you must put your scarf and gloves on
f) we've normally had some snow by now
g) I know. The government has declared a state of emergency
h) I just can't stop sweating all the time

V. Put the words in the box in one of the categories below. Some of the words can go in more than one category.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>damp</th>
<th>freezing</th>
<th>humid</th>
<th>breeze</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>drizzle</td>
<td>snow</td>
<td>chilly</td>
<td>cool</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gust</td>
<td>mild</td>
<td>sunny</td>
<td>pour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>boiling</td>
<td>hail</td>
<td>shower</td>
<td>warm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>frost</td>
<td>rain</td>
<td>wind</td>
<td>heat</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

VI. Translate into English.
1. Думаю, он никогда не бросит курить
2. Посмотри на небо. соберется дождь.
3. Завтра в 9:00 у меня экзамен по английскому языку.
4. Извини, я буду занят завтра. Завтра в 7 вечера я играю в футбол.
5. На следующей неделе мы уезжаем в Москву.

Test 5
Variant II

I. Choose the right variant
1. – Can you come over to me on Friday? – Sorry. I'd love to, but I … for Paris tomorrow.
   a) leave
   b) am leaving
   c) will leave

2. – Let's go to the snack bar. – What … we … for lunch?
   a) are going to have
   b) shall have
   c) are having

3. I've forgotten to lock the door. – Don't worry! I … lock it.
   a) will
   b) am going
   c) am locking

4. What … (do) after graduation?
   a) are you doing
   b) will do
   c) are you going to
   d) do you do

II. Decide which form of the verbs is correct in these sentences.
1. I will go / am going to a party tomorrow night.
2. Don't worry about the dog. It won't hurt / isn't hurting you.
3. I'm sure Tom will get / is getting the job.
4. According to the weather forecast it will rain / raining tomorrow.

III. Fill in the gaps with prepositions.
1. Why do you insist … his going in for sports?
2. Don't laugh … my little sister.
3. Who are you waiting …?
4. John hates cities, but he is content … suburban life.
5. – Does he love her? – He's crazy … her.
6. The teacher isn't satisfied … your answer.
7. We were surprised … the high cost of public transport in London.
8. Are you good … foreign languages?
9. Tom has been absent … school since Monday.
10. I succeeded … doing this work.
IV Match the sentences from column A with the sentences from column B.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. It's freezing out there.</td>
<td>a) yes, the thunder and lighting was really scary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. There were these awful gusts.</td>
<td>b) they kept blowing my umbrella inside out</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. It's very humid at the moment.</td>
<td>c) It's great because it stops you getting too hot.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. There's a gentle breeze coming off the sea.</td>
<td>d) lots of trees have been blown over</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. The gale have been terrible.</td>
<td>e) you must put your scarf and gloves on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. It's very mild for this time of year.</td>
<td>f) we've normally had some snow by now</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Did the storm wake you up last night?</td>
<td>g) I know. The government has declared a state of emergency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Did you know these was a serious earthquake in the capital this morning?</td>
<td>h) I just can't stop sweating all the time.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

IV. Put the word in the box in one of the categories below. Some of the words can go in more than one category.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>damp</th>
<th>freezing</th>
<th>humid</th>
<th>breeze</th>
<th>drizzle</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>snow</td>
<td>chilly</td>
<td>cool</td>
<td>gust</td>
<td>mild</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>boiling</td>
<td>hail</td>
<td>shower</td>
<td>warm</td>
<td>frost</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rain</td>
<td>wind</td>
<td>heat</td>
<td>cold</td>
<td>wet</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

V. Translate into English.

1. Куда мы пойдем после занятий?
2. – Что ты будешь делать завтра? – Не знаю, наверное я останусь дома и буду смотреть телевизор.
3. прогноз погоды сообщает, что завтра будет гроза.
5. Куда ты едешь этим летом? – Я еду в Париж. Я уже купил билет.

TEST 6

VARIANT 1

I Choose the best variant.

1. Are you interested  --- working for him?
   a) at  b) in  c) with  d) of
2. I’m not very good  --- learning languages.
   a) in  b) of  c) from  d) at
3. I was afraid  --- getting burnt.
   a) at  b) of  c) in  d) from
4. I felt I was an  --- visitor.
   a) at  b) in  c) with  d) of
a) unexpecting            b) unexpected
5. He felt --------- when he heard the news.
a) excited               b) exciting
6. Do you easily get --------- ?
a) embarrassing         b) embarrassed
7. She made a mistake --------- she was careless.
a) because              b) because of           c) as
8. There is no bus --------- we’ll have to walk.
a) so                    b) as               c) because

II. Make complete sentences by joining one half in Column A with the other half in Column B using an appropriate relative pronoun. If the pronoun can be left out, write it in brackets. Write the complete sentences out.

Example: Mrs.Win-a-lot is the name (that) Mrs.Smallburn’s neighbours call her.

Column A.
1. ‘Mrs. Win-a-lot’ is the name*
2. Mrs. Smallburn is one of the rare people *
3. That is the compact disc system
4. There is hardly anything in Mrs. Smallburns house
5. The blue Renault is the fifth car
6. The dog has to eat a brand of pet food
7. The $ 50,000 house is not the one
8. Mrs. Smallburns tries to win the things.
9. Mrs. Smallburns expects to win between twenty and forty percent of the competition.

Column B.
a) Mrs. Smallburn’s neighbours call her. *
b) was a prize.
c) she has won in a competition.
d) she hasn’t won in a competition.
e) Mrs. Smallburns and her family live.
f) earnings are tax-free.
g) she enters.
h) her family needs.
i) he doesn’t like very much.

III . Combine each of these pairs of sentences so that the second becomes a not–defining relative clause. Pay attention to punctuation.

Example: The Bristol Hotel is comfortable and cheap. I stayed there last summer.
The Bristol Hotel, at which I stayed last summer, is comfortable and cheap

1. This mousetrap cost me a shilling. I have never caught anything in it.
2. Tom Slater is a farm laborer. I bought this old bicycle from him.
3. My brother won’t lend me any more money. I have often borrowed money from him.
4. These photographs will show you what my village looks like. I took them last
IV. Do the following sentences contain defining or non-defining relative clauses? Mark the sentences D (defining) or N (non-defining). Add commas where necessary.

1. She lent me a book. I lost the book that she lent me.
2. My uncle who was very shy when he was a child is now a multimillionaire.
3. Several groups played at the festival. The first group who played was Dire Straits.
4. Pink Floyd who wrote the song “Money” live in London.

V. There are mistakes in the following sentences. Find the mistakes and write the sentences out again correctly.

1. The house where we used to live in was bigger than this one.
2. The single object what I treasure most is an odd coin my grandfather gave me.
3. The woman which I spoke to is his aunt.
4. The salesman who he sold me this T-shirt didn’t tell I couldn’t return it.

VI. Match the following words with a definition below. Write the appropriate letter in the gap. There is one definition which you don’t need to use.

1. terrified a) causing anger or impatience.
2. depressing b) making you feel very sad.
3. nervous c) causing great surprise.
4. cross d) very pleased or satisfied.
5. thrilled e) in a state of extreme shock or fear.
6. miserable f) worried about what might happen.
7. astonishing g) uncertain about what to think or do.
8. cross h) unhappy, tired and uninterested.
9. cross i) angry, bad-tempered.

VI. Look at the letter and find seven mistakes with the form of adjectives. Write the sentences out again correctly.

Dear Lucy and Tom,
I’m sorry I haven’t replied to your letter sooner, but I’ve been too worried about my exams.
I’ve just heard that I passed everything, so I’m feeling pretty pleasing.
I was thrilling to hear you are planning to come here. My family and I would be delightful to have you stay.
You asked about interesting places to visit. The mountains are really amazed in spring with all the wild flowers. I went climbing there with some friends last summer, but one of them was terrifying of heights so we had to come home early.
Another good place to visit is the provincial capital. There are lots of fascinated old streets. It’s worth visiting at any time of year, though the summers can be a bit exhausted with the extreme heat.
Well, I had better finish. Write soon.
Love, Ruben
VIII. Environment.

Complete the passage by using the words and phrases in the list below. Use each item only once.

- alternative sources
- cut down on
- dramatic increase
- exhaust fumes
- food chain
- nuclear waste
- polluting
- public transport
- pesticides
- research
- quality of life
- traffic jams
- rush hour
- switch to
- subsidized fares

Our environment is being destroyed but we still have time to do something about it. Every day during the 1.--- you can see cars stuck in 2.--- sending their 3.--- up into the atmosphere, 4.--- our environment. If we had an integrated 5.--- system with 6.---, commuters would be encouraged to leave their cars at home and 7.--- a more efficient form of transport. It is not only in towns that the 8.--- is being threatened. Although farmers say they have to spray 9.--- on their crops, some experts believe that these chemicals could get into the 10.--- which will result in a 11.--- in the number of people affected by cancer and various allergies. More 12.--- needs to be carried out so that we can 13.--- the use of harmful chemicals but still produce the food we need.

Potentially the most dangerous threat to the environment is 14.--- from power stations. Can it really be stored safely? Be developing 15.--- of energy, such as wind and wave power, we can make our world much safer to live in.

TEST 6
VARIANT 1

I. Choose the best variant.

1. Barbara is not  a) to interest b) interested c) interesting d) interest

2. The test consists a) --- b) in c) of d) for

3. It’s so kind  a) for b) with c) on d) of

4. He sat all night a) writing b) written

5. The noise of the a) breaking b) broken

6. He is one of the most  a) bored b) boring

7. We couldn’t come on time  a) because b) because of c) as
8. We could see nothing it was dark. 
   a) so 
   b) as 
   c) although

II. Complete sentences by joining one half in Column A with the other half in Column B using an appropriate relative pronoun. If the pronoun can be left out, write it in brackets. Write the complete sentences out.

Example: Mrs. Win-a-lot is the name ( that ) Mrs. Smallburn’s neighbours call her.

Column A
1. ‘Mrs. Win-a-lot ‘ is the name *
2. The $ 50 000 house is not the one
3. Mrs. Smallburn’s expects to win between twenty and forty percent of the competitions
4. That is the compact disc system
5. Mrs. Smailburns tries to win the things
6. The Blue Renault is the fifth car
7. There is hardly anything in Mrs. Smallburn’ house
8. The dog has to eat a brand of pet food
9. Mrs. Smallburn is one of the rare people

Column B
a) she has won in a competition.
 b) she hasn’t won in a competition
 c) Mrs. Smallburn and her family live.
 d) earnings are tax-free.
 e) Mrs. Smallburn’s neighbours call her. *
 f) was a prize.
 g) he doesn’t like very much.
 h) her family needs.
 i) she enters.

III. Combine each of these pairs of sentences so that the second becomes a non-defining relative clause. Pay attention to punctuation.

Example: The British Hotel is comfortable and cheap. I stayed there last summer.

1. Our vicar is a kind old man. The villagers often go to him for advice.
2. Miss Wade’s car is thirty years old. She is asking $ 150 for it.
3. His daughter is still unmarried. Some of the village children have piano lessons from her.
4. These cigars are very good. I had them from Mary and John for Christmas.

IV. Do the following sentences contain defining or non-defining relative clauses? Mark the sentences D (defining) or N (not – defining). Add commas where necessary.

1. Mrs. Brown has won five cars. A blue Renault Clio which is one of the cars she won is parked outside her house.
2. My uncle who does not show off his wealth by wearing expensive clothes and accessories gives a lot of money to charities.
3. The Central European University which has its headquarters in Prague has a
branch in Budapest

4. There are several proverbs about money. I agree with the one which says: "Money is the root of all evil."

V. There are mistakes in the following sentences. Find the mistakes and write the sentences out again correctly.

1. The Spanish omelet what she cooked was delicious.
2. My boyfriend which used to be a brilliant athlete has put on five kilos in the last two months.
3. The town that I was born has changed a lot in the last ten years.
4. The waiter to who I gave a very generous tip, didn’t even thank me.

VI. Match the following words with a definition below. Write the appropriate letter in the gaps. There is one definition which you don’t need to use.

1. frightened
2. miserable
3. confused
4. furious
5. excited
6. scared
7. amazing
8. astonishing

a) unhappy, tired and uninterested.
b) causing great surprise.
c) extremely angry.
d) it causes you to feel great surprise or wonder and admiration.
e) afraid, nervous and worried, unable to behave calmly.
f) in a state of fear.
g) causing anger and impatience.
h) uncertain about what to think or do.
i) happy; looking forward to a special event.

VII. Look at the letter and find seven mistakes with the form of adjectives. Write the sentences out again correctly.

Dear Lucy and Tim,
I’m sorry I haven’t replied to your letter sooner, but I’ve been too worried about my exams. I’ve just heard that I passed everything so I’m feeling pretty pleasing.
I was thrilling to hear you are planning to come here. My family and I would be delightful to have you both stay. You asked about interesting places to visit.
The mountains are really amazed in spring with all the wild flowers. I went climbing there with some friends last summer, but one of them was terrifying of heights so we had to come home early.
Another good place to visit is the provincial capital. There are lots of old streets. It’s worth visiting at any time of year, though the summers can be a bit exhausted with the extreme heat.
Well, I had better finish. Write soon.
Love,
Ruben.

VIII. The Environment.
Complete the passage by using the words and phrases in the list below. Use each item only once.

alternative sources nuclear waste switch on
cut down on pesticides polluting
Our environment is being destroyed but we still have time to do something about it. Every day during the 1.------ You can see cars stuck in 2. -------- sending their 3. ----- up into the atmosphere, 4. -------- our environment. If we had an integrated 5. ---- system with 6. --------, commuters would be encouraged to leave their cars at home and 7.------- a more efficient form of transport. It is not only in towns that the 8. ------- is being threatened. Although farmers say they have to spray 9. ------- on their crops, some experts believe that these chemicals could get into the 10. -------, which will result in a 11. ------- in the number of people affected by cancer and various allergies. More 12. ------- needs to be carried out so that we can 13. ------- the use of harmful chemicals but still produce the food we need.

Potentially the most dangerous threat to the environment is 14. ------- from power stations. Can it really be stored safely? By developing 15. --- of energy, such as wind and wave power, we can make our world much safer to live in.

TEST 7

VARIANT 1

I. Match a word in Column A with a word in Column B. There are two extra words in Column B which you do not need to use.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VIII. A</th>
<th>B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. hard – working</td>
<td>a) mean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. kind</td>
<td>b) well-behaved</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. stubborn</td>
<td>d) silly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. generous</td>
<td>c) lazy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. naughty</td>
<td>e) tough</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. sensible</td>
<td>f) cruel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. modest</td>
<td>g) flexible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>h) narrow-minded</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>i) arrogant</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

II. What qualities are important for the following? Add two more adjectives to each list and then rank them from 1 to 7.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A successful TV program</th>
<th>A successful lawyer</th>
<th>A successful salesperson</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>interesting</td>
<td>hardworking</td>
<td>clever</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>informative</td>
<td>clever</td>
<td>friendly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>useful</td>
<td>patient</td>
<td>talkative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>well-read</td>
<td>dynamic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

III. Write questions for the following answer.
1. She’s friendly with a good sense of humour.
2. No, she doesn’t like them at all.
3. Yes, you are right, he really looks like a banker.
4. She is very pretty. She’s tall and dark.
5. Lots of things. Reading, listening to music, playing sport.

IV. Choose the right word, adjective or adverb.

Example: The dinner smells (good, well).
1. Drive (carefully, careful).
2. He looked at me (angry, angrily) when I interrupted him.
3. Hurry up. You’re always so (slow, slowly).
4. My mother cooks so (good, well).
5. You look (happy, happily). Have you passed the exam?
6. Mr. Ball fascinated me. I think he is (fascinating, fascinated).

V. Decide whether the underlined words are right or wrong. Correct those which are wrong.
1. I tried hardly to remember his name but I couldn’t.
2. The children behaved themselves very good.
3. Don’t walk so fast. Can’t you walk more slowly?
4. She is terrible upset about failing her exam.
5. She was crying silently.
6. You shouldn’t be so lazily.

VI. Choose the correct words in italics.
1. Children should obey his, their parents.
2. Excuse me. Is this my, mine dictionary or your, yours?
3. There, Their, They’re sitting their, there, they’re waiting for a phone call from their, there, they’re son.
4. We live in the same building. Our, Ours apartment has one bedroom, but their, theirs has two.
5. Adam and Amanda are married. They, Them, They’re live in an apartment building.

VII. Translate into English.
1. - Как выглядит сестра твоего друга?
   - Она довольно высокая и худощавая.
2. Что любят делать друзья твоего брата в свободное время?
3. Он похож на преступника.
4. Погода сегодня довольно ветреная. Похоже на дождь.
5. Я слышу детские голоса.

TEST 7

ARIANT II
I. Match a word in Column A with a word with the opposite meaning in Column B. There are two extra words in Column B which you do not need to use.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kind</td>
<td>a). generous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>strict</td>
<td>b). callous</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
III. Write questions for the following answers.
1. Teresa? She’ll be twenty-four next year.
2. Quite like me. She’s rather shy when you first meet her.
3. Yes, she enjoys it very much.
4. She looks like her grandmother.
5. He is tall and slim. He is very good-looking.

IV. Choose the right word, adjective or adverb.
Example: The dinner smells (good, well).
1. He drove (fast, fastly). He didn’t want to be late.
2. He looked (seriously, serious).
3. He shouted at me (angrily, angry).
4. Doing this exercise be very (carefully, careful).
5. The soup tastes (nice, nicely).
6. I’m (boring, bored).

V. Decide whether the underlined words are right or wrong. Correct those which are wrong.
1. Give my best wishes to your parents. I hope they are well.
2. We lost the match because we didn’t play very good.
3. See you soon. Don’t work too hardly.
4. We didn’t go out because it was raining heavy.
5. He seems to be honest.
6. The roses smelled sweet.

VI. Choose the correct words in italics.
1. Julie fell off her bicycle and broke hers, her arm.
2. Fruit should be a part of your, yours daily diet. It, They, is, are good for
yours, your, you, them.

3. *There, Their, They’re sitting* in the kitchen of *their, there, they’re* apartment right now.

4. Don’t blame me. It’s not *mine, my* fault. It’s *hers, her.*

5. Children should obey *theirs, there, their, his* parents.

**VII. Translate into English.**

1. Сестра моего друга очень похожа на него.
2. Ты такой же как и твой отец : высокомерный и упрямый.
3. Дети наших соседей любят играть в шумные игры.
4. Какая погода сейчас в Лондоне ?
5. - Как выглядит твой отец ?
   - Он довольно высокий и полный
6. Похоже на дождь .

**TEST 8.**

**Variant I**

I. W hat parts of speech ( nouns, adjectives, or adverbs ) do the suffixes in italics indicate?

1. *quickly* \ *backward*
2. *employment* \ *happiness*
3. *inflation* \ *socialism*
4. *famous* \ *hopeful*
5. *brownish* \ *
6. *useless* \ *useful*
7. *teacher* \ *doctor*
8. *employee*
9. *sunny* \ *windy*

II. Make as many words as you can by combining different parts of the box.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>dis</th>
<th>excite</th>
<th>ful</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>im</td>
<td>help</td>
<td>ly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>un</td>
<td>success</td>
<td>y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>honest</td>
<td>able</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>friend</td>
<td>less</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>like</td>
<td>ship</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>direct</td>
<td>ment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>happy</td>
<td>ness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ion</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

III. Form an adjective and its antonym (opposite ) with - *in* or –*un.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Opposition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Attention</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attract</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Necessity</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
IV. Complete the following so that the meaning of each sentence is similar.
1. a) Ivan is a better tennis player than me.
   b) Ivan plays tennis ------ me.
   c) I don’t play tennis ------ Ivan does.
2. a) My brother is ------ I am.
   b) My brother drives more carefully than me.
   c) I don’t drive ------ my brother.

V. Use the word given and other words to complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first one. You must use between two or five words, including the word given.
1. Britain isn’t as worm as Greece.
   climate
   Greece ------- Britain.
2. Our boss works harder than anyone else in this firm.
   nobody
2. Our boss works harder than anyone else in this firm.
   nobody
3. I was less interested by the film than I’d expected.
   wasn’t
   The film ------- I’d expected.

VI. Write sentences that have similar meanings to the sentences below. Use the appropriate words in the box.
Example: My apartment is too small.
   It's not big enough or
   It’s not very big.

Big, dirty, exciting, warm, dangerous, interesting,
cool, pleasant, cheap, hot, expensive

1. This neighborhood is not clean enough.
2. It’s too cold here in the winter.
3. My house is not very expensive.
4. Central park is not safe at night.
5. The film was boring.

VII. Complete this paragraph using suitable words and phrases from the box. More than one answer is possible.
A lot of, a little, few, not much, plenty hardly any, little plenty of many

Greece is a great place to visit, and there are 1)--- tourist attractions there. However, there are not 2)--- hotel rooms available in the summer, so reservations are important. The weather is usually pleasant, and there is not 3)----- rain in the summer, although there is 4) --- in the winter. There is 5) ---- snow in winter, expect in the north, which is mountainous and often gets snow. If you like swimming, there are 6)----- beautiful beaches. Greece is a safe place to visit because there is 7) --- crime. Outside Athens, the capital, there is not much pollution because there is 8) --- industry in other parts of the country. Transportations is good and there are 9) --- taxis and buses. There are also 10) ------ large ferries that go to the islands.
VIII. Translate into Russian.
1. Сегодня тест был намного труднее, чем вчера.
2. Он не намного умнее тебя, хотя думает, что он самый умный.
3. Чем больше ты учишь, тем больше ты знаешь.
4. Этот шкаф слишком мал для всех моих книг.
5. Комната недостаточно светлая для работы.

TEST 8
VARIANT II

I. What parts of speech (nouns, adjectives or adverbs) do the suffixes in italics indicate?
1. famous \ helpless
2. conductor \ teacher
3. employment \ happiness
4. fairish
5. rainy \ windy
6. forwards \ loudly
7. population \ socialism
8. employee
9. beautiful
II. Make as many words as you can by combining different parts of the box.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>dis</th>
<th>patient</th>
<th>ful</th>
<th>ment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>un</td>
<td>help</td>
<td>less</td>
<td>ness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>im</td>
<td>luck</td>
<td>ship</td>
<td>ion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>success</td>
<td>ly</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>friend</td>
<td>y</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>practical</td>
<td>able</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>taste</td>
<td>responsible</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

III. Form an adjective and its antonym (opposite) with - in or - un.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Opposite</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reason</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comfort</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tact</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pleasure</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

IV. Complete the following so that the meaning of each sentence is similar.
1. a) Tom is a worse football player than me.
   b) Tom plays football -------- me.
   c) I don’t play football -------- Tom does.
2. a) My sister is -------- I am.
   b) My sister cooks better than me.
   c) I don’t cook -------- my sister.

V. Use the word given and other words to complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first one. You must use between two or five words, including the word given.
1. Peter eats more quickly than Diana.
   fast
   Diana doesn’t -------- Peter.
2. Nobody in the club plays badminton as well as she does.
   player
   She is -------- in the club.
3. I’ve never met such a strange person.
   ever
   She is the -------- met.

VI. Write sentences that have similar meanings to the sentences below. Use the appropriate words in the box.

Example: My apartment is too small.
   It’s not big enough or
   It’s not very big.
1. This city is not clean enough.
2. This part of the city is not safe at night.
3. This is a nice town to live in.
4. My apartment is not very expensive.
5. It’s too warm here in the summer.

VII. Complete this paragraph using suitable words and phrases from the box. More than one answer is possible.

| A lot of, a little, not much, hardly any, enough, plenty of, lots of, many, much, plenty, few |

Greece is a great place to visit, and there are 1) ---- tourist attractions there. However, there are not 2) ----- hotel rooms available in the summer, so reservations are important. The weather is usually pleasant, and there is not 3) ---- rain in the summer, although there is 4) ---- in the winter. There is 5) ---- snow in winter, except in the north, which is mountainous and often gets snow. If you like swimming, there are 6) ---- beautiful beaches. Greece is a safe place to visit because there is 7) ---- crime. Outside Athens, the capital, there is not much pollution because there is 8) ---- industry in other parts of the country. Transportation is good, and there are 9) ---- taxes and buses. There are also 10) ---- large ferries that go to the islands.

VIII. Translate into Russian.
1. Комната не достаточно большая, но довольно светлая.
2. Эта будка слишком мала для такой большой собаки.
3. Погода сегодня намного теплее, чем вчера.
4. Чем больше мы читаем, тем больше узнаём.
5. Я не думаю, что она самая красивая в нашей группе.

UNIT 9
VARIANT I.
I. Choose the best variant.
1. If the weather ---- tomorrow, it’ll be fine
   a) change
   b) changed
   c) will change

2. If I ---- her better I should turn to her help.
   a) know
   b) knew
   c) will know

3. If she ---- him she would be happy.
   a) marries
   b) married
   c) will marry
4. If he were rich ———— buy a car.
   a) shall
   b) will
   c) would

5. Plants die if you ———— them.
   a) won’t
   b) don’t want
   c) wouldn’t water

6. You look tired. If I——— you, I ———— a holiday.
   a) be
   b) were
   c) have been
   d) will take
   e) would take
   f) take

7. What a pity my brother is away! If he ———— here he ———— us.
   a) were
   b) would be here
   c) is
   d) will help
   e) would help
   f) helps

8. Hurry up! We ———— good seats if we ———— late.
   a) don’t get
   b) won’t get
   c) didn’t get
   d) arrived
   e) will arrive
   f) arrive

II. Open the brackets using the verbs in the correct forms.
1. If you (give) me your address, I shall write you a letter.
2. If she (not to be) so absent-minded, she would be a much better student.
3. If he were not such an outstanding actor, he (not to have) so many admirers.
4. If you really loved music, you (go) to the philharmonic much more often.
5. Your mother (not to scold) you if you don’t get a “two.”
6. I should be very glad if he (come) to my place.
7. If the sun (be) red, it is a sign that we (have) a fine day tomorrow.
8. Please stop before you (get) into trouble.
9. If things get worse, I (lose) my job.

III. Look at these answers. What are the questions?
1. If I had 24 hours to spend $ 10,000, I’d buy a first-class ticket for a trip around the world.
2. If someone asked me for a loan, I would say I don’t usually lend money.
3. If everyone had large families, there would be lots of jobs for teachers.
4. If everyone had large families, there could be high unemployment.

IV. Find and correct mistakes.
1. If I will come to the party, will you give me a lift home?
2. He definitely will pass the exam unless he will do a lot more work!
3. If I see Andre, I tell him what the homework is.
4. If I were him will buy this car.
5. What would you do if you are a magician?

V. Write sentences about yourself:
   If I had enough money, --------
   I wish --------
   If I were my dad -----
   If I had to live somewhere else, --------

VI. Translate into English.
1. Я помогу вам, если подождёте несколько минут.
2. Я не уеду, пока мама не выздоровеет.
3. Если только ты не вымоешь посуду, ты не будешь смотреть телевизор.
4. Он бы пошёл с нами, если бы был помоложе.
5. На твоём месте я бы занимался усерднее.
6. Если бы погода была солнечная, мы отправились бы на речку.

Test 9
Variant II
I. Choose the best variant.
1. If I ------ be free, I’ll help you.
   a) will
   b) am
   c) were

2. If he ------- I would be glad.
   a) calls
   b) called
   c) will call

3. If the weather ------- fine you would not stay at home.
   a) is
   b) was
   c) were

4. If I knew English well, I ------ take this job.
   a) shall
   b) will
   c) should

5. If I had one million dollars, I ------- a yacht.
   a) would probably buy
   b) will probably buy
   c) probably bought
6. If I ------- early tomorrow morning, I ------- jogging.
   a) will get up           d) go
   b) get up               e) am going
   c) got up               f) will go

7. If pigs --------- wings, they ------- fly.
   a) had                     d) will fly
   b) have                    e) fly
   c) would have             f) would fly

8. I ----- the same if I ----- in your shoes.
   a) would do              d) am
   b) will do               e) were
   c) would have done       f) will be

   **II Open the brackets using the verbs in the correct forms.**
   1. I should be delighted if I ( have such a beautiful fur- coat ).
   2. If it ( rain ), we shall have to stay at home.
   3. If it isn’t too cold, I ( not to put ) on my coat.
   4. If he reads fifty pages every day, his vocabulary ( increase ) greatly.
   5. If it ( snow ), the children will play snowballs.
   6. If my brother ( be ) in trouble, I should help him, of course.
   7. I ( go ) and see Venice as soon as I ( reach ) Italy.
   8. If you ( leave ) school so soon, you ( forget ) what you have learned.
   9. I ( stay ) with mother if you ( go ) and ( telephone ) the doctor.

   **III. Look at these answers. What are the questions?**
   1. If cars were banned, there would be much less pollution in the cities.
   2. If people only worked a three – day week, they might get just as much work done.
   3. If I became the leader of my country, I would make my birthday a national holiday.
   4. If visitors from outer space landed on Earth, I think they would probably be arrested and put in jail.

   **IV. Find and correct mistakes.**
   1. If I had a chance to visit the USA, I’ll go to New York.
   2. I had have a couple of days in bed if I were you.
   3. Unless he doesn’t come to the party, I’ll be upset.
   4. What would you do if you have only one month to live?
   5. If I were her I won’t buy this dress.

   **V. Write sentences about yourself:**
   If I were my English teacher ----
   If I had enough time ----
   If I had to live somewhere else, --------
   I wish --------
VI. Translate into English.
1. Я не уйду, пока вы не скажете мне правду.
2. Что ты будешь делать, если не поступишь в Университет?
3. На твоём месте я бы не пил так много кофе.
4. Если ты только не выключишь эту музыку, я поломаю магнитофон.
5. Если бы погода была теплее, мы бы отправились в лес.
6. Я бы поехал с вами, если бы у меня было свободное время.

Test 10
Variant I

I. Choose the correct form: Active or Passive.
1. The children taught \ were taught Italian.
2. This problem will discuss \ will be discussed at the conference.
3. The president interviewed \ was interviewed on French TV.
4. Teachers have given \ have been given a new pay rise.
5. He treats \ is treated the girl very badly.

II. Change these active sentences into the passive.
1. They offered me a cup of coffee.
2. Columbus discovered America in 1492.
3. The waiter will serve you breakfast in five minutes.
4. I shall give you a cup of tea if you want.
5. They closed the shop at five.

III. Put questions to the underlined words.
1. He was given a form to fill in.
2. She was greeted very warmly.
3. My colleague will be sent to London to lecture on Russian history.
4. Two men were arrested after the robbery.

IV. Supply the sentences with by or with.
1. “The Goldrush” was directed ----- Charlie Chaplin.
2. These photos were taken ----- a very cheap camera.
3. I was hit ----- an umbrella.
4. The cake will be made ----- my aunt.
5. The cake was made ----- dried fruit.
6. I was hit ----- an old lady.

V. Make up sentences of your own in the Passive Voice. Give two constructions. Use the following combinations:
1. to offer the girl the leading role;
2. to prescribe a patient some medicine;
3. to teach boys good manners;
4. to give everybody a prize.
5. to show people a funny trick.
VI. Translate into English.
1. На все ваши вопросы ответят после лекции.
2. Ему обещали интересную работу.
3. Нам не разрешат взять книги домой.
4. Мне только что предложили командировку в Сибирь.
5. Ваши работы уже проверены, и результаты будут объявлены завтра.

Test 11
Variant I

I. Write requests for the situations:
1. You want a classmate to lend you some money for a cup of coffee. You want someone to tell you how to get to the railway station.
2. You want someone to tell you how to get to the railway station.
3. You want a friend to help you move the furniture.
4. You want your roommate to turn down the radio.

II Write five requests like the ones below using models and if – clauses.
Example: 1) Would you mind if I use your typewriter?
2) I wonder if you’d mind lending me your cassette – player?
3) Could you let me use your car?

III. Put the words in these requests in the correct order.
1. you he ask me can end would after meet if ?
2. the ask class you starts teacher time what party could the ?
3. Susan ask walkman would my return you to ?

IV. Rewrite these requests using one of the pattern below.
Example: Pass me that book.
Can you pass me that book, please?

VIII. Could you …
IX. Would you …

a) Don’t eat in the classroom.
b) Close the cupboard.
c) Get the cassette – player for me.

V. Choose the best response to these statements.
A) Would you lend me 50 cents?
----- Oh, sure.
----- No, thanks.

B) Uh, you’re sitting in my seat.
----- I’ll close it.
----- Not right now.
----- Excuse me. I didn’t know.

C) Would you mind helping me?
----- Sorry, I can’t right now.
----- I forget.
----- No, thanks.

D) Did you remember the money?
----- Yes, it is.
----- No, thanks.
----- Sorry, I forgot.
IV. Complete the table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VIII. Verb</th>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>XIII. Verb</th>
<th>Noun</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IX. agree</td>
<td>Agreement</td>
<td>Success</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X. -------</td>
<td>Excuse</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>instruct</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XI. arrive</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>apology</td>
<td>-------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XII. -------</td>
<td>decision</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>choose</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

VII. Translate into English.
1. Будь добр, выключи радио, пожалуйста.
2. Извините за беспокойство. Вы не могли бы подтолкнуть мою машину?
3. Вы не подскажете, как добраться до вокзала?
4. Пожалуйста, приходите на занятия во время.
5. Простите за беспокойство, вы не подскажете, который час?

Test11

Variant II

I Write requests for these situations:
1. You want your roommate to take some letters to the post office.
2. You want a classmate to give you a ride home after class.
3. You want to borrow a friend’s cassette – player.
4. You want your coworker to show how to use the fax machine.

II Write five questions like the ones below using models and if – clauses.

Example: 1) Would you mind if I use your typewriter?
2) I wonder if you’d mind lending me your cassette – player?
3) Could you let me use your car?

III. Put the words in these requests in the correct order.
1. telephone you your could me number give ?
2. noise tell so make Vera to you can much not ?
3. the ask class you starts teacher time what party could the ?

IV. Rewrite these requests using one of the patterns below.

Example: 1) Pass me that book. Can you pass me that book please ?
X. mind…
    Would you…. Could you…
    I wonder if Would you
a) Don’t smoke in the classroom. b) Take this form to the office.
c) Let me share your book.  

d) Close the cupboard.

e) Don’t come to class late.

V. Choose the best response to these statements.

a) Let me get you something to eat.  
----- O.K., thanks.
----- I’d be glad to.
----- Sorry, I’m using it.

c) Would you mind passing me that book?
----- No, in a minute.
----- I’m sorry, I don’t know.

b) Would you lend me your car?
----- No, thanks.
----- Oh, sorry.
----- Oh, sure.

d) You gave me the wrong change.
----- Yes, I know.
----- I’m sorry, you’re write.

V. Complete the table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>XI. Noun</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>XII. Noun</th>
<th>Verb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>agreement</td>
<td>agree</td>
<td>Excuse</td>
<td>-------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>apology</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>instruct</td>
<td>-------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>disappearance</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>arrive</td>
<td>-------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>enter</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>success</td>
<td>-------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

VI. Translate into English.

1. Послушай, Сэм! Ты не мог бы отъехать немного? Твоя машина загораживает (блокирует) мой путь.
2. Я попрошу вас не шуметь, пожалуйста.
3. Прошу прощения, сэр. Не могли бы вы не курить в фойе?
4. Интересно, ты не мог бы одолжить мне свою машину на пару часов?
5. Вы не могли бы проводить меня в мою комнату?

Unit 12

Variant I

I. Supply the correct form in these sentences. Infinitive forms are given in brackets.

Example: If you( go) to England by air, you’ll soon be there.

If you go to England by air, you’ll soon be there.

1. If he ( call ) me, I’ll be glad.
2. If school ( begin ) at seven o’clock, the children would have to get up early.
3. This soup would taste better if it ( have ) more salt in it.
4. If I ( be ) you, I wouldn’t marry her.
5. Would you believe him if you ( be ) me?
6. What would you do if you ( win ) a lot of money?
II. Write sentences with **I wish**.

*Example: I don’t know many people here (and I’m lonely)  
I wish I knew more people here.*

1. I’m sorry I didn’t phone him.  
   I wish I…
2. I haven’t any cigarettes (and I need one)  
   I wish I…
3. George isn’t here (and I need him)  
   I wish George…
4. I live in London (and I hate London)  
   I wish…
5. I can’t give up smoking. (but I’d like to)  
   I wish…

III. The following sentences contain some mistakes. Find and correct them.

1. I wouldn’t go there if I am you.  
2. If he don’t call me, I’ll be upset.  
3. I really wish I can play the violin.  
4. Don’t you wish that we don’t have any homework to do?  
5. If I were you, I won’t buy this dress.  
6. Unless you don’t stop talking so loudly, you’ll have to leave the room.

IV. Complete the following sentences in a logical way.

*Example: I wish I …I can play the piano.  
I wish I could play the piano.*

1. I wish I….  
   I’m just so lonely at the moment.
2. I wish he ….  
   It’s so annoying.
3. If only I … , I wouldn’t have to go on foot to work.
4. If I were you …
5. If only we … , then we could come and visit you more often.
6. If he … I would marry him.

V. Correct the mistakes in the following sentences.

*Example: - A forger sets fire to buildings.  
- No, an arsonist sets fire to buildings. A forger makes copies of things in order to deceive people.*

1. A mugger threatens to make secrets known to the public.
2. A shoplifter steals things from people’s pockets, especially in a crowd.
3. A hijacker takes goods or people from one country to another illegally.
4. A jury questions the witnesses.
5. A judge pleads guilty or not guilty at the beginning of a trial.
6. You normally get a jail sentence if you are caught driving too fast on the motorway.
7. He was put on probation until the case could be heard.

VI. Choose the best alternative to fill the gaps in the following sentences.

1. The judge gave him a suspended  
   a) punishment  
   b) sentence
2. The police have .... A woman in connection with last Tuesday’s robbery.
   a) arrested                       b) accused

3. He.... His father’s signature on $ 50 000 worth of cheques
   a) forged                          b) smuggled

4. The police think an (a) .... lit the fire.
   a) arsonist                        b) forger

5. The … said she was sure he was the man she had seen running away from the
   bank.
   a) witness                          b) judge

6. The … had a knife so she gave him her bag.
   a) smuggler                        b) mugger

VII. Translate into English.
1. Как жаль, что погода сегодня ветреная. Мы бы пошли на речку, если бы было теплее.
2. На твоём месте я бы не пропускал занятия.
3. Жаль, что я не умею говорить по-английски так бегло.
4. Жаль, что у меня нет такого таланта, как у тебя.
5. Будь у меня много денег, я бы поехал с тобой.
6. Что бы ты делал на моём месте?

Test 12
Variant II
I. Supply the correct form in these sentences. Infinitive forms are given in
brackets.
Example: If you ( go) to England by air, you’ll soon be there.
   If you go to England by air, you’ll soon be there.

   1. What would you do if you ( meet ) a lion ?
   2. If he ( leave ) at two o’clock, he will be there before dark.
   3. If you ( leave ) at two o’clock, you would be there before dark.
   4. Would you say “Yes” if he ( ask ) you to go with him ?
   5. If he ( be ) me, he would do the same.
   6. What would you do if someone ( give ) you a lot of money?

II Write sentences with I wish.
   Example: I don’t know many people ( and I’m lonely ).
   I wish I knew more people.

   1 don’t know anything about cars ( and my car has just broken down ).
   I wish I ....
   2 Tina can’t come to the party (she is your best friend ).
   I wish...
   3. It’s cold ( and I hate cold weather ).
   I wish...
   4. I have to work tomorrow (but I’d like to stay in bed ).
I wish …

III. The following sentences contain some mistakes. Find and correct them.
1. Unless you don’t give up smoking, you’ll ruin your health.
2. If he don’t enter the University, he will try to find a job.
3. If he was a rich man, he’ll go traveling.
4. If I were you, I won’t call him.
5. I wish I can speak English.
6. Don’t you wish that we have vacations now.

IV. Complete the following sentences in a logical way.
Example: I wish I … I can’t play the piano.
I wish I could play the piano.
1. I wish I … I’m so fat.
2. If she … , she would buy this coat.
3. If I were you …
4. I wish she … . It’s so annoying.
5. If only we … , then we could visit you every weekend.

V. Correct the mistakes in the following sentences.
Example: - A forger sets fire to buildings.
- No, an arsonist sets fire to buildings. A forger makes copies of things in order to deceive people.
1. - A mugger threatens to make secrets known to the public.
   A) hijacked          B) blackmailed
2. - A jury questions the witnesses.
3. - A shoplifter steals things from people’s pockets, especially in a crowd.
4. - You normally get a jail sentence if you are caught driving too fast on the motorway.
5. - The judge pleads guilty or not guilty at the beginning of a trial.
6. - A hijacker takes goods or people from one country to another illegally.
7. - He was put on probation until the case could be heard.

VI. Choose the best alternative to fill the gaps in the following sentences.
1. She was … by a man who threatened to tell her employer her past
   a) hijacked          b) blackmailed
2. The …. had a knife so she gave him her bag.
   a) smuggler          b) mugger
3. Department stores lose millions from …
   a) pickpocketing       b) shoplifting
4. The judge agreed to … her on bail.
   a) acquit          b) release
5. Eventually they managed to reach a …
   a) plea            b) verdict
6. … exists in some parts of the USA.
   a) probation         b) capital punishment
VII. Translate into English.
1. На его месте я бы не пропускал занятия. 2. Жаль, что я не вожу машину.
3. Как жаль, что сейчас не лето. Мы бы поехали на море, если бы было тепло. 4. Жаль, что я не знаю её адрес. 5. Будь я молод, я бы отправился с вами. 6. Что бы ты делал на моём месте?

Test 13
Variant I

I. Supply the Present Perfect Continuous Tense of the verbs in brackets.

1. How long ------ the children ------ (play)?
2. He ------ experiments for a year. (make)
3. He says he ------ for a long time without achieving good results. (work)
4. I ------ (know) them for all my life.
5. He is tired. He ------ all day. (dig)

II. Read the sentences and add a sentence with the Present Perfect Continuous.

1. We are tired. (we / work / hard).
2. John’s clothes are dirty. (he / clean / his car).
3. My sweater is threadbare. (I / wear / it / for a few years).
4. Ann’s hands are in ink. (she / write / letters).
5. Marry is slim. (She / keep to a diet).

III. Supply Present Perfect or Present Perfect Continuous.

1. They ------ young trees in the park since morning. (plant)
2. Mary is still in the kitchen. She ------ it all morning. (clean)
3. I ------ a lot of material for my paper (collect), so I’m ready to write it.
4. Our parents ------ the fir-tree all evening (decorate). They are still in the drawing-room.
5. He ------ the tape-recorder (repair) and has just begun to use it.

IV. Supply Present Perfect, Present Simple, Present Perfect Continuous or Past Simple.

1. I ------ (be) in this school for two years now.
2. We ------ (visit) her whenever we can.
3. I ------ (lift) heavy boxes all morning and now I need a rest.
4. That man ------ (watch) us for the last twenty minutes.
5. I ------ (know) them since I was a child.
6. He ------ (play) regularly for many years when he was younger.

V. Write questions with how long?
Example: Jim learning Chinese.
**How long** has he been learning Chinese?

1. My sister is married. **How long** -------
2. Patrick is on holiday. **How long** -------
3. I live in Glasgow. **How long** -------
4. Jack smokes. **How long** -------
5. Mr. Louis has a car. **How long** -------

**VI. Correct the sentences which are wrong.**

1. He wears a beard for 5 years.
2. How long do you know Peter?
3. It has been snowing for 3 days.
4. She has written ten letters for a week.
5. He studies English since she was five.
6. I am waiting for her for an hour.
7. We are friends since childhood.
8. I always lived in London.
9. He have had this car for two years.
10. They have been having problems with their children lately.

**VII. Translate into English.**

1. Погода ужасная. Целую неделю идут дожди. Очень сырно и холодно.
2. Я так рада, что мы наконец закончили эту работу.
3. Она опытная няня. Она работает в этой больнице уже 15 лет.
4. Они женаты уже 20 лет.
5. Сколько времени вы ждёте такси?
6. Я работаю на эту газету всю свою жизнь.

**Test 13**

**VARIANT II**

I. **Supply the Present Perfect Continuous Tense of the verbs in brackets.**

1. She **--------** with us since then. (live)
2. I think he **--------** lies as usual. (tell)
3. You **--------** me since the very moment I left the house. (follow)
4. We **--------** our librarian to put the books in the right order for three days. (help)
5. He **--------** (know) her for about 20 years.

II. **Read the sentences and add a sentence with the Present perfect Continuous.**

1. You look unhappy. (you / cry)
2. The children are hot and excited. (they / play football)
3. Tom’s skin is red. (he / sunbathe / for hours)
4. He is very good at tennis. (he / play it / for a few years)
5. He knows every street in this town. (he / live there / for many years)
III. Supply Present Perfect or Present Perfect Continuous.

1. They --------- all young trees in the park. (plant) The job is done.
2. The children --------- the fir-tree (decorate). You can see it now.
3. He --------- the tape-recorder (repair) and has just begun to use it.
4. I --------- some material for my paper since November (collect) and I’m only half-way through.
5. Mary is still in the kitchen. She --------- it all morning. (clean)

IV. Supply Present Perfect, Present Simple, Present perfect Continuous or Past Simple.

1. She --------- (live) in my flat since June.
2. When --------- (you / get) my letter?
3. I --------- (know) her since I was a child.
4. Where have you --------- (play)? You’re covered in mud.
5. My brother --------- (be) retired for 2 years.
6. Your friend is fond of you. He --------- (talk) of you very much these days.

V. Write the questions with how long?

Example: Jim is learning Chinese.

How long has he been learning Chinese?

1. Dennis is in love with Margaret. How long ------?
2. It is snowing. How long ------?
3. They are looking for a flat. How long ------?
4. I know about her problem. How long ------?
5. Mary is on holiday. How long ------?

VI. Correct the sentences which are wrong.

1. I am waiting for her for an hour.
2. They have been married since November.
3. Ann has a bad cold for the last few days.
4. They have been having problems with children lately.
5. He has written two articles for a week.
6. We are friends since childhood.
7. How long do you know Ann?
8. I always live in London.
9. It has been raining for weeks.
10. She works in Sheffield since December.

VI. Translate into English.

1. Он опять смотрит телевизор. По-моему, он смотрит его с самого утра. 2. Кто взял мою ручку? Я ищу её уже несколько минут. 3. Сколько времени она

Test 14
Variant I

I. Choose the correct modal verbs.

1. I… get up early on Mondays.
   a. am able  c. must
   b. have to d. may

2. The policeman told the woman she …worry.
   a. needn’t worry  c. couldn’t
   b. didn’t have to d. mustn’t

3. … you mind passing me the salt?
   a. will  c. could
   b. should d. would

4. My dentist says I … eat so many sweets.
   a. needn’t c. mustn’t
   b. ought not d. shouldn’t

5. To my mind, the government … take care of old people.
   a. is able  c. must
   b. need to d. may

II. Choose the correct alternative in the following sentences

1. She could / was able play the piano very well when she was your age.
2. Could / may you open the window a little?
3. She said she must / had go to the supermarket.
4. How wonderful! Tomorrow’s Saturday and we mustn’t / don’t have to get up at 6.30.
5. You must / have to get a good night sleep before the exam.

III. Rewrite the following sentences using can, could, may or might.

1. You are not allowed to smoke here.
2. He didn’t know how to spell ‘continue’
3. Am I allowed to smoke here?
4. Do you know how to play baseball?
5. It’s not possible that they are still on holiday.
6. It is possible that we’ll have a good weather tomorrow.

IV. Find the mistakes in the following sentences and write them out again correctly.

1. That shouldn’t be the postman. He never comes so early.
2. I might not to come to class on Wednesday. I’ve got to go to the dentist.
3. Could you riding a bicycle when you were seven?
4. I don’t think we should buy him a shirt. He could not like the colour.
5. You can to take a raincoat. It might rained.

V. Use the necessary modal verbs.
1. ...I ask you a question?- You certainly ....
2. I wonder if we ... take off our shoes here?
3. You ... always observe traffic rules on the road.
4. ... I do anything for you?
5. ... we meet them at the airport? No, you...not.
6. You ... not take so much sugar in your tea.
7. You ... take all these tablets if you want to get well.
8. Schoolchildren... not wear a uniform now.
9. You... phone her at her office. She ... be still working.
10. You ... be more attentive next time.

IV. Choose the correct alternative.
1. Look, Nick, could you lend / borrow me $10?
2. Are you expecting / waiting anybody to dinner?
3. His wife was murdered / killed in a road accident.
4. You were late today. Did anybody note/ notice?
5. We must accept/ receive their offer.
6. Next Sunday we are accepting / receiving guests.
7. Who told / said you that?
8. Never say / tell so again.
10. Do you believe / trust Martin?

VII. Translate into English.
1. Ты не должен ехать так быстро, если не хочешь попасть в аварию. 2 Завтра мне надо рано встать. 3. Здесь курить не разрешается. 4. Возможно вы правы. 5. Не следует пить так много кофе. 6. Мне нужно тебе помочь? – Нет, спасибо, я всё сделаю сам.

Test 14
Variant II

I. Choose the correct modal verbs.
1. Nobody answered the phone. They ------- be out.
   a) should                        c) can
   b) would                        d) must

2. I’d like ------- skate.
   a) to can                        c) to have to
   b) to be able to              d) could

3. ------- you mind passing me the salt?
   a) will                        c) would
   b) should                     d) could

4. The weather ------- change tomorrow.
a) may         c) should
b) must         d) can

5. I ------- to cover the whole distance on foot.
a) can         c) must
b) have         d) should

II. Choose the correct alternative in the following sentences.
1. They can’t / couldn’t come over to see us until next Thursday
2. They can / might be away for sure.
3. You mustn’t / needn’t tell anybody. It’s a secret.
4. You don’t need to / must drive me to the airport. I can get the bus.
5. How wonderful! Tomorrow’s Saturday and we mustn’t / don’t have to get up early.

III. Rewrite the following sentences using can, couldn’t, may or might.
1. You are not allowed to smoke on the plane.
2. Am I allowed to smoke here?
3. He didn’t know how to spell ‘continue’.
4. It is not possible that they are still on holiday.
5. Do you know how to play baseball?
6. It is possible that we’ll have a good weather tomorrow.

IV. Find the mistakes in the following sentences and write them out again correctly.
1. That shouldn’t be the postman. He never comes so early.
2. I might not to come to class on Wednesday. I’ve got to go to the dentist.
3. Could you riding a bicycle when you were seven?
4. I don’t think we should buy him a skirt. He could like the colour.
5. You can to take a raincoat. It might rained.

V. Use the necessary modal verbs.
1. -------- I ask you a question? - You certainly ------ .
2. I wonder if we ------- take off our shoes here?
3. You ------- not take so much sugar in your tea.
4. You ------- always observe traffic rules on the road.
5. ------ I do anything for you?
6. Who ------ it be? – It ------ be a postman.
7. Schoolchildren ------- not wear a uniform now.
8. You ------- phone her at her office. She ------- be still working.
9. You take all these tablets if you want to get well.
10. ------ we meet them at the airport? – No, you ------ not.

VI. Choose the correct alternative.
1. Do you trust / believe him?
2. .Why, if it isn’t Mary? I can’t trust / believe my eyes.
3. Next Sunday we are accepting / receiving guests.
4. Who told / said you that?
5. Never say ? tell so again.
6. Look, Tom, could you lend / borrow me some money/
7. His wife was murdered / killed in a road accident
8. His wife was murdered / killed in a road accident
9. Your were late today. Did anybody note / notice?
10. Are you expecting / waiting anybody to dinner?

VII. translate into English.
1. Вам не надо сдавать сочинения сегодня. Вы можете сдать их завтра.
2. Завтра нам не придётся рано вставать. Мы не встаём рано по воскресеньям.
3. Может быть он на работе.
4. Мама была очень больна и мне пришлось вести сестру в школу.
5. Нам не разрешают разговаривать на уроках.
6. Не следует говорить с ней грубо.

Test 15
Variant I
I. Use much, many, few or little.
   1. Is there so ----- salt left?
   2. There is ----- milk in the fridge but there is very ----- sour cream there.
   3. He couldn’t think ------- policemen have arrived.
   4. I’m delighted. Tom has made very ---- mistakes in the test.
   5. Three biscuits are not many, they are ----- .
   6. Have you got ------- money?
   7. Do you really need so ------ sugar?
   8. They didn’t have ------ luck this season.

II. Use some, any, or no.
   1. Would you like ----- ice-cream, please?
      ----- more, thank you. I’ve had ----- .
   2. If ----- difficulties arise, let me know.
   3. He told us ------- strange story.
   4. Have you got ----- good friends?
   5. I take ----- sugar with my tea, sugar fattens me.

III. Use is or are.
   1. My pair of jeans ------- torn.
   2. Where ------- the money?
   3. My sister’s eyes ----- dark and her hair ------- fair.
   4. Whose clothes ------- these?
   5. The police here ----- helpful.

IV. Choose one alternative in the following sentences which is not possible.
   1. Would you like some / a little / a few more chicken?
   2. Can I have another piece / lump / bit of that delicious chocolate?
   3. Many / few / much local people came to the meeting.
   4. I would like some / a bit of / a few information about your courses.
   5. How many lumps / teaspoons / slices of sugar do you usually have in your cup?
   6. I had some / a bit / a good news the other day.
7. I don’t usually have much / many / a great deal of spare time during the week.

V. Fill in the blanks in the following sentences with an appropriate word from the box. In some of the sentences more than one word is possible.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>some</th>
<th>much</th>
<th>many</th>
<th>little</th>
<th>bit</th>
<th>lots</th>
<th>lot</th>
<th>few</th>
<th>deal</th>
<th>piece</th>
<th>sheet</th>
<th>lump</th>
<th>slice</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

1. He’s got ----- of friends.
2. There are just too ------ cars on the roads these days.
3. Could you cut me another ------ of bread, please?
4. We’ve been to Italy ------ of times.
5. That’s an interesting ------ of news.
6. He only has a ------ sugar in his tea.
7. Could you lend me a ------ of paper?
8. Oh, no! A ------ of coal has fallen on the carpet!
9. We’ve been having ------ awful weather recently.
10. We spent a ------ days with my mother in Spain.
11. There were a ------ of people at the party last night.
12. Would you like another ------ of cake?
13. Let me give you ------ good advice.
14. We wasted a great ------ of time looking for you.
15. I’m afraid I haven’t got ------ time.

VI. Read the following text. Some of its lines are correct, and some contain an extra incorrect word. Circle the word which shouldn’t be there. If a line is correct, put a tick (v) at the end of the line.

Why don’t we eat what we should?

1. According to the World Health Organization almost half our diet
2. should to consist of starchy food such as potatoes, pasta and
3. rice and we should eat five portions of a fresh fruit and
4. vegetables every day. Unfortunately, it will to take a long time
5. for the British diet to approach this ideal. People know what
6. they should eat, but they are not quite so good at when it comes
7. to going to the supermarket to buy food. In fact people usually
8. prefer to eating what they want rather than eating what they are
9. told. Perhaps this is why did the proportion of people
10. considered ‘obese’ or fat doubled between 1990 and 2000.

Test 15
Variant II

I. Use much, many, few or little.

1. How ------ eggs are there in the fridge?
2. There is ------- milk in the jug.
3. I couldn’t buy ten rolls. They had very ------.
4. Do you really need so ------ sugar?
5. Is there ------- meat in the fridge?
6. You shouldn’t take so ------- clothes with you.
7. There are -------- lumps of sugar left.
8. She eats -------- sea food.

II. Use **some, any or no.**
1. Are there -------- students from Japan?
2. Is there -------- news? – Yes, there are -------- letters on the desk.
3. Can -------- of you help us?
4. He told us -------- strange story.
5. Would you like -------- cakes?

III. Use **is or are.**
1. Are there -------- students from Japan?
2. Is there -------- news? – Yes, there are -------- letters on the desk.
3. Can -------- of you help us?
4. He told us -------- strange story.
5. Would you like -------- cakes?

IV. Choose the one alternative in the following sentences which is not possible.
1. You haven’t brought **much / many / a lot of** luggage with you.
2. We usually have **a lot of / some / a** very nice weather at this time of year.
3. Would you like **another / some / more** toast?
4. She gave me **some / a piece of / many** good advice about the exams.
5. How many **lumps / teaspoons / slices** of sugar do you usually have in your coffee?
6. Why not come and stay with us for **a few / a pair / a couple of** days?
7. **Many / few / much** local people came to the meeting.

V. Fill in the blanks in the following sentences with an appropriate word from the box. In some of the sentences more than one word is possible.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Some</th>
<th>much</th>
<th>many</th>
<th>little</th>
<th>bit</th>
<th>lots</th>
<th>lot</th>
<th>few</th>
<th>deal</th>
<th>piece</th>
<th>sheet</th>
<th>lump</th>
<th>slice</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

1. I’m afraid I haven’t got -------- time.
2. Let me give you -------- good advice.
3. Could you cut me another -------- of bread, please?
4. There are just two -------- cars on the roads these days.
5. We spent a -------- days with my mother in Spain.
6. We wasted a great -------- of time looking for you.
7. There were a -------- of people at the party last night.
8. He’s got -------- of friends.
9. He only has a -------- sugar in his tea.
10. We’ve been having -------- awful weather recently.
11. Would you like another -------- of cake?
12. Oh, no! A -------- of coal has fallen on the carpet!
13. That’s an interesting -------- of news.
14. We’ve been to Italy -------- of times.
15. Could you lend me a -------- of paper?
VI. Read the following text. Some of its lines are correct, and some contain an extra incorrect word. Circle the word which shouldn’t be there. If a line is correct, put a tick (v) at the end of the line.

Why don’t we eat what we should?

1. According to the World Health Organization almost half our diet
   should to consist of starchy food such as potatoes, pasta and
2. rice and we should eat five portions of a fresh fruit and
3. vegetables every day. Unfortunately, it will to take a long time
4. for the British diet to approach this ideal. People know what
5. they should eat, but they are not quite so good at when it comes
6. to going to the supermarket to buy food. In fact people usually
7. prefer to eating what they want rather than eating what they are
told. Perhaps this is why did the proportion of people
8. considered ‘obese’ or fat doubled between 1990 and 2000.

Test i6

Variant I

I. Turn the following into Reported Speech.

1. My friend says, ”I study two foreign languages.”
2. Mother says, “It’s too late to go out”
3. The policeman says, “Don’t cross the street under the red light, children.”
4. Jack says, “Stay where you are, Mary.”
5. “It is your garden now, little children,” said the Giant.
6. “I’m glad that you are going to Egypt at last, little Swallow.” Said the Prince.
7. You don’t understand me, Harry,” answered the artist.
8. “I can do this, “ he said.
9. The inspector said, “I’ve heard of such cases often enough.”

II. Put the following questions into Reported Speech.

1. “Is it the story about me?” he said.
2. “Is Oliver coming down at all today?” she asked me.
3. He asked, “Are you taking politics seriously?”
4. “Do you want to be a lawyer or not?” asked the teacher.
5. “Do you know many of the people round here?” asked the niece.

III. Complete the sentences using the words in bold.

1. “Are you having problems, Stuart?”
   asked I ---------- having problems.
2. “I won’t eat my vegetables!”
   refused She ---------- vegetables.
3. “What are they going to do?”
   know I wanted ---------- going to do.
4. “Don’t make such a fuss, John!”
   not Ruth told ---------- such a fuss.
5. “Why don’t you try to find another job?”
look  She advised Arnold --------- another job.

IV. Put the following statements into Direct Speech.
   1. She said that they were Polish ladies of very good family.
   2. Mr. Otis and his wife assured her that they were not afraid of ghosts.
   3. The girl asked her friend if she was going to the party at the Smiths’.
   4. She asked her son if Betty worked in the city.
   5. Olaf asked Bob if he enjoyed flying.
   6. She told them that she had never been to London.
   7. The boy said that he hadn’t eaten anything that day.
   8. She said that she would dance with me if I brought her a red rose.

V. Complete the sentences.
   1. She offered … .
   2. The teacher suggested … .
   3. The doctor advised … .
   4. He refused … .
   5. I recommended … .

VI. Put the following into Reported Speech.
One evening the bat said, “there is a baby in the cave. He is new and pink and fat and small, and the woman is very fond of him. The cat said, “What is the baby fond of?” The bat said, ”He is fond of things that are soft and warm. The cat said, “Than my time has come.”

VII. Translate the sentences into English.
   1. Она сказала, что проведёт там пять дней.
   2. Она спросила, буду ли я сдавать экзамены по английскому языку в конце года.
   3. Он сказал, что никогда там не был.
   4. Мама сказала, что сегодня она была очень занята.
   5. Он сказал, что может одолжить мне книгу на несколько дней.
   6. Я предложил обсудить ситуацию немедленно.

Test 16
Variant II
I. Turn the following into Reported Speech.
   1. My friend says, “I never get up early.”
   2. “I’m learning French,” said Mary.
   4. The teacher says, “Sit down, children.”
   5. “I’ll phone you at seven o’clock tonight,” she said to him.
   6. “I can’t see that there’s anything wrong with Hugh at all.” Said Diana.
   7. “Don’t look at me like this”, she said.
   8. “I asked him to come today,” said Constance.
   9. I don’t like the look of Len,” said mum to dad.
   10. “I spoke to him on the telephone two months ago,” Jane said.
II. Put the following questions into Reported Speech.
1. He said, ”What song is Jane singing now?”
2. The policeman said, “What have you lost, Madam?”
3. “Is there a word of truth in this story?” the girl asked.
4. “Does your watch tell you what year it is?” asked the Hatter.
5. She asked, “Can you do anything?”

III. Complete the sentences using the words in bold.
1. “Please, let me go to the disco!” she asked them.
   **begged**  She  --------- go to the disco.
2. “I’m having my flat re–decorated.”
   **said**  Mary  --------- flat re- decorated.
3. “Where’s the meeting on Friday?”
   **asked**  He  --------- on Friday.
4. She advised Mike to take his car.
   **better**  You --------- car, Mike.”
5. “Don’t interrupt me.”
   **ordered**  He  --------- to interrupt her.
6. “Why don’t you wait?”
   **advised**  She  --------- wait.

IV. Put the following statements into Direct Speech.
1. My English teacher asks me if it often snows in this city.
2. Bessie asked me how much longer I was going to stay there.
3. Alice said that she had done her lessons an hour before.
4. She said that she had just met her old school friend.
5. The girl asks her friend if he rang her up yesterday.
6. She asks me what I think about this face.
7. He said that he would never forget her.
8. She asked me if I like to read in bed.

V. Complete the sentences.
1. His secretary offered … .
2. The dean suggested …
3. The shop- girl advised me … .
4. He recommended … .
5. I refused … .

VI. Put the following into Reported Speech.
The woman said to the dog, “Help my man to hunt through the day and guard this cave at night, and I’ll give you as many roast bones as you need”. The man asked his wife, “What is Wild Dog doing here?” The woman said, ”His name is not Wild Dog any more, but the first friend because he will be our friend always.”

VII. Translate the sentences into English.
1. Учитель спросил своих учеников, есть ли у них вопросы.
2. Ученики спросили учителя, могут ли они идти домой.
3. Он сказал своим друзьям, что сегодня у них совещание.
4. Она сказала, что никогда не видела этого человека.
5. Они сказали, что сделают всё вовремя.
6. Сестра предложила сходить в театр на этой неделе.

Test 17

1. I chose the correct alternative.
   1. Is there anything in that new magazine worth ------ ?
      A to read   B reading
   2. I really must stop ------ .
      A to smoke   B smoking
   3. You should remember ------ him. He’ll be at home.
      A to phone   B phoning
   4. Do you enjoy ------ ?
      A to teach   B teaching
   5. The teacher asked us some questions and went on ------ us about the climate of England.
      A to tell   B telling
   6. My elder brother went to college, and I hope ------ there too.
      A to go   B going
   7. Avoid ------ and you’ll feel better soon.
      A to overeat   B overeating
   8. The Brains want ------ Boston this week.
      A to leave for   B leaving

II. Put the verbs in brackets into the -ing form or the infinitive.
"Example: Mr. Brown doesn’t allow… smoking… (smoke) in the office.
   1. Mr. Tomas doesn’t let anyone --------- (smoke) in his office.
   2. I don’t know Jack but I’d like --------- (meet) him.
   3. Where would you recommend me --------- (go) for my holidays?
   4. The film was very sad. It made me --------- (cry).
   5. We were kept at the police station for an hour and then allowed --------- (go).
   6. Jack’s parents have always encouraged him --------- (study) hard.
   7. I don’t recommend --------- (eat) in that restaurant. The food’s awful.
   8. If you want to pass your exams, you need --------- (study) more.
   9. Those shirts need --------- (iron) but you don’t need --------- (do) it now.
   10. The fine weather helped --------- (make) it a very enjoyable holiday.

III. Put the verbs in brackets into the -ing form or the infinitive.
Kim: I’ll never forget 1) … going ...(go) to America for the first time. I was incredibly excited although I was trying 2) ---- (act) cool and casual.
Tom: I know. I remember 3) --------- (be) quite envious because I wanted 4) --------- (go) there too.
Kim: Yes, I know. I was a bit over the top, wasn’t I? I’m sorry for 5) --- (behave) so badly.
Tom: Yes, you were! You just went on 6) ---- (talk) about America constantly. It was quite funny though when I think back. You hardly let me 7) ---- (say) a word.
Kim: I’m sorry, but you know that in my excitement I nearly left a lot of things behind
like my camera and my money.

**Tom:** How did you feel when you first arrived there?

**Kim:** I remember 9) **worry** about what to do and where to go. I wanted 10) **see** everything but I didn’t know where 11) **begin**.

**IV. Write the correct preposition and put the verb into the correct form**

*Example: Jack insisted …**on going** … out himself (go).*

1. After a long time we eventually succeeded **find** a flat.
2. I’ve been thinking **look** for a new job.
3. We have decided **buy** a new car.
4. She apologized **be** so rude to me.
5. Have you ever been accused **commit** a crime?
6. His parents didn’t approve **stay** out so late.

**V. Complete the sentences with an appropriate form of the verb in brackets.**

1. I remember **dream** about a train journey.
2. I will never forget **meet** her for the first time.
3. I’ve stopped **have** dreams about aeroplanes.
4. I stopped **pick** up pencil and paper on my way to bed.
5. What do you mean **do** with all that money?

**VI. Look at the following sentences and decide which are grammatically correct. Correct those which you think are wrong.**

1. He decided planning his first break after the exam.
2. Simon admitted cheating at the exam.
3. He wants speaking with you.
4. I was sorry hearing about you failing the exam.
5. He promised to work at night.
6. Would you mind to close the window?
7. She offered to give him a lift to the airport.
8. It’s no use to speak in such a loud voice. He’s deaf.
9. He’s too young having his own car.
10. She succeeded in finding a good job.

**VII. TRANSLATE INTO ENGLISH.**

1. Мы с нетерпением ждали встречи с английским актёром.
2. Он одобряет проведение свободного времени на воздухе.
3. Вам будет интересно обсудить эту книгу.
4. У доктора не было времени, чтобы поговорить с пациентом.
5. Не стоит ходить туда так поздно.

**Test 17**
**Variant II**

**I. Choose the correct variant.**

1. Although I was in a hurry, I stopped **to talk** to him.
   A to talk B talking
2. Would you mind **to close** the front door?
A to close  B closing
3. All parts of London seem ------- to different times and epochs.
   A to belong  B belonging
4. Why have you stopped? Go on ------
   A to read  B reading
5. When we had finished ------- , the waiter brought us the bill.
   A to eat  B eating
6. My car needs a service badly, and Tom offered ------- me with it.
   A to help  B helping
7. I can’t help ------- about that awful accident.
   A to think  B thinking

II. Put the verbs in brackets into yhe -ing form or the infinitive.
   Example: Mr. Brown doesn’t allow … smoking …( smoke ) in his office.
1. Tom helped his mother ----------- ( get ) the dinner ready.
2. He looks so funny. When I see him, I can’t help ----------- ( smile ).
3. Mr. Thomas doesn’t let anyone ----------- ( smoke ) in his office.
4. Would you prefer ----------- ( have ) dinner now or later?
5. The weather was fine and he suggested me ----------- ( go ) for a walk
6. He pretended -----------( not, see ) me as he passed me in the street.
7. Tom refused ----------- ( lend ) me any money.
8. The film was very sad. It made her ------ ( cry ).
9. I really miss -----------( live ) in the country.
10. Young children often ask ----------- ( take ) them to the zoo.

III. Put the verbs in brackets into the -ing form or the infinitive.

Linda: I decided -------- ( spend ) our holidays in France. I enjoy -------- ( travel ) very much. We might manage -------- ( visit ) a lot of interesting places there.
   Let’s go by car.
Tom: Sorry, dear, but I dislike ----------- ( tour ) around in the car.
Linda: But you promised ----------- ( go ) anywhere with me.
Tom: I offered ----------- ( go ) by bus or by train. And I didn’t plan ----- ( go ) abroad. We can’t afford ----------- ( spend ) too much money. By the way, something is wrong with our car. It keeps ----------- ( make ) some noise.
Linda: Did they help you at the repair shop?
Tom: They agreed ----------- ( repair ) it as quickly as possible. I hope ------ ( get ) it back soon.
Linda: Oh, I’m not sure they ‘ll finish ----------- ( do ) it in time.

IV. Write the correct preposition and put the verb into the correct form.
   Example: Jack insisted … on going … out by himself.( go )
1. I wonder what prevented him ----------- ( come ) to the party.
2. I’m getting hungry. I’m looking forward ------- ( have ) dinner.
3. Forgive me ------- .( interrupt) you but I must ask you a question.
4. Have you ever thought ------- ( get ) married?
5. I’ve always dreamed ------- ( live ) on a small island in the Pacific .
6. The arrested man was suspected ----------- ( commit ) a crime.

V. Complete the sentences with an appropriate form of the verb in brackets.
1. Have you ever tried (wake up) from a nightmare but found it impossible to do?
2. Try (drink) a glass of water to stop your hiccoughs.
3. I remember (walk) along the beach holding hands.
4. Did you remember (tell) Maria about the party?
5. He stopped (buy) some milk on his way home.

VI. Look at the following sentences and decide which are grammatically correct. Correct those which you think are wrong.

1. He enjoys to read detectives.
2. I avoid to walk in deserted places.
3. Remember posting the letters on your way home.
4. Have you considered to leave school at 16?
5. Oh, no! I totally forgot turning off the cooker.
6. She wants buying a good dictionary.
7. I hate revising for exams.
8. He began to answer the question without making a plan.
9. The band went on playing even after the lights gone out.
10. She decided being nicer to him.

VII. Translate into english.
1. Он оставил мысль о поездке на Чёрное море.
2. Мне необходимо тебя видеть.
3. У отца не хватает терпения, чтобы поговорить с сыном.
4. Он подумывает о женитьбе.
5. Я настаиваю, чтобы вы ответили на мой вопрос.

Test 18
Variant I

I. Choose the correct alternative.

1. I (talk) over the phone when they brought me the letter.
   A. talked                       C  had been talking
   B. had talked                 D  was talking
2. I (stay) at the hotel for a fortnight when I received your letter.
   A. stayed                       C  had been staying
   B. had stayed                 D  was staying
3. I visited Brazil in April. I (stay) at a nice hotel for a fortnight.
   A. stayed                        C.  was staying
   B. had stayed                 D.  had been staying
4. A man (be) unconscious for a few minutes when an ambulance arrived.
   A. was
   B. had been
   C. had being
5. First I (answer) the telephone, and then I read your letter.
   A. answered                       C  had answered
   B. was answering              D.  had been answering
6. I hardly (finish) speaking with a porter when the phone rang again.
II. Underline the correct form.
1. He ran / had run out of the room as soon as we walked in.
2. He couldn’t play because he had injured / injured his leg.
3. She wasn’t there when I had looked / looked.
4. The house has been / had been empty for several months when I bought it.
5. He left because he had finished / finished the work.

XIII.
XIV. III. Fill each blank with one of these verbs in an appropriate tense

When Gata was 18 months old, his father was teaching him how to ride a bicycle. He ----a) Gata how to read before his second birthday. “I was trying to develop his brains”, he says. Gata ----b) to play cards by the time he was three and he ----------c) the piano at four. Gata ---- not ----d) to school from the age of five to eight. He ----e) at home with his father who ----f) Gata to play chess when he was eight. He ------g) beating adults when he was nine. When he was twelve he ------h) the under – 20 competition for the whole of Russia. Only one person ------i) that before: Kasparov.

IV. Use a suitable expression to complete these sentences so that they are for you and your family.
1. By the age of eight I had ---------- .
2. My father hadn’t ---------- by the time he was twenty five.
3. My family had never ---------- before we went to ----- .
4. I had learned ---------- by the age of ---------- .
5. I hadn’t been ---------- before ---------- .

V. Complete these sentences with either the past perfect or the past perfect continuous. Use the form that is more appropriate in each case
1. When he couldn’t answer her simple question, the teacher realized that he ----( not ) pay attention during the lesson.
2. He ---------- ( paint ) all the rooms by lunch time.
3. It ---------- ( rain ), and the streets were still wet.
4. They ---------- ( talk ) for hours before they realized what time it was.
5. She ---------- ( not finish ) her project by the deadline.
6. It became very dark and the children ------ ( speak ) in low voices for the last ten minutes.
7. I was tired . I -------- ( work ) all day long .
8. He -------- ( studied ) the problem for a few years before he could solve it.

VI. Translate into English.
1. Мы шли по дороге уже час, когда , остановилась машина и водитель предложил подвести нас.
2. Они играли в футбол с утра, когда начался сильный дождь.
3. Когда отец пришёл домой, мы уже спали.
4. Когда я встретил его, он выглядел очень уставшим. Он работал весь день.
5. Она была удивлена: она ещё никогда не видела столько цветов.
6. Моя сестра была больна уже несколько дней, когда я узнал об этом.

XV. Test 18
XVI. Variant II

I. Choose the correct alternative.

They (sit) in the room when the taxi arrived.
A. sat                               C. were sitting
B. had been sitting          D. had sat

2. He quickly forgot everything he (learn) at school.
A. learnt                          C. had been learning
B. was learning               D. had learnt

3. I (talk) over the phone for a whole hour when the porter knocked at the door.
A. talked                          C. had been talking
B. had talked                   D. was talking

4. We (walked) along the forest for two hours when we saw a house.
A. walked                        C. had walked
B. were walking              D. had been walking

5. The musician (play) the piano for a whole hour when we came in.
A. played                         C. had played
B. had been playing         D. were playing

6. And I began writing to you instead of going to the seaside, as I (plan) before.
A. planned                         C. had planned
B. was planning                 D. had been planning

XVII. II. Complete the following sentences using past perfect, past Continuous or past perfect continuous.

1. They waited until we were all there before they had started / started.
2. I was sure that I saw / had seen her somewhere before.
3. He had left / left school by the age of sixteen.
4. I had gone to sleep / went to sleep by the time he arrived.
5. He couldn’t write because he injured / had injured his hand.

XVIII. III. Fill each blank with one of these verbs in an appropriate tense.

When Gata was 18 months old, his father was teaching him how to ride a bicycle. He ******-a) Gata how to read before his second birthday. “I was trying to develop his brains”, he says. Gata ******-b) to play cards by the time he was three and he ******-c) the piano at four. Gata ****** not ******-d) to school from the age of five to eight. He ******-e) at home with his father who ******-f) Gata to play chess when he was eight. He ******-g) beating adults when he was nine. When he was
By the age of seven I had ------ .

My father hadn’t ------ by the time he was thirty.

I had learned ------ by the age of ------ .

I hadn’t been ------ before .

My family had never ------ before we went to ------ .

At the time of the accident he ------ ( drive ) for less than three months.

Her eyes were red. I think she ------ ( cry ).

I ------ ( know ) him since primary school.

He ------ ( write ) letters all morning and he was tired.

They ------ ( talk ) for hours before they realized what time it was.

The room was empty but there was a smell of cigarettes. Somebody ------ ( smoke ) .

It was very hot in the house and she ------ ( lie ) awake for hours.

The guests ------ ( leave ) by morning.
5. Jane finished her maths homework and went on ------- her English essay.
   A doing  D to do
   B to be done from  C do

6. She is looking for a ------- suit.
   A blue, dark, smart  C smart, dark, blue
   B blue, smart, dark  D dark, smart, blue

7. I’d be grateful if you’d ------- me the secret of making perfect pastry.
   A say  C speak
   B talk  D tell

8. I won’t telephone you ------- I know for sure.
   A by the time  C when
   B until  D by

8. Even if I ------- all night, I still wouldn’t be properly prepared for tomorrow.
   A will study  C have studied
   B would study  D studied

9. She wouldn’t forgive him ------- all his apologies.
   A even though  C despite
   B in spite  D although

10. He has a nap every day, -------?
    A hasn’t he  C doesn’t he
    B didn’t he  D isn’t he

11. He spent a month in ------- hospital after his accident.
    A the  C an
    B ---  D any

12. Smoking ------- harm to your health.
    A makes  C happens
    B does  D occurs

13. Do they sell ------- clothes here?
    A childrens’  C children’s
    B childrens  D children’s

14. Hardly ------- students passed the test.
    A some  C every
    B any  D no

15. Take your raincoat. ------- looks as if it’s going to rain.
    A Else  C There
    B It  D Here

XIX. II. Using the word given complete the sentence so that the second sentence has a similar meaning to the first sentence.

1. Smoking on trains is not allowed.
   mustn’t  You ------- on trains.

2. Shall we go to the party tonight?
   about  What ------- the party tonight?

3. She regrets leaving her job.
   wishes  She ------- --- her job.

4. You ought to go to bed.
time

5. It ___________ to bed.

should


given

7. Jane ___________ for her birthday.

more

8. Cheese ___________ fruit.

wish

9. I ___________ so that my new swimsuit would fit.

who

10. The man ___________ is the owner of Pueblo Restaurant.

well

11. Alan doesn’t ___________ as Jim.

III. Fill in the correct prepositions or particles.

1. A snob always looks ________ people who have little money.
2. Please keep ________ the grass.
3. John gets ________ well with his colleagues. Everybody likes him.
4. I’ve run ________ sugar. Please get me some.
5. Actors have to learn their lines ________ heart.
6. Is Nurse Smith ________ duty tonight?
7. After his jog, he was ________ breath.
8. ________ astonishment, I won $1,000.
9. She takes ________ her mother; she’s got her eyes.
10. Jo always stands ________ me when I need her.

IV. Find the word which should not be in the sentence.

1. Emma is one of the nicest people I know.
2. I got a huge electric bill which I couldn’t pay it.
3. The robber told everyone person to lie on the floor.
4. Both of Sue and Jenny love swimming.
5. They couldn’t afford themselves a holiday.
6. Many of people believe he is a liar.
7. Flying is much more safer than driving.
8. Passengers who are delayed will be offered free of meals.
9. It’s a fine day today so that we’ll go swimming.
10. Exercise makes you to feel good but it can also harm you.
11. I enjoy going to shopping.
12. His latest novel, which is 500 pages long, it is the best-seller.
13. John is at the work.
14. He works hard so that as to be promoted.
15. Despite of her severe disability, she fulfilled her goals in life.

V. Fill in the spaces with the form of the words in brackets.

1. Spain is ________ for its beaches. (fame)
2. A teacher should be ________ with his students (patience)
3. He’s in Africa now. He’s always had an ________ spirit. (adventure)
4. You are never too old to go to college and gain some _qualify_.

5. My history teacher has a vast _know_ of past events.

6. My greatest _achieve_ was graduating from university.

7. It is _necessity_ , when going on a long trip, to plan well in advance.

8. That shop has a _various_ of sweets to choose from.

9. Reading a newspaper is an _effect_ way of keeping informed.

10. The weatherman said there is a strong _possible_ of rain today.

VI. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense.

_A_. Gordon Jones lives and works in Greenland. He wishes he 1) _live_ somewhere warmer though. If he 2) _work_ in Portugal, for example, he wouldn’t have to wear such warm clothes all the time. “I wish I 3) _take_ that job in Portugal,” he says. “It didn’t pay so well, but at least I could have enjoyed the sunshine. I 4) _never / get_ a suntan in this country. I wish I 5) _think_ about it more carefully at the time”.

_B_. Mr. McDermott 1) _work_ as a doctor. When he first 2) _begin_ his career in 1990, he 3) _just / leave_ medical school. He 4) _open_ his own doctor’s surgery in 1992 and since then he 5) _work_ as a doctor. He 6) _enjoy_ his job and, at the moment, he 7) _teach_ young medical students in his spare time. He hopes that in the future he 8) _continue_ to help sick people and his fellow physicians.