Use of English

Worksheet 1: Grammar

Read the texts below. For each gap, choose the correct answer A, B, C or D. Write your answers in the answer grid after each text.

Text 1: People Doing Stupid Things in the National Parks for 100 Years

Don't blame the selfie sticks. Tourists **(1)** _____ poor choices in our wild spaces since long before smartphones.

When two Yellowstone tourists put a baby bison in their car **(2)** _____ May, which caused the animal stress, commentators pointed to it as **(3)** _____ example of a society that **(4)** _____ touch with the wilderness. "The important thing is these tourists got great pictures of the baby bison in their car, you know, for their Facebook," wrote one commenter on Backpacker's Facebook page. "Isn't that all that **(5)** _____ anymore?"

1 **A** make **B** are making **C** made **D** have been making
2 **A** by **B** on **C** in **D** at
3 **A** late **B** later **C** a latest **D** the latest
4 **A** had lost **B** have been lost **C** have lost **D** had been lost
5 **A** to matter **B** matters **C** matter **D** mattering

1	2	3	4	5

Text 2: Grammy Awards

The Grammy Awards **(6)** _____ each year by the Recording Academy, formerly the National Academy of Recording Arts and Sciences (NARAS). Founded as a byproduct of a 1950s project **(7)** _____ the Hollywood Walk of Fame stars to deserving members of the recording industry, the Grammys were created to be the music's answer to the Oscars and the Emmys, and they honour musical achievements from the preceding year.

NARAS first considered calling the award the Eddie, after the phonograph **(8)** _____ Thomas Edison. But they decided instead to name the award after the gramophone, invented by Emile Berliner, **(9)** _____ it to the familiar Grammy. The award itself is a gold-plated statuette of **(10)** _____ iconic record player.

6 **A** was presented **B** have presented **C** are presented **D** presented
7 **A** to award **B** award **C** awards **D** to be awarding
8 **A** invent **B** inventor **C** invention **D** inventive
9 **A** shorten **B** have shortened **C** shortening **D** was shortened
10 **A** Berliners **B** Berliners' **C** Berliner **D** Berliner's

6	7	8	9	10

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Text 3: Mary Kingsley

Mary Kingsley didn't travel during the first 30 years of her life. **(11)** _____, when her father died, leaving her an inheritance, she **(12)** _____ to set off for West Africa, that was still largely unmapped in **(13)** _____. Kingsley travelled alone, **(14)** _____ was almost unheard of for a female at the time. During her travels, she lived with local people and learned their skills and customs.

Kingsley became quite well known after returning to England. She spent a lot of time criticizing missionaries for trying to change the native **(15)** _____ traditions.

11 **A** However **B** Although **C** Moreover **D** Besides
12 **A** has decided **B** had decided **C** decided **D** decides
13 **A** 1890s **B** 1890th **C** the 1890s **D** the 1890th
14 **A** whether **B** which **C** when **D** how
15 **A** Africans's **B** African's **C** Africans **D** Africans'

11	12	13	14	15

Text 4: Typhoons Trick Japan's Cherry Trees into Blooming Months Early

Japan's famed cherry blossoms (*sakura*) are reported to be blooming several months ahead of schedule. The *Weathernews* website said it **(16)** _____ more than 350 reports of premature blossoms.

Experts said the flowers' surprise appearance **(17)** _____ to extreme weather events in Japan in recent weeks, including two particularly powerful typhoons. The violent storms had stripped many trees of their leaves. One purpose of the leaves is **(18)** _____ hormones that prevent buds from flowering ahead of time. Hiroyuki Wada, a tree doctor at the Flower Association of Japan, said that the unusually warm weather that followed the typhoons **(19)** _____ have "tricked" the trees' buds into flowering as well. "This has happened before, but I don't remember **(20)** _____ anything on this scale," said Wada.

16 **A** receives **B** was received **C** had received **D** has received
17 **A** linked **B** had linked **C** was linking **D** was linked
18 **A** release **B** to release **C** to be releasing **D** to have released
19 **A** would **B** need **C** ought **D** might
20 **A** seeing **B** to see **C** to be seen **D** being seen

16	17	18	19	20

LIVEWORKSHEETS