

Task 1: read the text and choose TRUE (T), FALSE(F), NOT STATED(NS)

Eton

Within a ten minute walk of Windsor Castle, across a bridge over the River Thames, there's an old Gothic building. It is the legendary Eton College. It is one of England's largest independent schools and one of the highest in prestige. Members of the British royal family are traditionally educated here. Eighteen British Prime Ministers have attended it, as well as members of the Royal Family, poets, musicians, actors and other celebrities. It was one of the best schools when first founded and remains so now; it is still commonly known as one of the greatest schools among all the schools in the world.

Following the old tradition, Eton is a full boarding school, which means all students live and study at the school with their fellow students throughout the school year. Eton is also one of the four remaining boys' schools, so there's no opportunity for a girl to study there. Eton students traditionally come from England's wealthiest and most prestigious families, many of them aristocratic. Boys enter Eton at about 13 and continue there until they are ready to enter university.

The school was founded by Henry VI in the fifteenth century to provide free education for poor pupils who would then go on to get a higher education at King's College in Cambridge. That connection no longer exists today.

All students have a uniform of a black tailcoat and a waistcoat, a white collar and dark trousers. All students wear a white tie. This uniform is not for special occasions, it is worn at all times for all classes. If you visit Eton during term time, you will see students walking the streets with books under their arms dressed in their uniforms.

A typical day at Eton starts at 7. 30. The lessons finish at lunch time, which is when you can actually take off your school uniform and do some sports or enjoy your free time, but sometimes classes can last until six. Dinner is at 7. 30 p. m., then prayers, and then time for homework. With a number of playing fields, sports are very important at Eton. Football, rugby, field hockey, tennis and athletics are all popular, as well as rowing. The annual cricket match against Harrow has been played there since 1805. The Eton Wall Game is still played today, and was given national publicity when it was taken up by Prince Harry. Music and drama are also of great importance at Eton, and the school even gives scholarships for talented musicians. The school has a theatre and several music halls, so every year several plays are put on and you can enjoy some fabulous concerts. So, if you don't get homesick at weekends, this sounds like a cool place to spend your school days.

There are several clubs called "societies" at Eton. One of the oldest and most influential Eton societies is called the Pop. Its members are like school head-boys or prefects who are given limited authority over other students. They are called Poppers and take an active part in many official events of the school year, including parents' evenings. While all students wear black waistcoats, members of the Pop are allowed to wear any waistcoat they please. Prince William, when he was a Popper, wore a waistcoat designed like the British national flag. The style immediately became popular.

The official colour of the college is the so-called "Eton blue". It's a light blue-green colour which has been used since the early 19th century. The main purpose was to identify Eton sportsmen in rowing races and on the cricket field.

1. In our time girls are allowed to enter Eton College.
2. Eton College was established to educate the children from the richest British families.
3. The Eton uniform is sold only in one shop on the territory of the college.
4. Many famous people have studied at Eton.
5. It is easy to identify Poppers in a crowd of students due to their clothes.
6. All members of the British royal family who studied in Eton were Poppers.
7. The official colour of Eton College is white.
8. Prince Harry created a new Wall game when he was studying at Eton.
9. Students have 6-7 lessons every day at the college.
10. Today Eton college is open for everyone.

Task 2: Fill in the gaps with verbs in Present simple or present continuous

1. They normally _____ lunch at two. (have)
2. You _____ new clothes every Saturday! (buy)
3. I played football at school but now I _____ swimming (prefer)
4. My father _____ everything about cars, but nothing about bicycles. (know)
5. The moon _____ round the earth. (go)
6. They _____ lunch at the moment. – You shouldn't disturb them. (have)
7. The watch _____ to my grandmother. (belong)
8. This medicine _____ a new substance (contain)
9. Hi Jake. – What _____ here? (you do)
– I _____ the sunshine at the beach, can't you see? (enjoy)
10. Where _____ from? (new neighbours, come)

Task 3: Fill in the gaps with verbs in Past simple or present perfect

1. We _____ (wash) the dishes. They're clean now.
2. _____ (your course, start) yet?
3. Emma _____ (pack) her suitcase last night.
4. We _____ (not play) since we were children.
5. The Queen _____ (arrive) in an helicopter last night.
6. We _____ (just come) back from our holidays.
7. Your parcel _____ (already arrive). The postman _____ (bring) it two hours ago.
8. We _____ (live) there for ten years
9. Dinosaurs _____ (roam) the earth millions of years ago.
10. It _____ (not rain) yet today.

Task 4: Fill in the gaps with a suitable modal verb

Must, mustn't, can, can't, should, shouldn't, might, may, have to, don't have to

1. _____ I take your cellphone, mine went dead and I need to call to my boss?
2. I'm not sure where my wife is at the moment. She _____ be at her dance class.
3. You _____ be 18 to see that film.
4. You don't have to shout. I _____ hear you very well.
5. You look pretty tired. I think you _____ go to bed early tonight.
6. "Children, you _____ cross the street if the lights are red !"
7. You _____ sit so near the TV. It's bad for your eyes.
8. I'm sorry but I _____ give you a car because it is broken.
9. You _____ come to the party if you don't feel well
10. You _____ smoke in your car, especially if there are children sitting in the back.
11. John doesn't need a calculator. He _____ do sums in his head.
12. I _____ leave early tomorrow morning to come back on time

Task 5: Degrees of comparison: choose correct answer (A, B, C, D)

1. It was ____ music I have ever heard.
A) more beautiful B) less beautiful C) the most beautiful D) beautiful
2. It's ____ powder I have ever used.
A) good B) - C) the best D) best
3. John is ____ of all to act.
A) quickest B) quick C) quicker D) the quickest
4. He is ____ strong ____ his brother.
A) as / like B) similar / as C) as / as D) strong / than
5. English grammar is ____ than Russian one.
A) easy B) easier C) the easiest D) as easy as
6. The longer the way the ____ tired we are.
A) most B) more C) the most D) much
7. Two heads are ____ than one.

A) good B) better C) worse D) worst

8. Mark Twain, one of ___ and ___ American writers, lived in a small town in his childhood.

A) greater / most popular B) great / more popular C) the greatest / most popular

D) more great / the most popular

9. To spend summer at the seaside is ___ pleasant than in the town.

A) - B) less C) the most D) more E) the least

10. It is ___ and ___ to live here than there.

A) more warm / more pleasant B) warmer / pleasanter

C) warmest / pleasantest D) warmer / more pleasant

Task 6: Match beginning of the phrase with its ending

		Answers here
1	blind	
2	Stormy	
3	solve	
4	sleeping	
5	vows	
6	make	
7	carry out	
8	How	
9	love at	
10	to be really	
11	burst	
12	count	
13	get smb	
14	be head	
15	Hold on	
16	Move	

A	closer
B	out of trouble
C	an investigation
D	over heels in love
E	in the mood
F	potion
G	a second
H	first sight
I	relationship
J	into laughter
K	a case
L	peace
M	on somebody
N	of love
O	You dare
P	date

Task 7: Write correct preposition (*up(X6), down(X3), by, after, into, out(X2), with*) after each verb and match them with Georgian meaning.

	Word	ჩაწერე შესაბამისი წინდებული	Georgian meaning	Write the number of a phrase (1,2,3....)
1	drop		ფლირტის წამოწყება	
2	turn		წაჩხუბება	
3	chat		შეწყვეტა	
4	ask		ჩაწერა	
5	split		შეჯახება	
6	look		დაშორება	
7	bump		გამოჩენა	
8	break		მიპატიჟება, მიწვევა	
9	write		შევლა	
10	give		დაწყება (სწავლის)	
11	rush		უარის თქმა	
12	tumble		მოვლა, ზრუნვა	
13	fall out		ჩამოქცევა, წაქცევა	
14	show		დათმობა	
15	take		კარში გავარდნა	