GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY TEST (80 points)

I. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense.

A) The Red Balloon Nursery School **(1)** _____ ***(to open)*** last year in an old building which **(2)** _____ ***(to be)*** empty for years. I **(3)** _____***(to work)*** here for the last six month now. My day usually starts at 8 o'clock. This week I **(4)** _____***(to look after)*** twenty-five toddlers whose parents **(5)** _____ ***(to want)*** some time to themselves during the day. By next year I hope the numbers **(6)** _____ ***(to rise)*** to nearly forty. Then maybe we **(7)** _____ ***(to employ)*** another child-minder to help us.

B) Mr. McDermott **(8)** _____ ***(to work)*** as a doctor. When he first **(9)** _____ ***(to begin)*** his career in 1990, he just **(10)** _____ ***(to leave)*** medical school. He **(11)** _____***(to open)*** his own doctor's surgery in 1992 and since then he **(12)** _____ ***(to work)*** as a doctor. He **(13)** _____ ***(to enjoy)*** his job and, at the moment, he **(14)** _____ ***(to teach)*** young medical students in his spare time. He hopes that in the future he **(15)** _____ ***(to continue)*** to help sick people and his fellow physicians.

II. Read the text below and decide which word A, B, C or D best fits each space.

Florida has a lot more to **(1)** _____ than Mickey Mouse. It may be the theme park capital of the world, but outside the man-made world of fantasy, it is also possible to see **(2)** _____ animals you've never seen outside a zoo. A visit to Florida would not be **(3)** _____ without seeing the alligators at **(4)** _____ range. If you are lucky, you'll be able to touch a baby alligator, **(5)** _____ you must be careful not to **(6)** _____ your fingers anywhere near its teeth, as they are extremely **(7)** _____. While you are in the major towns, a car is not **(8)** _____, but if you want to travel round the state you will need one. However, driving in America can be a pleasurable **(9)** _____. American cars are **(10)** _____ for comfort and are easy to drive. In **(11)** _____, the roads are **(12)** _____, the speed limit is low and petrol is cheap. The beaches are many and varied. The rich and famous **(13)** _____ for Palm Beach, whereas those with **(14)** _____ children than money go to the beaches on Florida's Western Gulf coast. Alternatively, there is Fort Myers for those who want to **(15)** _____ watersports, or Sanibel for anyone interested in shell collecting.

1.	A. propose	B. offer	C. provide	D. show
2.	A. savage	B. natural	C. wild	D. mad
3.	A. complete	B. whole	C. entire	D. all
4.	A. near	B. next	C. closed	D. close
5.	A. despite	B. although	C. otherwise	D. moreover
6.	A. form	B. situate	C. put	D. direct
7.	A. sore	B. hard	C. painful	D. sharp
8.	A. optional	B. essential	C. compulsory	D. extreme
9.	A. extent	B. way	C. time	D. experience
10.	A. built	B. done	C. planned	D. formed
11.	A. addition	B. order	C. all	D. fact
12.	A. extended	B. large	C. wide	D. long
13.	A. prefer	B. head	C. leave	D. meet
14.	A. much	B. many	C. most	D. more
15.	A. perform	B. do	C. make	D. have

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III. Read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of each line to form a word that fits in the space in the same line.

COFFEE HOUSES

Coffee houses are a **(0)** *speciality* of Viennese life. Each one serves a huge **(1)** _____ of exotic coffees, so you should consult the menu. The most popular coffee is Brauner, which is **(2)** _____ to espresso. The waiters are **(3)** _____ polite and must be spoken to **(4)** _____. Most regulars sit for hours over one cup of coffee and do not feel obliged to order further **(5)** _____.

Tourists often cause **(6)** _____ and are seen as **(7)** _____ who try to strike up conversations. The Viennese do not go to coffee houses to be **(8)** _____; they go to be seen in public. Upon leaving, it isn't **(9)** _____ to leave a very large tip. The **(10)** _____ coffee drinker usually rounds the bill up to the nearest shilling.

0. **SPECIAL**
1. **SELECT**
2. **SIMILARITY**
3. **EXTREME**
4. **RESPECT**
5. **REFRESH**
6. **ANNOY**
7. **INVADE**
8. **SOCIAL**
9. **NECESSITY**
10. **KNOWLEDGE**

IV. Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence. Use the word given and other words to complete each sentence. You must use between two and five words. Do not change the word given.

1. He will probably fail the exams this year.
   unlikely
   He is _____ the exams this year.
2. It was after midnight when Jim finally arrived.
   turn
   Jim _____ until after midnight.
3. The only person he didn't invite was Sarah.
   except
   He _____ Sarah.
4. I would have gone to the concert, but I didn't have a ticket.
   wish
   I _____ a ticket for the concert; then I would have gone.
5. He tries hard to keep up with the class.
   best
   He _____ up with the class.
6. Although he is rich, he is mean.
   wealth
   In _____, he is mean.
7. Please check this document for misprints.
   sure
   Please _____ no misprints in this document.
8. It takes two hours to fly from Athens to Rome.
   flight
   It's _____ Athens to Rome.
9. She paid £ 5,000 for her new car.
   cost
   Her _____ her £ 5,000.
10. I like travelling by car more than by train.
    rather
    I prefer to _____ by train.

V. Underline the correct choice of words in italics.

1. The judge denied his bail request, ***(didn't he / did he)***?

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2. Let's go to the concert tonight, ***(shall we / can we)***?
3. He'd better do it now, ***(hadn't he / hasn't he)***?
4. I'm right, ***(am I not / aren't I)***?
5. No one came, ***(didn't he / did they)***?
6-7. It isn't ***(fair / fare)*** if some people do not pay their bus ***(fair / fare)***.
8. Water was escaping from the ***(lick / leak).***
9. ***(The rich and the poor / Rich and poor)*** have their own problems.
10. It happened in ***(--- / the)*** spring of 1900.
11. The car is ***(in / under)*** repair at the moment.
12. Have you got any pills ***(for / from)*** a headache?
13. Our profits increased ***(at / by)*** 12 per cent last year.
14. Three years ***(is / are)*** a long time to be without work.

VI. Complete each sentence with the correct form of one of the phrasal verbs below.

give off	**look down on**	**put off**
stand by	**break up**	**get on**

1. Martin has always _____ with his parents-in-law. They treat him just like their own son.
2. This fish is _____ a strange smell. I don't think it's fresh.
3. Can you _____ the interview until next week? I'm too busy this week.
4. Jane always _____ me when I'm in trouble. She's a good friend.
5. Richard's such a snob! He _____ anyone who hasn't had a university education.
6. The students can hardly wait till college _____ for summer.

VII. Read the text. Some of the lines are correct and some have a word which should not be there. If a line is correct, put a tick (V) in the space provided. If a line has a word which should not be there, write it in the space provided.

WHAT IS SMART?

0	The British are ever generally regarded as the most	0 ever
00	untidily dressed people in Europe, but I have often	00 V
1	thought that to the opposite is true. Take, for example,	1
2	the wearing of jeans. In many southern European	2
3	countries, it seems more perfectly acceptable for	3
4	both teachers and office staff to wear jeans, whereas	4
5	in Britain jeans are been considered far too	5
6	casual and are only acceptable if the work is so	6
7	dirty or unskilled. One office workers in Britain must	7
8	follow a very much strict dress code. Even in the hottest	8
9	weather, male employees are most required to wear	9
10	a suit and tie and female employees who must be dressed	10
	in a skirt and tights.	

~~Мною допущено …….. (_____) исправлений~~

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