

NAME _____	GROUP _____	DATE _____		
TERM <b>3</b>	NEW ENGLISH FILE 4 UPPER INTERMEDIATE - THIRD EDITION			
UNITS <b>9A</b>	TEST	A		
SCORE	GRADE	PERCENTAGE	PASS	TOTAL
		%	(C=)	25

**I. COMPLETE THE SENTENCES USING THE WORDS GIVEN (A, B, C OR D).**

10

1. Jim is going to \_\_\_\_\_ his former employer for mobbing.
2. The government is going to discuss the issue of \_\_\_\_\_ on education.
3. They \_\_\_\_\_ got bored and went home.
4. I assure you that this mistake was purely a / an \_\_\_\_\_ on my part.
5. The bank has \_\_\_\_\_ all over the country.
6. The bank announced that it was to \_\_\_\_\_ with another of the high street banks.
7. His only reason for investing in the company was to \_\_\_\_\_.
8. The island was \_\_\_\_\_ ed by a dusty road.
9. There has been a / an \_\_\_\_\_ in oil prices. Now it is really cheap.
10. We aim to offer good value and service to all our \_\_\_\_\_.

1. <b>A</b> sue	<b>B</b> claim	<b>C</b> advertise	<b>D</b> mislead	1. _____
2. <b>A</b> serrated	<b>B</b> expenditure	<b>C</b> unfulfilled	<b>D</b> supported	2. _____
3. <b>A</b> accidentally	<b>B</b> eventually	<b>C</b> eventfully	<b>D</b> event	3. _____
4. <b>A</b> underpayment	<b>B</b> oversight	<b>C</b> hunger	<b>D</b> leftover	4. _____
5. <b>A</b> habits	<b>B</b> gestures	<b>C</b> weapons	<b>D</b> branches	5. _____
6. <b>A</b> expand	<b>B</b> export	<b>C</b> set up	<b>D</b> merge	6. _____
7. <b>A</b> take over	<b>B</b> deliver	<b>C</b> redundant	<b>D</b> airbrush	7. _____
8. <b>A</b> loss	<b>B</b> drop	<b>C</b> market	<b>D</b> encircle	8. _____
9. <b>A</b> increase	<b>B</b> rise	<b>C</b> fall	<b>D</b> boom	9. _____
10. <b>A</b> managers	<b>B</b> owners	<b>C</b> clients	<b>D</b> customers	10. _____

**II. REWRITE THE SENTENCES USING THE WORDS IN BRACKETS SO THAT BOTH SENTENCES MEAN THE SAME.**

8

1. In spite of the cold weather, the barbecue was a success. (although)

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2. The company have reduced staff so that they can save money. (in order to)

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3. Even though the flight was long, she felt great when she arrived. (despite)

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4. He didn't tell her because he didn't want to hurt her feelings. (so as)

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5. She bought the bag in spite of the ridiculously expensive price. (even though)

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6. The company have a big market share even though they do very little advertising. (in spite of)

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7. They had to make a lot of workers redundant. If not the company wouldn't have survived. (so that)

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8. In spite of smoking 40 cigarettes a day my granny lived until she was 96. (although)

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**III. COMPLETE THE SENTENCES WITH: WHATEVER, WHICHEVER, WHOEVER,  
WHENEVER, HOWEVER OR WHEREVER.**

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1. \_\_\_\_\_ I see Nelly she's always in a good mood.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ broke the window must come and see me after school.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ said 'it's better to be poor but happy' was wrong!
4. I'm sure the police will find him \_\_\_\_\_ he's hiding.
5. I never put on weight \_\_\_\_\_ much I eat.
6. People were really friendly to us \_\_\_\_\_ we went.
7. You have \_\_\_\_\_ one you want and I'll have the other one.