

Score:

Your full name:

Class: Test date:

DIAGNOSTIC TEST**Level Intermediate 1***(Time allowed: 45 minutes)***I. Choose the correct answer.**

1. 'Why you were so tired yesterday'
'Because I all morning.'
A. jog B. was jogged C. had been jogging D. had been jogged
2. It was the first time I a live match.
A. Was ever seeing B. had ever been seeing C. had ever seen D. was ever seen
3. Karate hurt my hands at first but I finally it in the end.
A. got used to B. was used to C. was used D. got use to
4. I for the match to begin when suddenly a dog ran onto the pitch.
A. had waited B. waited C. was waiting D. wait
5. Before she retired, my grandma go for a run every morning before work.
A. use to B. got used to C. would D. was used to
6. This time next week, we the chemistry exam.
A. have finished B. have been finishing C. will have finished D. will have been finishing
7. Shirley will her research for the next few weeks.
A. have done B. be doing C. have been doing D. have been done
8. If you have time at the end of the exam, check your answers.
A. few B. a few C. little D. a little
9. I have joined a gym but in the end I decided to exercise at home.
A. must B. could C. will D. may
10. You must thrilled when the doctor said it wasn't serious.
A. be B. have been C. be being D. have been being

II. Complete by changing the form of the word in capitals.

Example: I'm not an expert. I'm only**beginner**.....! **BEGIN**

1. Why can't ever just say 'yes' or 'no' when they're asked if they agree with something. **POLITICS**
2. I stood there in when I heard I'd been selected to go on the quiz show. **BELIEVE**
3. I wouldn't describe the film as a comedy, but one or two scenes are mildly **HUMOUR.**
4. Many parents complain about their children's, but I think they were probably exactly the same. **OBEY.**
5. I don't know how anyone could eat eyeballs. That's! **DISGUST**

III. Match to make sentences. There is one extra half you do not need.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. I complimented Sarah | A. about the clothes she'd bought. |
| 2. The woman made a complaint | B. on her lovely new dress. |
| 3. Pete gained a lot of experience | C. never goes out of style. |
| 4. They say that a simple black dress | D. To meet him to discuss the new designs |
| 5. I really don't like Liz's taste | E. of design when he worked at Freeman's |
| | F. in clothes, but she never listens to my opinion |

IV. Fill in the gap with *a, an, the* or *ø* where none is required.

1. I'm not the man to give you advice.
2. I'm going to cut grass in garden. It's hard work, but it has to be done.
3. I just want to ask you for advice.
4. We got back to inn as night was failing.
5. I paid my first visit to them on clear cold February night.

V. Read the text and questions below, for each question, mark the correct letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet



by Alain de Botton

The old saying "It's better to travel than to arrive" is usually understood as an attack on destinations rather than a positive statement about travel. Indeed, people are always

complaining about the horrors of travelling: crowded airports, overbooked flights, cancelled and dirty trains. However, I believe there are something unusual pleasures in the journeys we make. Take the aeroplane, for example. Few seconds in life is more exciting than those during take-off. Waiting at the beginning of a runway, we see familiar locations out of the plane window: grass, a road, and modern hotels – the Earth as we have always known it, where we make slow progress even by car. Then suddenly, accompanied by the controlled noise of the engine, we rise smoothly into the sky and a huge space opens up for us, where we can imagine new possibilities in our lives.

Trains are another wonderful travel environment. I love the atmosphere of half-empty carriages making their way across the countryside: enjoying the silence inside and the regular beat of the wheels against the track outside. A train journey can be like a dream, where we become involved in different thoughts and are able to recall distant memories. There's nothing like a moving train to encourage the mind to perform properly. Thinking can even improve when parts of the mind are busy with other tasks, like listening to music or following a line of trees.

If we are attracted to air or train travel despite their disadvantages, it is perhaps because we feel these experiences provide an important alternative to the habits and limitations of our ordinary world.

1. **What is the writer's main purpose in writing the text?**
 - A. to disagree with an accepted saying
 - B. to complain about modern transport
 - C. to explain his ideas about travelling
 - D. to describe an unusual train journey
2. **What does the writer say about travelling by air?**
 - A. He finds the delay before take-off annoying.
 - B. He enjoys the feeling of freedom it gives.
 - C. He prefers it to driving, despite the time taken.
 - D. He wishes the engines were much quieter.
3. **When the writer travels by train, he likes to**
 - A. spend much of the journey asleep.
 - B. sit in a completely empty carriage
 - C. admire the countryside along the way.
 - D. listen to the movement of the wheels.
4. **According to the writer, a train journey is good for us because**
 - A. it encourages us to remember certain things.
 - B. it allows us to forget about our daily problems.
 - C. it lets our minds concentrate on a single idea.
 - D. it offers us the chance to be totally relaxed.
5. **Which of the following might the writer say?**
 - A. "If we travelled less often we would have better memories of our visits"
 - B. "Unless the destination is unusual, it is not worth the effort getting there."

- C. "Despite the speed of modern travel, there are too many disadvantages."
D. "Even though journeys can be uncomfortable, they are benefit to our lives'.

VI. Complete each second sentence using the word given, so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence.

0. Why don't you drive to Brighton this weekend? **CAR**
→ Why don't you go to Brighton **by car this weekend**.....?
1. I haven't been to an Indian restaurant for ages. **SINCE**
→ It's ages an Indian restaurant.
2. Hang-gliding can be dangerous, but after a while you don't mind it. **USED**
→ Hang-gliding can be dangerous, but after a while you it.
3. I ran fifteen miles, and then my trainer told me to do fifty push-ups! **ALREADY**
→ When my trainer told me to do fifty push-ups, I fifteen miles!
4. The concert was sold out, despite the high price of the tickets. **EXPENSIVE**
→ Although, the concert was sold out.
5. I am planning to climb Mount Everest during my holiday next month. **CLIMBING**
→ This time next month I Mount Everest.
6. When the taxi arrives, we will go to the theatre. **SOON**
→ We will go to the theatre the taxi arrives.
7. We didn't expect the news to be nearly so good. **MUCH**
→ The news we expected.
8. Patricia helped us a lot with her advice. **DEAL**
→ Patricia provided us helpful advice.

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