

Name and surname.

Diagnostic work 1

Task 1. Write the opposite adjectives.

1. What's wrong? You look miserable. You're usually very _____ on Fridays.
2. Diana's very confident. She's never _____.
3. 'Is Kelly polite?' 'No, he's quite _____.
4. It was careless of you to lose your phone again. You need to be more _____ with your things.
5. Tom is really friendly today. He can sometimes be quite _____!

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Task 2. Read the text and choose the correct word for each space. For each question, choose A, B, C or D.

1. A. be B get C take D have
2. A tiny B few C little D narrow
3. A teams B coaches C members D teachers
4. A finish B miss C stop D retire
5. A method B road C kind D way
6. A degree B university C grade D practic

GAME OVER. LIFE AFTER THE OLYMPICS

For athletes, the Olympic Games is often considered the most important event of their career. It is the chance to compete with the best sportsmen and women from around the world. But what happens to athletes when they are too old to 1_____ part at this level? At this point many athletes are still young: often between 25 and 35 years old.

This can be a difficult time for many athletes. Only a 2_____ number of them are as famous as Usain Bolt and can earn a lot of money as a celebrity. Others are lucky enough to start a career connected with their sport, for instance as 3_____ for the next generation of Olympians. But for most athletes, when they 4_____ from being professional sportsperson, their whole 5_____ of life changes. They often start studying again and go to university. In fact, nowadays many athletes study for a 6_____ while they are training. This means they are better prepared for the time when their sports careers are over.

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Task 3. Complete the conversation. Use the present simple or continuous, or the past simple or continuous form of the verbs.

1. A: I _____ (spend) a lot of time on homework at the moment.
B: Me too. It's unbelievable! Last term, we _____ (not have) as much work.
2. A: Why _____ you _____ (stop) having guitar lessons?
B: I _____ (not make) any progress and I didn't like the teacher.
3. A: _____ (you/go) cycling next Saturday?
B: No. I _____ (usually/go) cycling on Saturdays, but I _____ (lost) my helmet yesterday.
4. A: How old _____ (be) you when you _____ (get) your driving licence?
B: 18. But I _____ (not own) a car until I was 25.
5. A: I _____ (send) you loads of messages last night but you _____ (not read) any of them.
B: No, sorry. I _____ (train) for a swimming competition. It's on Sunday. _____ you _____ (come) to watch?

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Task 4. Complete the second sentences so that it means the same as the first. Use no more than three words (use the degrees of comparison or as ... as).

1. Your room is messier than mine. My room isn't _____ yours.
2. I'm not as good at climbing as my dad. My dad is _____ at climbing than me.
3. I don't own a warmer jacket. This is _____ jacket I own.
4. My old boots aren't as comfortable as these ones. These boots are _____ my old ones.
5. You're more patient than me. I'm _____ as you.
6. My brother and I are the same height. I'm _____ as my brother.

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