FIRST NAME:.....
SECOND NAME:.....

Quiz 11

DECEMBER
WEEK 1

A) Complete the sentences with the correct tenses.(10) **Say the passive forms if possible**

Tony ……..…….(have) the vaccinations before every trip to Africa.	
Tony ……..……..(have) the vaccinations to Africa for two months.	
Tony ……..……..(have) the vaccinations to Africa last month.	
Tony ……..…….……(have) the vaccinations to Africa before I met them.	
Tony ……..……..(have) the vaccinations to Africa when I came in.	
Look! Tony and Tom……..(have) the vaccinations to Africa.	
Tony ……..(have) the vaccinations to Africa all week.	
Tony ……..……..(have) the vaccinations to Africa for days before I came.	
I think Tony ……..……..(have) the vaccinations to Africa soon.	

B) REWRITE THESE SENTENCES USING THE WORDS GIVEN IN BRACKETS.

1. Although the rain was falling heavily, they continued with the football match. (in spite of)
2. Some people enjoy city life. Others prefer the quiet of the country. (whereas)
3. Although we had revised everything a hundred times, everything went wrong. (despite)
4. Despite having a terrible headache, he went to the office. (although)
5. John won the race. Nevertheless, he didn't feel happy. (despite)
6. Although he was a millionaire, he behaved as an ordinary man. (but)
7. She's an excellent secretary. However, she has never been promoted. (despite)
8. Despite having some problems, she finally passed the test. (even though)
9. She lost her purse, so she went to the police station. (BECAUSE)
10. I opened the window due to the heat. (BECAUSE).

C) Fill in the b the present blanks with either present perfect simple or Present Perfect Continuous Tense.

1. I ……(never/ hear) anything so ridiculous.
2. How long ……..……..(Jack/ be) a journalist ?
3. Leon ……..(go) to the gym for months.
4. Sue ……..(watch) her weight since 2020.
5. Thomas and I ……..(not/eat) too much chocolate lately.
6. ……..……..(you/see) the doctor about your cough yet?

D) **Complete the sentences with correct time expressions. (already/just/yet/still/lately/for/since/ever)**

1. Have you work out the answers……..……?
2. Have you ……..….called the emergency service?
3. She's been a member of the gym ……..…… the last two months.
4. He's been training for the event …….. October.
5. I know the recipe. I have ……..….made that dish.
6. They ……..…… haven't replied to our e-mail.
7. I have been making my own bread …….
8. He has ……..…. presented his project. Look, he is still in front of the board.

LIVEWORKSHEETS LIVEWORKSHEETS

E. Complete the sentences with a correct preposition.

1. Smoking heavily contributed …… his early death.
1) This medicine will protect you ……..malaria.
2) What projects are you working…… this term?
3) You could be ……..risk ……. a serious illness.
4) It took him weeks to recover …… the virus.
5) I'm depending …….. you to keep your promise.

F) Fill in: THE, A, AN or - (no article) (10)

1. Our friends, the Millers, moved to _____ Netherlands last winter.
2. Our children go to _____ school by _____ bus.
3. She likes _____ Indian tea but she doesn't like _____ tea that comes from Sri Lanka.
4. We left Rome and flew across _____ Alps to Munich.
5. Most _____ children like _____ sweets

G) Find and correct the mistakes in the sentences. (10).

1. Do you have any informations on local dairy farms? ……..
2. We haven't got many money left to buy new gym equipment.……..
3. There is a few medicine left in the bottle. ……..
4. We really ought to get new furnitures for the clinic. ……..
5. How many flour do I need for this cake recipe? ……..
6. Thanks to healthy eating, my hair are really shiny. ……..
7. I know you like lemonade, but you should only drink a few. ……..
8. The doctor's advice have been very helpful. ……..

H) Say the correct verb forms. (bonus:10)

verb	meaning	Verb2	Verb3
1 launch			
2 plan			
3 saw			
4 cut out			
5. teach			
6. put on			
7 know			
8 wear			
9 read			
10 give			

LIVEWORKSHEETS LIVEWORKSHEETS

Reading Part:

CRIMES

Every community in the world recognises certain activities as crimes. Because of this, each has developed its own way of dealing with crimes and has chosen a number of different punishments to match them. So, society identifies crimes, administers justice, and then imposes suitable punishments.

It is surprising, however, how much the various societies of the world differ in the areas of crime, justice and punishment. What may be a crime in one country is often perfectly acceptable in another. For example, as you may know, jaywalking, that is, not crossing the road at the proper crossing place, is illegal in areas of the world such as North America, but in other areas, quite legal. As well as deciding what is legal and what is illegal, societies must also decide whether a crime is petty or serious. For example, carrying a gun is a very serious offence in some countries, but a very petty one in others.

Similarly, the ways of administering justice differ from country to country. In some countries a person is considered innocent until he is proved guilty, but in others the opposite is true. In other words, in the former it is the job of the authorities to prove that the person has committed a crime whereas in the latter it is the individual's task to prove his innocence.

Crimes vary, systems of justice vary, but the greatest variation between countries is in the methods of punishment that they use. For example, a person convicted of theft in some parts of the Middle East might face a severe penalty, whereas the same crime would receive a relatively lenient punishment in some Scandinavian countries. Denmark provides a good example of the more lenient approach to crime and punishment. About half the people sent to prison there go to what is called an 'open prison'. In these prisons, the inmates are allowed to wear their own clothes, provide their own food, bring in their own furniture and have their own radios or television in the cell.

They are not locked in their cells at night, although each prisoner is given a key to his own cell and can lock the door at night if he wishes. Most open prisons in Denmark also have special rooms where prisoners can entertain friends, husbands or wives unsupervised, in privacy and comfort, for at least an hour a week.

After four weeks in a Danish open prison, a prisoner is normally entitled to a 'holiday' outside the prison. Usually he is allowed out of prison for one weekend every three weeks. Of course, prisoners do not have to leave the prison every three weeks - they can save up their weekends away and take a break of up to eight days if they prefer. Prisoners in open prisons in Denmark are also allowed out for a whole range of activities such as buying clothes, visiting the doctor or simply going for a walk with their visitors. If a prisoner needs to leave the prison for educational purposes - attending a course or receiving technical training - then, in certain circumstances, he may be allowed to spend the night outside the prison.

A. Mark the statements as True (T) or False (F).

1. Every society has a different way of dealing with crimes.
2. An individual has to prove his innocence wherever he lives.
3. The method of punishment is the biggest difference between countries.
4. Theft is severely punished in Scandinavia.
5. Nearly half of Denmark's population lives in open prisons.
6. In some Danish prisons uniforms are not required.
7. Prisoners in Denmark can spend the night outside prison any time they want to.

B. Find words or phrases in the text that mean the same as the following.

1. not crossing the road at the proper place (paragraph 2): ……..
2. crime (paragraph 2): ……..
3. not guilty (paragraph 3): ……..
4. punishment (paragraph 4): ……..
5. prisoners (paragraph 4): ……..
6. having the right to do something (paragraph 6): being ……..

C. Answer the questions.

1. In what way does Denmark differ from some Middle Eastern countries?

2. How long does a Danish prisoner have to spend in open prison before he can go out for the first time?

3. Write one activity that Danish prisoners can go out for.

C) What do they refer to?

1. What does "them" in line 3 refer to? …….
2. What does "the former" in line 12 refer to? …….
3. What does "the latter" in line 13 refer to? …….
4. What does "these prisons" in line 19 refer to? …….
5. What does "their" in line 26refer to? …

GOOD LUCK!
BERNA DEMİRTAŞ

LIVEWORKSHEETS
LIVEWORKSHEETS