

USAGE OF ENGLISH

A Look at the following pictures and write down some sentences using structures to describe these prohibitions.

| | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1  | 2  | 3  |
| _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 4  | 4  | 6  |
| _____ | _____ | _____ |

B Conditionals

1 (1st) If we _____ (not / work) harder, we _____ (not pass) the exam.

2. (2nd) If the students _____ (not be) late for the exam, they _____ (pass).

3. (2nd) If the weather _____ (not be) so cold, we _____ (go) to the beach.

4. (2nd) If she _____ (have) her laptop with her, she _____ (email) me.

5. (1st) If she _____ (not go) to the meeting, I _____ (not go) either.

6. (2nd) If the baby _____ (sleep) better last night, I _____ (not be) so tired.

7. (1st) If the teacher _____ (give) us lots of homework this weekend, I _____ (not be) happy.

8. (2nd) If Lucy _____ (have) enough time, she _____ (travel) more.

C Find the mistake, underline it and write it correctly.

- a. She went to the park playing with her friends. _____
- b. I watch TV in English for to learning more words. _____
- c. I practice the piano to getting better. _____
- d. I cleaned the kitchen for helping my mum. _____
- e. We're going to Egypt for to see the Pyramids. _____

D Rewrite the following sentences using infinitives of purpose. The meaning of the original sentence/sentences and your sentence must be exactly the same

1. I went to the coffee shop because I wanted to meet my best friend.

I went to the coffee shop my best friend.

2. I often travel by public transport. I want to save money.

I often travel by public transport money.

3. I'm studying at university. I want to be a pharmacist.

I'm studying at university a pharmacist.

4. I called my uncle because I needed to find out what time he would arrive.

I called my uncle what time he would arrive.

5. I stayed late at the office. I had to finish the project.

I stayed late at the office the project.

VOCABULARY

A. Fill in the correct form of MAKE, DO, HAVE or GET.

1. _____ a seat. I'll _____ you a cup of coffee.
2. I wasn't able to sleep because someone was _____ noise in the basement.
3. I offered to _____ the dishes, but she didn't let me.
4. I told her that she had to _____ more exercise.
5. I must go now because I have to _____ some work _____.
6. I _____ lost on my way here, so that's why I'm late.
7. It's no use _____ angry. You must learn to control your temper.
8. I must _____ my car repaired. It's got a flat tire.
9. The teacher _____ us write 300 lines as punishment.
10. I couldn't _____ any business with him because he isn't trustworthy.
11. After I _____ up at 6.15, I _____ a shower and then _____ some breakfast for my husband and me.
12. It's late and she isn't home yet. I'm starting to _____ worried.
13. I told her it was her turn to _____ the shopping this week.
14. What are we _____ for dinner tonight?
15. I'm sorry. You didn't pass. You _____ too many mistakes.

B. Complete the following exercise with correct quantifiers.

1-3. We are going to be late. There is too (much / many) traffic. Yeah, the (amount / number) of people driving is incredible.

I've never seen this (much / many) cars.

4-5. Can you bring soda to the picnic? I don't have (some / any).

Yeah, I think I've got (some / any) left over from the party.

6-9. How do you feel about your new job? Do you have as (much / many) responsibilities as you used to?

The job is great. I have about the same (amount / number) of work to do as before, but I have (less / fewer) stress and (less / fewer) problems.

10-12. How do you think you did on the test? I think I did (little / a little) better than last time, maybe even (a lot / many) better.

What about you?

Well, I think I probably made (few / a few) mistakes, but I have the feeling I did well overall.

13-18. Mr. President, do you think (much / many) of your proposed legislation will be passed by Congress during this session?

Yes, I think (a great deal / a great many) of our proposals will be approved. We're not taking (nothing / anything) for granted, though.

We still have (a great deal of / a great many) work to do.

The polls say that there's (little / a little) support nationwide for your military program. Isn't that going to hurt you?

Not in the long run, no. (Few / A few) of the voters actually support the military system the way it is now. I think we will be

READING

Read through the text and choose **ONE** answer for each question.

3. The Toy Museum

There's an old saying in the theatre world "Never work with children or animals". It's a pity that Herman Gross has never heard this piece of advice, or if he has, that he didn't pay attention to it. It's not so much that Pet Doctor is a bad film, although I can't really find many reasons for saying it's a good one. It's more that it makes me angry. Gross is a good actor. His appearance on the New York stage last winter in Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet showed that he really can act. So, what's he doing in this nonsense?}

It's a story about a small-town doctor who finds he's making more money by looking after the local children's pets than he is by looking after humans. Then he gets into trouble with the police, because he doesn't have the right sort of licence to do this and, surprise, surprise, the children and their pets find a way to solve his problems. I won't say how, as it's the only part of the film that's even slightly original or amusing. If you have to see it, you'd be annoyed with me for telling you. But my advice is, when it comes to a cinema near you stay in and shampoo the cat.

Questions

Check (✓) the right answer

1. What is the writer trying to do in the text?
 - a. Compare Herman Gross with another actor.
 - b. Give his or her opinion about using animals in films.
 - c. Give his or her opinion about Pet Doctor.

2. The text gives the reader ...
- a. information about a new film.
 - b. ideas about how animals should be cared for.
 - c. news about the lives of film stars.
3. The writer thinks that Pet Doctor is ...
- a. amusing.
 - b. original.
 - c. not worth seeing.
4. Why did the writer mention Romeo and Juliet?
- a. It's an example of a really good play.
 - b. Gross proved he's a good actor in it.
 - c. The central characters are very young.
5. Which one of these TV guides is describing Pet Doctor?
- a. A doctor is loved by the children whose pets he cures. But everything goes wrong and he is sent to prison.
 - b. A doctor finds he can cure local animals, then discovers this isn't allowed. But it all finishes happily.
 - c. A doctor prefers animals to humans and stops looking after his patients. People are dying, the animals are cured, then the police arrive . . .

WRITING

What would you do if you won a million dollars? Write at least 8 things you would do if this happened.

LISTENING

1 The teacher wants the students to ...

- A. Take notes after she has finished speaking.
- B. Take notes while she is speaking.
- C. Forget about taking notes

2 the teacher suggests eating ...

- A. Sugary snacks.
- B. Only apples.
- C. Fruit and cereals.

3 the teacher suggests finding a study place with a lot of ...

- A. Light.
- B. Space.
- C. Books.

4 if students feel stressed, they should ...

- A. Go to bed.
- B. Go out for a walk.
- C. Drink some water.

5 students are advised to ...

- A. Select the important things to learn.
- B. Read through everything once.

C. Make notes about every topic.

6 the teacher understands that repeating things can be ...

A. Difficult.

B. Uninteresting.

C. Tiring.

7 students can do past exam papers ...

A. In the library only.

B. At home if they take photocopies.

C. In the after-school study group.

8 The teacher recommends a break of five minutes every ...

A. Hour.

B. Two hours.

C. Thirty minutes.

9 it's important to ...

A. Eat regularly.

B. Sleep when you feel tired.

C. Keep hydrated.

10 the teacher is sure that the students will ...

A. Pass their exams.

B. Fail their exams.

C. do their best.

SPEAKING

| Vocabulary | Grammar | Fluency | Pronunciation | Accuracy | TOTAL |
|------------|---------|---------|---------------|----------|-------|
|------------|---------|---------|---------------|----------|-------|