

**МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ
ХАРКІВСЬКИЙ НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ ПЕДАГОГІЧНИЙ
УНІВЕРСИТЕТ імені Г.С. СКОВОРОДИ
КАФЕДРА ТЕОРІЇ І ПРАКТИКИ АНГЛІЙСЬКОЇ МОВИ**

**Ю.О. БОЖКО,
Н.К. СОЛОШЕНКО-ЗАДНІПРОВСЬКА**

ПІДГОТОВКА ДО ЄВІ: ТЕСТОВИЙ ПРАКТИКУМ

**Методичні рекомендації
для здобувачів першого (бакалаврського)
рівня вищої освіти**

ХАРКІВ – 2022

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«До друку та в світ дозволяю»
Проректор з наукової,
інноваційної і міжнародної
діяльності, професор С.В. Бережна

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Затверджено редакційно-видавничою
радою Харківського національного
педагогічного університету
імені Г. С. Сковороди
протокол № 3 від «13» березня 2022 року

ХАРКІВ – 2022

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Підготовка до ЄВІ: тестовий практикум: метод. рек. для здобувачів першого (бакалавр.) рівня вищ. освіти. Харків: ХНПУ імені Г.С. Сковороди, 2022. 44 с.

*Затверджено редакційно-видавничою радою Харківського національного педагогічного університету імені Г.С. Сковороди
(протокол № 3 від «13» березня 2022)*

В представлених методичних рекомендаціях презентовані тестові матеріали, які відповідають вимогам Єдиного вступного іспиту та Загальноєвропейським рекомендаціям з мовної освіти (рівень B1-B2). Пропонується використовувати зібрані матеріали для ознайомлення здобувачів першого (бакалаврського) рівня вищої освіти зі структурою єдиного вступного іспиту з англійської мови для вступу до магістратури, формування та розвитку відповідних компетенцій, необхідних для успішного складання тестів з англійської мови у форматі ЄВІ.

Видано за рахунок авторів

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ВСТУП / INTRODUCTION

Відповідно до вимог Міністерства освіти і науки України обов'язковою вимогою для вступу до магістратури є успішно складене зовнішнє тестування з англійської мови – єдиний вступний іспит (ЄВІ).

Саме тому знання здобувачами вищої освіти структури та форми такого тестування є необхідною умовою успішного проходження такого випробування й подальшого вступу до магістратури, а отже, і професійного зростання.

Головною метою представленого методичного видання є ознайомлення здобувачів першого (бакалаврського) рівня вищої освіти різних спеціальностей зі структурою мовних тестів, формами тестових завдань та розвиток навичок читання та використання мови, які є базовими для успішного проходження тестового випробування.

Видання включає низку тестових завдань для тренування використання мови (лексико-граматичний аспект) та текстів для читання. Тестові завдання є не лише об'єктивним засобом вимірювання результатів навчальної діяльності студентів, а й важливим інструментом підвищення рівня підготовки фахівців, посилення керованості навчального процесу. Пропонується використовувати зібрані матеріали для ознайомлення зі структурою ЄВІ та тренінгу його виконання. Структурно посібник складається зі вступу та двох частин, які містять тестові завдання та тексти для читання з завданнями до них (на розвиток граматичної та лексичної іншомовної компетенції).

Запропоноване навчальне видання розроблене на основі чинних вимог Єдиного вступного іспиту з англійської мови для вступу закладів вищої освіти для здобуття другого (магістерського) рівня вищої освіти й може бути використано як додаткове навчально-методичне забезпечення під час вивчення дисципліни «Іноземна мова» (англійська), «Англійська мова», «Інтенсивний тренінг для складання мовних тестів» тощо.

PART I. USE OF ENGLISH. GRAMMAR.

TASK 1.

Choose the correct adjective form for each blank.

1. Halloween was probably the most _____ film I have ever seen (**FRIGHTENED / FRIGHTENING**).
2. I always get so _____ when my dad starts speaking English (**EMBARRASSED / EMBARRASSING**).
3. I am _____ to see how well he gets along with his stepfather. (**SURPRISED / SURPRISING**)
4. The lesson was so _____ that I fell asleep (**BORED / BORING**).
5. As the big day came closer, my sister became _____ nervous (**INCREASED / INCREASINGLY**).
6. You've been walking for 5 hours. You must feel _____ (**EXHAUSTED / EXHAUSTING**).
7. I was _____ when I saw him in that outfit for the first time. (**FRIGHTENED / FRIGHTENING**)
8. I didn't like the film. The plot was rather simple and _____. (**UNINTERESTED / UNINTERESTING**)
9. It's _____ to see how many people didn't care to vote in the last election. (**SURPRISED / SURPRISING**)
10. You look a bit _____. Don't you know what you're supposed to do? (**CONFUSED / CONFUSING**)
11. I saw that my boss was very _____ with how I behaved. (**ANNOYED / ANNOYING**)
12. They were all very _____ by the performance of the actors. (**IMPRESSED / IMPRESSING**)
13. The school trip was really _____. I learned a lot of things I hadn't known before. (**EXCITED / EXCITING**)
14. It was _____ to have met such a great movie star. (**THRILLED / THRILLING**)
15. We were _____ when we found out that his sister was on the plane that went missing. (**WORRIED / WORRYING**)

TASK 2.

Read the text about living in a new country. Decide which of the four words best fits each space.

Living in a New Country

Although living in another country can be an **1** _____ adventure, it is sometimes proves **2** _____ a difficult experience. Many things are new and different –not only the language and culture but also **3** _____ things like where to buy stamps or when banks are open. For a person who is used **4** _____ in control of their world these new experiences can make them feel helpless, **5** _____ and frustrated.

Many of those who start a life somewhere else often go through certain (6) _____ before they feel at home in their new **7** _____. The first few weeks after arrival in another, country is full of positive feelings and excitement. Then **8** _____ sets in and can make you feel angry and impatient. Some people **9** _____ their new home for such feelings. Eventually, however, most newcomers settle **10** _____ and begin to adapt.

However, when a person returns to their own culture, they may **11** _____ the same things in reverse. It takes them **12** _____ time to get back to their former life in their home country.

- 1.** excited exciting pleasure thrilled
- 2.** have been be of being to be
- 3.** everyday daily average regular
- 4.** been to being to be being
- 5.** confusing confused confuse confusion
- 6.** steps times eras stages
- 7.** surroundings settings atmospheres situations
- 8.** life certainty reality truth
- 9.** cause blame accuse hold
- 10.** in off of back
- 11.** bear happen suffer experience
- 12.** some any every all routines.

TASK 3.

Choose the correct phrase

1. Your colleague talks a lot and you find it annoying. What could you say?
 - a. If only he'd been quiet
 - b. If only he'd be quiet
 - c. If only he were quiet
 - d. I wish he is quiet

2. I hate _____ that I can't do something because I'm a girl. Boys say that a lot.
 - a. telling
 - b. to tell
 - c. having to tell
 - d. being told

3. He looked _____ a ghost.
 - a. as though he had seen
 - b. as he had seen
 - c. like seeing
 - d. as if a

4. _____ nor any of the workers offered to help us.
 - a. The manager
 - b. Neither the manager
 - c. Either the manager
 - d. None the manager

5. She couldn't remember how long they _____ when the accident happened.
 - a. had driven
 - b. were driving
 - c. had been driven
 - d. had been driving

6. Murdoch's daughter _____ at the finish line when he completes his first marathon.

- a. will have waited
- b. will wait
- c. will be waiting
- d. is waiting

7. I'd rather ____ with us, but he's already made a decision and is leaving at the end of the season.

- a. stay
- b. stayed
- c. would stay
- d. had stayed

8. David denied ____ part in the robbery.

- a. having taken
- b. to take
- c. take
- d. to have taken

9. I wish I ____ a normal life, but my life now is a real nightmare.

- a. could have
- b. had had
- c. have had
- d. have

10. ____ I am with you, I can't stop smiling.

- a. Whatever
- b. However
- c. Wherever
- d. Whenever

11. Do you have any idea of ____?

- a. what is he talking about
- b. about what he's talking
- c. what is he talking
- d. what he's talking about

12. A: "Why didn't you go to the training session?"

B: "I ____ to the training. John saw me there. Ask him."

- a. didn't go
- b. did go
- c. did went
- d. sure go

13. It was awesome to get ____ good response from the audience.

- a. so much
- b. such
- c. such a
- d. so

14. ____ a hammer to kill his neighbour.

- a. He is believed to use
- b. He is believed to have used
- c. It is believed to have used
- d. He is believed that he used

15. I _____. I've hired a very good decorator.

- a. 'm redecorating my kitchen
- b. will be redecorating my kitchen
- c. will have my kitchen redecorate
- d. 'm having my kitchen redecorated

TASK 4.

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb given.

1. Manchester wouldn't have lost the match if the goalkeeper _____ better. **(PLAY)**
2. If John were older, he _____ Susan. **(MARRY)**
3. If the manager is in the shop, he _____ your questions. **(ANSWER)**
4. We will go swimming tomorrow if it _____. **(NOT RAIN)**
5. If I _____ this car, I wouldn't even get \$1,000 for it. **(SELL)**
6. The students _____ their exams if they had studied harder. **(PASS)**
7. Of his mother _____ to send the letter, the headmaster would have received it in time. **(NOT FORGET)**

8. If the computer breaks down, I _____ what to do. **(NOT KNOW)**
9. It _____ a great help if you had your things ready to go. **(BE)**
10. If I _____ my house in Knightsbridge, I would buy a new one somewhere else. **(SELL)**
11. If you _____ harder, the boss might have been pleased with you. **(WORK)**
12. If the weather were nicer, I _____ to live here. **(CAN)**
13. If the sun _____, would you be happy? **(SHINE)**
14. If dad _____ too much, he will get a stomach ache again. **(EAT)**
15. It _____ a lot of fun if you helped me. **(BE)**
16. If they had visited us, we _____ a wonderful evening together. **(SPEND)**
17. If I catch some fish, _____ them for me? **(YOU FRY)**
18. If you _____ the bell, someone will answer it. **(RING)**
19. You would have found the tickets if you _____ into your pockets more carefully. **(LOOK)**
20. If I _____ you for a cigarette, would you give me one? **(ASK)**

TASK 5.

Write sentences from the ones given starting with "I wish ...".

1. I don't eat a lot of vegetables.

I wish I ate more vegetables.

2. I can't travel to New York. I haven't got enough money.

3. They didn't score a goal.

4. My car is so small.

5. They lost the photo.

6. I didn't study hard at school.

7. My sister invited me to her party, but I didn't go.

8. I only have one child, so I'm lonely.

9. I don't have a fast car.

10. They were not quiet last evening.

11. The train was late.

12. They had an accident because of the bad weather.

TASK 6.

Fill in the correct form of the verbs in brackets

1. They suggested _____ by bus instead of by plane.

(TRAVEL)

2. It seems difficult _____ everything about this topic. **(KNOW)**

3. We were all looking forward _____ the New Year in New York. **(CELEBRATE)**

4. We are planning _____ to Europe this summer. **(GO)**

5. It was very difficult for him to quit _____. **(SMOKE)**

6. She tried to avoid _____ unnecessary mistakes. **(MAKE)**

7. I let him _____ to his friend's house after he had done his homework. **(GO)**

8. Can you imagine _____ the painting before the Christmas holidays? **(FINISH)**

9. We are used _____ up early in the morning. **(GET)**

10. The suspect denied _____ said that in public. **(HAVE)**

11. She enjoys _____ the weekend with her family. **(SPEND)**

12. I forgot _____ the door when I left. **(LOCK)**

13. I have decided _____ more often. **(EXERCISE)**

14. Mary keeps _____ about her problems all the time. **(TALK)**

15. Most European countries don't allow _____ in bars and restaurants. **(SMOKE)**

16. She seemed _____ fed up with all the problems she's facing. **(BE)**

17. She couldn't bear _____ on so much responsibility. That's why she quit her job. **(TAKE)**

18. She promised _____ biting nails. **(STOP)**

19. The government urged their citizens _____ more waste. **(RECYCLE)**

20. Hermann is thinking about _____ abroad for a few years. **(STUDY)**

21. She considered _____ to New York, but then dropped the idea. **(MOVE)**

22. My mother made me _____ the medicine, even though I hated the taste. **(TAKE)**

23. The aquarium needs _____. **(CLEAN)**

24. Morris agreed _____ me with the project. **(HELP)**

25. She warned him not _____ late for the performance. **(BE)**

TASK 7.

Complete the sentences with a modal verb

1. It's quite warm outside so you _____ put on a coat.

2. You _____ go home now. You _____ finish writing those emails. They can wait until tomorrow.

3. He _____ gone to the doctor when he started feeling ill. Now it's going to take longer for him to recover,

4. According to the weather report it _____ rain today, but I'm not so sure about it.

5. My mother gave me an important letter to post, so I _____ forget to post it.

6. You _____ come if you don't want to.

7. Children _____ play with matches.

8. That _____ be Harry. He said he was going to Paris. What's he doing here?

9. We will have to take a taxi to the airport, otherwise we _____ miss our plane.
10. I _____ like to go to the cinema with you this weekend. How about it?
11. When I went to Spain for the first time, I _____ speak a word of Spanish.
12. This jewellery is very valuable. My grandmother gave it to me. You _____ look after it carefully and _____ lose it.
13. She felt ill and _____ leave the office earlier.
14. You _____ be very thirsty. I'll bring you something to drink right away.
15. You should buy a lottery ticket this weekend. You _____ win up to 3 million dollars.
16. You _____ informed me about the flight delay.
17. _____ you pass me the sugar, please?
18. You _____ smoke in public places or restaurants. It's against the law.

TASK 8.

Change the sentences to reported speech!

1. Mary said, "I will play a card game tomorrow".
Mary informed me that _____.
2. Sophie said, "I went to bed early last night."
Sophie said that _____.
3. The teacher said to Jenny, „You have to learn your grammar.”
The teacher told Jenny _____.
4. Jessica told the immigration officer, "This is my first trip to England."
Jessica told the immigration officer that _____.
5. He told me, "You are the most beautiful girl I have ever seen."
He told me that _____.

6. Marty said, "I'm going to visit my uncle next month."
Marty said that

7. Lara said, "I get on with my parents really fine."
Lara said that

8. Gloria explained, "I can't come to the party because I'm going away for the weekend."
Gloria explained that

9. Mark said, "My friend found a new job in the music business."
Mark said that

10. Judy complained, "I have already written this essay four times."
Judy complained that

11. Peter announced, "I will not give up until this factory is shut down."
Peter announced that

12. Her boyfriend told her, "You have bought a wonderful dress."
Her boyfriend told her that

13. Paul said, "I don't like my new flat."
Paul said that

14. My father told Ben, "I am sure I saw you here last week."
My father told Ben that

15. Betty said, "If I knew the answer, I would tell you."
Betty said that

TASK 9.

*Make sentences in passive voice using the tenses in brackets.
Add words where necessary.*

1. Great motorcycles - make – Japan (**PRESENT SIMPLE**)

2. The lawn – not mow – last week (**PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE**)

3. The postman – not see – recently (**PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE**)

4. The Gothic cathedral – build – 10th century. (**PAST SIMPLE**)

5. Many languages – speak – in the EU (**PRESENT SIMPLE**)

6. The schoolhouse – repair – today (**PRESENT PROGRESSIVE**)

7. The prize – award – tomorrow (**FUTURE SIMPLE**)

8. After the accident – Harry – take – to a doctor (**PAST SIMPLE**)

9. When I came in – the fridge – repair (**PAST PROGRESSIVE**)

10. The jewels – find – in the basement. (**PAST SIMPLE**)

11. After the shop – close – it – sell (**PAST PERFECT SIMPLE – PAST SIMPLE**)

12. Special technology – use (**PRESENT PROGRESSIVE**)

13. The thief – not find – by the police (**PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE**)

14. The shop – close – next month (**FUTURE SIMPLE**)

15. The cat – call – Sissy (**PRESENT SIMPLE**)

TASK 10.

Read the text about how we spend our free time. Decide which of the four words best fits each space. Write the correct word into the space provided.

Free Time Trends

1 _____ people all over the world are working longer hours. We also have more leisure time than ever before. After sleeping and working, watching TV is by far the most **2** _____ leisure activity the world over. The British watch more TV than any other nation in Europe, but they read more too. The **3** _____ majority, eighty-five per cent, read newspapers, and 54% regularly read books. Two thirds of modern European women work full-time, but they still do the main **4** _____ of the housework too. Husbands help in the household more than they did in former **5** _____. No wonder that many working women say they are stressed and **6** _____.

According to the latest **7** _____ by supermarkets, the average British family spends just 11 minutes preparing for the main evening meal. Almost half of all UK families in the UK eat together only once a month or **8** _____. More than half of young people in the UK have a fulltime job **9** _____ the age of 19, but the **10** _____ of young Spanish and Italian people do not start full-time work until they are 24. The average American fourteen-year-old **11** _____ only half an hour a day doing homework, and less than a fifth of them participate in sports, music or have other hobbies. **12** _____, 65 % say they spend their time chatting on their mobiles and **13** _____ out with friends in shopping malls.

In the UK, pensioners are almost twice as active as teenagers, according to **14** _____ research. People over 65 spend nearly two hours a day **15** _____ physical activities such as walking, cycling or gardening. However, surprisingly, people who use the Internet **16** _____ do more sport than people who never use it.

1	In general	Although	However	Despite
2	joint	common	regular	general
3	huge	massive	wide	vast
4	cut	portion	part	piece

5	times	ages	periods	dates
6	alert	sleepy	exhausted	spent
7	inspections	examinations	explorations	research
8	fewer	less	least	smaller
9	with	up to	by	under
10	majority	most	bulk	mass
11	fills	occupies	uses	spends
12	In spite of	Nevertheless	Despite	Instead
13	falling	hanging	running	dropping
14	recent	newest	latest	last
15	exercising	having	making	doing
16	evenly	regularly	completely	wholly

[illegible]

PART II. USE OF ENGLISH. READING & GRAMMAR.

TASK 1.

For questions **1-8**, read the text below and decide which answer (**A**, **B**, **C** or **D**) best fits each gap. There is an example at the beginning (**0**).

Example:

A bright

B fair

C keen

D sharp

Messages from the Stone Age

The incredible pre-historic Chauvet cave art in France is painted in **0** _____ colours and dates back to a period around thirty thousand years ago when early humans first started to create rock art. Although various **1** _____ of this art have been found in caves in Western Europe, very few people have seen the art at Chauvet because it is located **2** _____ inside an inaccessible underground cave system. Those who have seen it say that it is very impressive, showing animals **3** _____ horses, rhinos and cows, and that the artwork is good enough to **4** _____ modern compositions.

The first scientists to **5** _____ the Chauvet paintings missed some other important **6** _____ however. The walls of the cave are also marked with a series of lines and symbols, that were initially **7** _____ as insignificant. But recent research has suggested that these marks may represent humankind's first steps towards the development of writing, which is **8** _____ people to rethink their ideas about when written communication first started.

- | | | | | |
|----------|------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| 1 | A illustrations | B models | C cases | D examples |
| 2 | A deep | B thick | C long | D dense |
| 3 | A by means of | B apart from | C as well as | D such as |
| 4 | A rival | B compare | C compete | D oppose |
| 5 | A arrive | B reach | C meet | D know |
| 6 | A instances | B matters | C details | D issues |
| 7 | A believed | B regarded | C thought | D agreed |
| 8 | A resulting | B having | C making | D causing |

TASK 2.

For questions **1-8**, read the text below and decide which answer (**A**, **B**, **C** or **D**) best fits each gap. There is an example at the beginning (**0**).

Example:

A number

B amount

C quantity

D crowd

Where to Go Whale Watching

When asked to list the things they would most like to experience in life, a surprising **0** _____ of people mention seeing whales in their natural habitat. It's an ambition that can be **1** _____ surprisingly easily. It is **2** _____ that the seas around Iceland are home to over five thousand orca whales. But their behaviour, and therefore your chances of seeing them, varies **3** _____ to the season.

In summer, the whales have a **4** _____ to hang out near the coast and can be seen swimming up fjords and inlets. During the winter months, however, the animals are generally to be found **5** _____ out at sea. **6** _____ season you choose for your trip, whale-watching trips are very easy to organise, and there's a chance you'll get to see other whale species too.

Besides Iceland, another option is to **7** _____ for northern Norway between October and January. Orcas arrive here at this time of year in **8** _____ of large shoals of herring, which form an important part of their diet.

1	A answered	B rewarded	C honoured	D fulfilled
2	A estimated	B counted	C guessed	D totalled
3	A according	B depending	C relying	D agreeing
4	A custom	B tendency	C habit	D trend
5	A longer	B wider	C broader	D further
6	A Whenever	B Whoever	C Whichever	D However
7	A head	B set	C point	D pick
8	A hunt	B follow	C pursuit	D seek

TASK 3.

For questions **1-8**, read the text below and decide which answer (**A**, **B**, **C** or **D**) best fits each gap. There is an example at the beginning (**0**).

Example:

A moment **B** present **C** current **D** minute

The Gesture Interface

At the **0** _____ if we want mobile **1** _____ to the Web, we have to travel around with things like tablets and smartphones in our bags or pockets. But the inventor of something called the Gesture Interface has **2** _____ up with a way of doing this using only something we've **3** _____ around with us for millions of years – our hands.

The idea is **4** _____ on simple technology that is already in existence. **5** _____ carrying around the usual hardware, you have a small wearable device on your hands. This contains a projector, a camera and wireless technology to **6** _____ you to the Web. It also has sensors which read and interpret simple hand gestures. For example, when you want to **7** _____ a photograph, simply make a frame around the image with your hand and click your fingers. The device **8** _____ out what you want and operates the camera.

1	A line	B entry	C access	D link
2	A come	B thought	C found	D done
3	A delivered	B fetched	C brought	D carried
4	A based	B started	C founded	D begun
5	A Along with	B Instead of	C Except for	D Apart from
6	A sign	B download	C log	D connect
7	A make	B take	C do	D get
8	A works	B reckons	C meets	D knows

TASK 4.

For questions **1-8**, read the text below and decide which answer (**A**, **B**, **C** or **D**) best fits each gap. There is an example at the beginning (**0**).

Example:

A or **B** and **C** in **D** nor

Royal Residences

Buckingham Palace, Windsor Castle **0** _____ the Palace of Holyroodhouse are these **1** _____ of the Sovereign and, as such, serve as both home and office for the Queen, whose personal flag flies **2** _____ her Majesty is in residence.

These buildings are used extensively for State ceremonies and official entertaining and are opened to the **3** _____ as much as these commitments allow. They are furnished with fine pictures and works of art from the Royal Collection, assembled over four centuries by successive sovereigns. Many of the State Apartments and rooms at the official residences have been in continuous use since their conception and many of the paintings are **4** _____ in the rooms for which they were originally **5** _____.

The official residences are in regular use and the style and manner in which they are shown to visitors reflects their working status. Rooms are kept as close to their normal **6** _____ as possible. Inevitably, opening times are subject to change at short notice depending on circumstances.

The Royal Collection, which is owned by the Queen as Sovereign in trust for her successors and the Nation, is administered by the Royal Collection Trust to which a proportion of the admission fee and other **7** _____ from visitors is directed. The remainder of this money funds the majority of the cost of restoring Windsor Castle which was badly **8** _____ by fire in November 1992.

1	A venues	B residences	C situations	D occupation
2	A whatever	B however	C whoever	D whenever
3	A humans	B public	C peoples	D strangers
4	A created	B explored	C produced	D displayed
5	A instructed	B intended	C performed	D guarded

6	A feature	B location	C destination	D appearance
7	A salary	B budget	C income	D wage
8	A destroyed	B ruined	C damaged	D collapsed

TASK 5.

For questions **1-8**, read the text below and decide which answer (**A**, **B**, **C** or **D**) best fits each gap. There is an example at the beginning (**0**).

Example:

A intended B wondered C decided D failed

New Cycling Schemes

The County Council has **0** _____ to give a higher **1** _____ to cycling and agreed a new strategy to guide the way ahead in East Sussex.

Cycling is a **2** _____, healthy and environmentally-friendly form of transport. It is intended to make it safer, more convenient and attractive, and to increase the **3** _____ of journeys made by bicycle.

Cycling is being encouraged both for utility purposes (such as journeys to work, school and the shops) and for **4** _____ trips for exercise and enjoyment, including longer trips by tourists.

Recent cycle schemes carried out in conjunction with District Councils and other bodies include the Brighton and Hove seafront route and the Cross Levels Way cycle route, in Eastbourne.

5 _____ people will be consulted as the strategy is implemented. The County Council will work with local cycling and other groups, and a countywide Cycling Forum will be formed to **6** _____ that all bodies concerned with cycling are in regular **7** _____.

The objectives of the Cycling Strategy are given in a leaflet, and a **8** _____ of the full strategy document can be seen in County Council Public Libraries.

1	A advantage	B income	C benefit	D priority
2	A shortcut	B high-speed	C dangerous	D low-cost
3	A size	B proportion	C provision	D proposal
4	A recreational	B useless	C sufficient	D promotional
5	A Abnormal	B Proper	C Country	D Local

6 A improve	B ensure	C assert	D maintain
7 A contact	B basis	C touch	D account
8 A copy	B book	C letter	D network

TASK 6.

For questions **1-8**, read the text below and decide which answer (**A**, **B**, **C** or **D**) best fits each gap. There is an example at the beginning (**0**).

Example:

A major B frequent C similar D various

The Eighth Wonder of the World

The Thames Barrier is a **0** _____ part of the flood defence scheme for protecting London **1** _____ rising water levels. The defenses **2** _____ include raised river embankments and additional flood gates at strategic points, including the Barking Barrier. The unique structure that is the Barrier spans the 520-metre wide Woolwich reach and **3** _____ of 10 separate movable gates, each pivoting and supported between concrete structures which house the operating machinery.

When raised, the four main gates **4** _____ stand as high as a five storey building and as wide as the opening of Tower Bridge. Each **5** _____ 3700 tonnes. During the first twelve years of **6** _____, the Barrier has been closed twenty nine times to protect London.

7 _____ the Barrier from the comfortable cafeteria. Picnic on the riverside embankment. Enjoy beautiful views from the riverside walk. Visit the shop which stocks a large selection of souvenirs, books and Barrier information.

There is a children's play area suitable for 4- to 12-year olds, located adjacent to the riverside walk. A visit to the spectacular Thames Barrier is a **8** _____ experience.

1 A against	B for	C between	D with
2 A and	B also	C still	D too
3 A consists	B includes	C involves	D contains
4 A which	B every	C each	D none
5 A measures	B costs	C calculates	D weighs
6 A operation	B surgery	C vacation	D profession

7	A Sight	B View	C Hear	D Explore
8	A forgettable	B memorable	C forgetful	D memorised

TASK 7.

For questions **1-8**, read the text below and decide which answer (**A**, **B**, **C** or **D**) best fits each gap. There is an example at the beginning (**0**).

Example:

A well **B** much **C** lots **D** far

Space Junk

The Space Age began **0** _____ over half a century ago, and ever since then the area just **1** _____ the Earth's atmosphere has been filling up with all kinds of man-made objects that have become **2** _____ as 'space junk'. The items up there **3** _____ from old satellites and parts of rockets to hundreds of thousands of pieces smaller than one centimetre, all of them travelling at extremely **4** _____ speed. Over the last five years, the number of such objects in space is **5** _____ to have risen by 50 per cent, and this has **6** _____ increased the risk of damage to working satellites or space vehicles with crews on board.

International agreement has therefore now been **7** _____ on limiting the amount of new space junk. Scientists have also **8** _____ some interesting suggestions for tidying up space. These include using laser beams, giant nets and even an enormous umbrella-like device to collect tiny bits of junk.

1	A along	B away	C out	D beyond
2	A referred	B known	C called	D named
3	A include	B enclose	C cover	D range
4	A high	B rapid	C light	D fast
5	A assessed	B supposed	C estimated	D regarded
6	A largely	B greatly	C importantly	D absolutely
7	A arrived	B reached	C finished	D closed
8	A caught up with	B put up with	C come up with	D kept up with

TASK 8.

For questions **1-8**, read the text below and decide which answer (**A**, **B**, **C** or **D**) best fits each gap. There is an example at the beginning (**0**).

Example:

A keep out of **B** put up with **C** miss out on **D** stand up for

Planes Can Make It Rain

Living next to an airport has always meant having to **0** _____ the noise of planes landing and taking off. Now it seems that **1** _____ residents also have bad weather, according to a **2** _____ published study.

The scientists looked at satellite **3** _____ of clouds above airports, and also studied computer models of the way clouds behave. What they found was that as a plane flies through a very cold cloud, the air behind it expands and then cools **4** _____ rapidly. This sudden drop in temperature, **5** _____ with the hole formed in the cloud where the plane has passed through, can increase the **6** _____ of rain or snow on the ground.

In the case of major airports, with hundreds of flights every day, this can have a significant **7** _____ on weather patterns up to 100 kilometres away. The researchers point out, however, that aircraft passing through clouds are **8** _____ to affect the global climate.

1	A neighbouring	B close	C local	D surrounded
2	A lately	B recently	C lastly	D freshly
3	A images	B figures	C aspects	D portraits
4	A totally	B extremely	C entirely	D perfectly
5	A joined	B attached	C composed	D combined
6	A forecasts	B certainties	C chances	D opportunities
7	A result	B influence	C consequence	D impression
8	A doubtful	B unsure	C unlikely	D improbable

TASK 9.

For questions **1-8**, read the text below and decide which answer (**A**, **B**, **C** or **D**) best fits each gap. There is an example at the beginning (**0**).

Example:

A branch

B item

C piece

D part

Checking Your Mobile Phone

How often do you check your phone? For many of us, our phone is an essential **0** _____ of everyday life, but apparently we are spending an increasing amount of time checking it for information without being **1** _____ of doing so.

Research in Helsinki shows that phone checking **2** _____ lasts less than 30 seconds on each occasion, and usually **3** _____ of opening a single application such as social media. The study also found many users check their mobiles throughout the **4** _____ day, and that what they check is often **5** _____ with particular contexts. For instance, when travelling to work or college, people tend to check their email; if they are bored, they get a quick **6** _____ on the latest news.

Checking this frequently can easily become a habit, which some say can **7** _____ us from more important things. Others, though, believe that being able to **8** _____ so much new information so quickly makes life far more interesting.

1	A sensitive	B cautious	C sensible	D conscious
2	A virtually	B typically	C widely	D suitably
3	A consists	B composes	C involves	D includes
4	A complete	B total	C normal	D entire
5	A attached	B assumed	C associated	D accompanied
6	A update	B revision	C review	D upgrade
7	A disturb	B distract	C disrupt	D distribute
8	A capture	B import	C obtain	D seize

TASK 10.

For questions **1-8**, read the text below and decide which answer (**A**, **B**, **C** or **D**) best fits each gap. There is an example at the beginning (**0**).

Example:

A band

B set

C branch

D series

What is Genealogy

Genealogy is a **0** _____ of history. It concerns family history, **1** _____ than the national or world history studied at school. It doesn't merely involve drawing a family tree, however – tracing your family history can also **2** _____ in learning about your roots and your identity. The internet enables millions of people worldwide to **3** _____ information about their family history, without great **4** _____.

People who research their family history often **5** _____ that it's a fascinating hobby which **6** _____ a lot about where they come from and whether they have famous ancestors. According to a survey involving 900 people who had researched their family history, the chances of discovering a celebrity in your past are one in ten. The survey also concluded that the **7** _____ back you follow your family line, the more likely you are to find a relation who was much wealthier than you are. However, the vast majority of people who **8** _____ in the survey discovered they were better off than their ancestors.

1	A instead	B rather	C except	D sooner
2	A cause	B mean	C result	D lead
3	A accomplish	B access	C approach	D admit
4	A fee	B price	C charge	D expense
5	A describe	B define	C remark	D regard
6	A reveals	B opens	C begins	D arises
7	A older	B greater	C higher	D further
8	A attended	B participated	C included	D associated

KEYS

PART I.

TASK 1.

1. Halloween was probably the most **frightening** film I have ever seen (**FRIGHTENED / FRIGHTENING**).

2. I always get so **embarrassed** when my dad starts speaking English (**EMBARRASSED / EMBARRASSING**).

3. I am **surprised** to see how well he gets along with his stepfather. (**SURPRISED / SURPRISING**)

4. The lesson was so **boring** that I fell asleep (**BORED / BORING**).

5. As the big day came closer, my sister became **increasingly** nervous (**INCREASED / INCREASINGLY**).

6. You've been walking for 5 hours. You must feel **exhausted** (**EXHAUSTED / EXHAUSTING**).

7. I was **frightened** when I saw him in that outfit for the first time. (**FRIGHTENED / FRIGHTENING**)

8. I didn't like the film. The plot was rather simple and **uninteresting**. (**UNINTERESTED / UNINTERESTING**)

9. It's **surprising** to see how many people didn't care to vote in the last election. (**SURPRISED / SURPRISING**)

10. You look a bit **confused**. Don't you know what you're supposed to do? (**CONFUSED / CONFUSING**)

11. I saw that my boss was very **annoyed** with how I behaved. (**ANNOYED / ANNOYING**)

12. They were all very **impressed** by the performance of the actors. (**IMPRESSED / IMPRESSING**)

13. The school trip was really **exciting**. I learned a lot of things I hadn't known before. (**EXCITED / EXCITING**)

14. It was **thrilling** to have met such a great movie star. (**THRILLED / THRILLING**)

15. We were **worried** when we found out that his sister was on the plane that went missing. (**WORRIED / WORRYING**)

TASK 2.

Although living in another country can be an **(1)** exciting adventure, it is sometimes proves **(2)** to be a difficult experience. Many things are new and different – not only the language and culture but also **(3)** everyday things like where to buy stamps or when banks are open. For a person who is used **(4)** to being in control of their world these new experiences can make them feel helpless, **(5)** confused and frustrated.

Many of those who start a life somewhere else often go through certain **(6)** stages before they feel at home in their new **(7)** surroundings. The first few weeks after arrival in another country is full of positive feelings and excitement. Then **(8)** reality sets in and can make you feel angry and impatient. Some people **(9)** blame their new home for such feelings. Eventually, however, most newcomers settle **(10)** in and begin to adapt.

However, when a person returns to their own culture, they may **(11)** experience the same things in reverse. It takes them **(12)** some time to get back to their former life in their home country.

TASK 3.

1. Your colleague talks a lot and you find it annoying. What could you say?

- a. If only he'd been quiet
- b. If only he'd be quiet correct**
- c. If only he were quiet
- d. I wish he is quiet

We can use wish + person/thing + would + infinitive when we talk about situations that annoy us and we would like them to change, or to stop.

2. I hate _____ that I can't do something because I'm a girl. Boys say that a lot.

- a. telling
- b. to tell
- c. having to tell
- d. being told correct**

We need to use passive voice, because the subject is the receiver (NOT the doer) of the action.

We need the passive gerund: being + past participle (the gerund of be + past participle).

The other options are grammatically wrong because after the active form of the verb tell, we need to use a personal object: tell someone something.

- 3.** He looked _____ a ghost.
- a.** as though he had seen correct
 - b. as he had seen**
 - c.** like seeing
 - d.** as if a

We can use feel, smell, taste, sound, and feel + as if/as though + clause (subject + verb).

The other options are all incorrect.

- 4.** _____ nor any of the workers offered to help us.
- a.** The manager
 - b. Neither the manager correct**
 - c.** Either the manager
 - d.** None the manager

We say neither A nor B to mean 'not either of two things or people'.

- 5.** She couldn't remember how long they _____ when the accident happened.
- a.** had driven
 - b.** were driving
 - c.** had been driven
 - d. had been driving correct**

We use the past perfect continuous with dynamic verbs to talk about longer continuous actions that started earlier in the past than the main events of the story.

- 6.** Murdoch's daughter _____ at the finish line when he completes his first marathon.
- a.** will have waited
 - b.** will wait
 - c. will be waiting correct**
 - d.** is waiting

We use the future continuous to talk about situations or actions that will be in progress at a certain time in the future.

7. I'd rather he _____ with us, but he's already made a decision and is leaving at the end of the season.

- a. stay
- b. stayed correct**
- c. would stay
- d. had stayed

When we talk about preference, we can use would rather + subject + past simple to refer to the present or future.

8. David denied _____ part in the robbery.

- a. having taken correct**
- b. to take
- c. take
- d. to have taken

We can use deny + -ing verb or deny + that clause: He denied having taken part / He denied that he had taken part.

We use the perfect gerund (having taken) to indicate that the action expressed by the verb was completed in the past.

But both the simple gerund (taking) or perfect gerund (having taken) are possible when it's obvious that the action happened in the past: He denied taking/having taken part in the robbery.

9. I wish I _____ a normal life, but my life now is a real nightmare.

- a. could have correct**
- b. had had
- c. have had
- d. have

We can use wish + subject + past simple to talk about things that we would like to be different in the present or future (but which are very unlikely or not possible).

10. _____ I am with you, I can't stop smiling.

- a. Whatever
- b. However
- c. Wherever
- d. Whenever correct**

Whenever I am with you = every time or at any time that I am with you, it doesn't matter when.

11. Do you have any idea of _____?

a. what is he talking about

b. about what he's talking

c. what is he talking

d. what he's talking about correct

This is an indirect question and in indirect questions the order is subject + verb (he is taking).

The verb talk requires the preposition about. If the verb is followed by a preposition, we must put the preposition after the verb or after verb + object.

12. **A:** "Why didn't you go to the training session?"

B: "I _____ to the training. John saw me there. Ask him."

a. didn't go

b. did go correct

c. did went

d. sure go

When we want to add emphasis to a verb, we often stress the auxiliary verb, if there is one, when we speak. But in present and past simple, where there is no auxiliary in the verb form, we use do/does (present) or did (past) before the main verb for emphasis.

13. It was awesome to get _____ good response from the audience.

a. so much

b. such

c. such a correct

d. so

Use such a + countable singular noun + (that)

14. _____ a hammer to kill his neighbour.

a. He is believed to use

b. He is believed to have used correct

c. It is believed to have used

d. He is believed that he used

When we use the passive form of a reporting verb after the real subject of sentence (and NOT after it), we need to use an infinitive after the passive of the reporting verb.

In this case, we use the perfect infinitive (to have used) because the meaning is past.

We could also use the structure it + passive reporting verbs + that + subject + verb: It is believed that he used a hammer to kill his neighbour.

15. I _____. I've hired a very good decorator.

a. 'm redecorating my kitchen

b. will be redecorating my kitchen

c. will have my kitchen redecorate

d. 'm having my kitchen redecorated correct

We use have + object + past participle when we want to talk about something that someone else does for us, usually because we pay them, or because we persuade or ask them to do it.

TASK 4.

1. Manchester wouldn't have lost the match if the goalkeeper had **played** better. (PLAY)

2. If John were older, he would **marry** Susan. (MARRY)

3. If the manager is in the shop, he will **answer** your questions. (ANSWER)

4. We will go swimming tomorrow if it **doesn't rain**. (NOT RAIN)

5. If I **sold** this car, I wouldn't even get \$1,000 for it. (SELL)

6. The students would have **passed** their exams if they had studied harder. (PASS)

7. Of his mother **hadn't forgot** to send the letter, the headmaster would have received it in time. (NOT FORGET)

8. If the computer breaks down, I **won't know** what to do. (NOT KNOW)

9. It **would be** a great help if you had your things ready to go. (BE)

10. If I **sold** my house in Knightsbridge, I would buy a new one somewhere else. (SELL)

11. If you had **worked** harder, the boss might have been pleased with you. (WORK)

12. If the weather were nicer, I would be **able/could** to live here. (CAN)

13. If the sun **shone**, would you be happy? (SHINE)

14. If dad **eats** too much, he will get a stomach ache again. (EAT)

15. It **would be** a lot of fun if you helped me. (BE)

16. If they had visited us, we would have **spent** a wonderful evening together. **(SPEND)**

17. If I catch some fish, will **you fry** them for me? **(YOU FRY)**

18. If you **ring** the bell, someone will answer it. **(RING)**

19. You would have found the tickets if you had **looked** into your pockets more carefully. **(LOOK)**

20. If I **asked** you for a cigarette, would you give me one? **(ASK)**

TASK 5.

1. I don't eat a lot of vegetables.

I wish I ate more vegetables.

2. I can't travel to New York. I haven't got enough money.

I wish I had enough money to travel to New York.

3. They didn't score a goal.

I wish they had scored a goal.

4. My car is so small.

I wish I had a bigger car.

5. They lost the photo.

I wish they hadn't lost the photo.

6. I didn't study hard at school.

I wish I had studied harder at school.

7. My sister invited me to her party, but I didn't go.

I wish I had gone to my sister's party.

8. I only have one child, so I'm lonely.

I wish I had more children.

9. I don't have a fast car.

I wish I had a fast car.

10. They were not quiet last evening.

I wish they had been / would have been more quiet last evening.

11. The train was late.

I wish the train hadn't been late.

12. They had an accident because of the bad weather.

I wish the weather hadn't been so bad.

TASK 6.

1. They suggested **travelling** by bus instead of by plane.
(TRAVEL)
2. It seems difficult to **know** everything about this topic.
(KNOW)
3. We were all looking forward to **celebrating** the New Year in New York. (CELEBRATE)
4. We are planning **to go** to Europe this summer. (GO)
5. It was very difficult for him to quit **smoking**. (SMOKE)
6. She tried to avoid **making** unnecessary mistakes. (MAKE)
7. I let him **go** to his friend's house after he had done his homework. (GO)
8. Can you imagine **finishing** the painting before the Christmas holidays? (FINISH)
9. We are used **to getting up** early in the morning. (GET)
10. The suspect denied **having** said that in public. (HAVE)
11. She enjoys **spending** the weekend with her family. (SPEND)
12. I forgot to **lock** the door when I left. (LOCK)
13. I have decided to **exercise** more often. (EXERCISE)
14. Mary keeps **talking** about her problems all the time. (TALK)
15. Most European countries don't allow **smoking** in bars and restaurants. (SMOKE)
16. She seemed **to be** fed up with all the problems she's facing.
(BE)
17. She couldn't bear **taking** on so much responsibility. That's why she quit her job. (TAKE)
18. She promised to **stop** biting nails. (STOP)
19. The government urged their citizens to **recycle** more waste.
(RECYCLE)
20. Hermann is thinking about **studying** abroad for a few years. (STUDY)
21. She considered **moving** to New York, but then dropped the idea. (MOVE)
22. My mother made me **take** the medicine, even though I hated the taste. (TAKE)
23. The aquarium needs **cleaning**. (CLEAN)
24. Morris agreed to **help** me with the project. (HELP)

25. She warned him not **to be** late for the performance. **(BE)**

TASK 7.

- 1.** It's quite warm outside so you needn't put on a coat.
- 2.** You can go home now. You needn't finish writing those emails. They can wait until tomorrow.
- 3.** He should have gone to the doctor when he started feeling ill. Now it's going to take longer for him to recover,
- 4.** According to the weather report it might rain today, but I'm not so sure about it.
- 5.** My mother gave me an important letter to post, so I mustn't forget to post it.
- 6.** You needn't come if you don't want to.
- 7.** Children mustn't play with matches.
- 8.** That can't be Harry. He said he was going to Paris. What's he doing here?
- 9.** We will have to take a taxi to the airport, otherwise we might miss our plane.
- 10.** I would like to go to the cinema with you this weekend. How about it?
- 11.** When I went to Spain for the first time, I couldn't speak a word of Spanish.
- 12.** This jewellery is very valuable. My grandmother gave it to me. You must look after it carefully and mustn't lose it.
- 13.** She felt ill and had to leave the office earlier.
- 14.** You must be very thirsty. I'll bring you something to drink right away.
- 15.** You should buy a lottery ticket this weekend. You might/can win up to 3 million dollars.
- 16.** You could have informed me about the flight delay.
- 17.** Can you pass me the sugar, please?
- 18.** You mustn't smoke in public places or restaurants. It's against the law.

TASK 8.

- 1.** Mary said, "I will play a card game tomorrow."

Mary informed me that she would play a card game the following day.

- 2.** Sophie said, "I went to bed early last night."

Sophie said that she had gone to bed early the night before.

- 3.** The teacher said to Jenny, "You have to learn your grammar."

The teacher told Jenny that she had to learn her grammar.

The teacher told Jenny to learn her grammar.

- 4.** Jessica told the immigration officer, "This is my first trip to England."

Jessica told the immigration officer that it/that was her first trip to England.

- 5.** He told me, "You are the most beautiful girl I have ever seen."

He told me that I was the most beautiful girl in the world.

- 6.** Marty said, "I'm going to visit my uncle next month."

Marty said that he was going to visit his uncle the following month.

- 7.** Lara said, "I get on with my parents really fine."

Lara said that she got on with her parents really fine.

- 8.** Gloria explained, "I can't come to the party because I'm going away for the weekend."

Gloria explained that she couldn't / wasn't able to come to the party because she was going away for the weekend.

- 9.** Mark said, "My friend found a new job in the music business."

Mark said that his friend had found a new job in the music business.

- 10.** Judy complained, "I have already written this essay four times."

Judy complained that she had already written that essay four times.

- 11.** Peter announced, "I will not give up until this factory is shut down."

Peter announced that he would not give up until that factory was shut down.

- 12.** Her boyfriend told her, "You have bought a wonderful dress."

Her boyfriend told her that she had bought a wonderful dress.

13. Paul said, "I don't like my new flat."

Paul said that he didn't like his new flat.

14. My father told Ben, "I am sure I saw you here last week.

My father told Ben that he was sure he had seen him there the week before.

15. Betty said, „If I knew the answer, I would tell you.”

Betty said that if she had known the answer she would have told me/us.

TASK 9.

1. Great motorcycles - make – Japan (**PRESENT SIMPLE**)

Great motorcycles are made in Japan.

2. The lawn – not mow – last week (**PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE**)

The lawn has not been mowed since last week.

3. The postman – not see – recently (**PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE**)

The postman hasn't been seen recently.

4. The Gothic cathedral – build – 10th century. (**PAST SIMPLE**)

The Gothic cathedral was built in the 10th century.

5. Many languages – speak – in the EU (**PRESENT SIMPLE**)

Many languages are spoken in the EU.

6. The schoolhouse – repair – today (**PRESENT PROGRESSIVE**)

The schoolhouse is being repaired today.

7. The prize – award – tomorrow (**FUTURE SIMPLE**)

The prize will be awarded tomorrow.

8. After the accident – Harry – take – to a doctor (**PAST SIMPLE**)

After the accident Harry was taken to a doctor.

9. When I came in – the fridge – repair (**PAST PROGRESSIVE**)

When I came in the fridge was being repaired.

10. The jewels – find – in the basement. (**PAST SIMPLE**)

The jewels were found in the basement.

11. After the shop – close – it – sell (**PAST PERFECT SIMPLE – PAST SIMPLE**)

After the shop had been closed it was sold.

12. Special technology – use (**PRESENT PROGRESSIVE**)

Special technology is being used.

13. The thief – not find – by the police (**PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE**)

The thief has not been found by the police.

14. The shop – close – next month (**FUTURE SIMPLE**)

The shop will be closed next month.

15. The cat – call – Sissy (**PRESENT SIMPLE**)

The cat is called Sissy.

TASK 10.

(1) In general, (2) common, (3) vast, (4) part, (5) time, (6) exhausted, (7) research, (8) less, (9) by, (10) majority, (11) spends, (12) Nevertheless, (13) hanging, (14) recent, (15) doing, (16) regularly

PART II.

TASK 1.

1. D – examples. Other words do not fit the context.

2. A – deep. Other three variants do not collocate with 'inside'.

3. D – such as. This expression is the only one that shows examples or introduces a list.

4. A – rival. 'Compare' and 'compete' require 'with' in this context (e.g. 'compete with something'). 'Oppose' would mean to be against something (negative meaning).

5. B – reach. This is the only word with the meaning 'to discover, to see for the first time'.

6. C – details. 'Details' is the only word that collocates with the verb 'to miss'. 'Details' are usually minor and easy to miss, while 'matters' are more significant. 'Issues' means 'problems or difficulties'.

7. B – regarded. The only option that can be followed by 'as'. 'Believed' and 'thought' are normally followed by 'to be': 'She is believed to be the best specialist in the field'.

8. D – causing. The rest of the options can't be followed by infinitive. 'Making' can look like the correct answer, but the next part would have to be: 'making people rethink'.

TASK 2.

1. **D – fulfilled.** 'To fulfil an ambition' is the only correct collocation here.

2. **A – estimated.** The only verb that can be used in passive form correctly.

3. **A – according.** The only word that can be used with preposition 'to'. 'Depending' and 'relying' are used with 'on', 'agreeing' takes 'with'.

4. **B – tendency.** Answers A and D do not fit contextually as they have different meaning. Habit can't be used because it should be followed by a gerund: 'be in the habit of doing something'.

5. **D – further.** 'Further out' is the only correct collocation of the four.

6. **C – Whichever.** The only determiner that can be used with a noun here.

7. **A – head.** 'To head for' means 'to go in a certain direction'.

8. **C – pursuit.** 'In pursuit of something' means 'seeking, chasing something'. Other nouns do not fit 'in ... of something' construction.

TASK 3.

1. **C – access.** The only acceptable collocation here is 'mobile access'.

2. **A – come.** 'To come up' is a phrasal verb that means to invent, to think of something useful.

3. **D – carried.** 'To carry around' means to have something on you, ready to be used.

4. **A – based.** If something (e.g. an idea) is based on something, it relies on it heavily in order to work.

5. **B – Instead of.** A replacement to the 'usual hardware' is suggested.

6. **D – connect.** 'Sign' and 'log' require 'in' following it. 'Download' doesn't make sense in this context.

7. **B – take.** Take a photograph, take a picture are the common collocations.

8. A – works. 'To work out' is another phrasal verb with the meaning 'to understand, to realise'.

TASK 4.

1. B – residences. A residence is a place where one 'resides', or lives. A venue is a place where something happens, i. e. a stadium is a good venue for a music festival. The other two words do not fit the context.

2. D – whenever. At or in any place. If the Queen lives there, then the flag marks her residence.

3. B – public. 'Open to the public' is a set phrase that means that it accepts visitors, just like an exhibition or a museum would.

4. D – displayed. This verb is the most commonly used when talking about showing various exhibits, such as paintings, sculptures or other forms of visual art.

5. B – intended. 'Intended' here means planned, designed for.

6. D – appearance. Visually, the rooms are almost unchanged.

7. C – income. Income is a general term that is used here for money, coming from various sources. In this cases – the visiting public.

8. C – damaged. The only word that collocates with the adverb 'badly'.

TASK 5.

1. D – priority. This is the only word that collocates with 'higher' here and fits in context.

2. D – low-cost. The paragraph mentions the benefits of cycling. 'Shortcut' is not an adjective here and 'high-speed' shouldn't be mentioned, as the sentence that comes next mentions safety.

3. B – proportion. The overall share of people using bicycles in comparison with cars.

4. A – recreational. The word relates to doing something pleasant in your free time. Other words do not fit this context.

5. D – Local. People living in the area that is going to implement the new cycling strategy.

6. B – ensure. To make sure, to make certain.

7. A – contact. 'To be in contact' is to maintain communication between two sides. 'To be in touch' shouldn't be used here as it refers to more personal side of communication, while here they are talking about official correspondence.

8. A – copy. A copy of the same document. It's neither a book nor a letter, but a set of rules they intend to implement.

TASK 6.

1. A – against. 'To protect against something' is the only correct collocation in this context. 'To protect with something' would mean using something for protection, not protecting from something, in that case the rising water levels.

2. B – also. The only conjunction that fits grammatically.

3. A – consists. The only verb in the list that can be followed by 'of'.

4. C – each. 'Which' shouldn't be used here as it would be introducing an additional clause, which is not present in the sentence.

5. D – weighs. The mass of the gates is mentioned.

6. A – operation. Being engaged in work or being active, functioning.

7. B – View. Look at or see. 'Sight' can't be used as a verb. 'Hear' doesn't fit as you're unlikely to hear it – it makes no noise unless being lifted, which doesn't happen very often. 'Explore' doesn't make sense – you can't explore it sitting in a cafeteria.

8. B – memorable. Something important or exciting, something you're likely to remember.

TASK 7.

1. D – beyond. 'just beyond' here means 'right outside, in the immediate vicinity on the outside'.

2. B – known. 'Referred' takes preposition 'to'; 'Called' and 'named' do not fit the context – it would have been 'are called' and 'have been named' respectively.

3. D – range. 'Range from ... to' phrase is used to refer to the spectrum or variety of something, space junk in this case.

4. A – high. ‘High speed’ is the accepted collocation. Just how prices are high and low, rather than ‘expensive’ and ‘cheap’, speed can’t be ‘fast’ or ‘slow’.

5. C – estimated. ‘To estimate’ is to guess or calculate something, such as price, amount and so on.

6. B – greatly. By a considerable amount. ‘Largely’ in this context would have meant ‘generally’, so it shouldn’t be used.

7. B – reached. ‘To reach an agreement’ is another strong collocation. Other words do not form any.

8. C – come up with. To invent, to suggest an idea or a plan. ‘Caught up with’ and ‘kept up with’ have a similar meaning of reaching something you’re late for, e.g. something you’re falling behind. ‘To put up with’ means to accept something unpleasant or undesirable.

TASK 8.

1. C – local. ‘Local residents’ makes the only strong collocation of the four.

2. B – recently. A study that has been published short time ago.

3. A – images. A satellite image is a picture taken from the orbit of our planet.

4. B – extremely. The only word having the meaning of ‘very rapidly’.

5. D – combined. The only word of the four that can be used with ‘of’. If something is combined with something else, they are joined together.

6. C – chances. To increase chances of something is to make something more likely to happen.

7. B – influence. This is the only noun that collocates with ‘on’ preposition.

8. C – unlikely. Unlikely to do something. ‘Doubtful’ is not used with ‘to’ infinitive; ‘Unsure’ doesn’t fit grammatically; ‘Improbable’ has the meaning ‘impossible’ here.

TASK 9.

1. **D – conscious.** To be conscious of something is to be aware of it, to realise and understand what you do.
2. **B – typically.** Normally, usually or habitually.
3. **A – consists.** The only verb here that forms a strong collocation with the 'of' preposition.
4. **D – entire.** Whole, all day.
5. **C – associated.** Associated with here means 'connected with, related to'; 'accompanied with' shouldn't be used because the meaning would change to 'joined by'.
6. **A – update.** This is the only noun that takes the preposition 'on'.
7. **B – distract.** To distract is so take somebody's attention from something.
8. **C – obtain.** You can obtain information, buy you can't capture, import or seize it.

TASK 10.

1. **B – rather.** 'Rather than' is used to contrast it with the second clause and means 'instead of, as opposed to'. 'Instead' shouldn't be picked as it is used with 'of' preposition.
2. **C – result.** 'To result in something'. The only verb here that is followed by 'in' preposition. 'Lead' fits in term of lexic, however it should be used with 'to': 'Increased unemployment might lead to higher crime rates'.
3. **B – access.** To get access, to use, to be allowed to use something.
4. **D – expense.** The focus here is people who spend money, not the providers of such information, therefore 'charge' shouldn't be used.
5. **C – remark.** 'To remark' is to point out, to mention, to say what you notice.
6. **A – reveal.** To reveal is to make known, to uncover, to learn something that remained a mystery.
7. **D – further.** The bigger part of one's family past you take, the more likely you are to find something.
8. **B – participated.** To participate in something 'Included' should be used in the passive here, so we can't choose it.

Навчальне видання

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Методичні рекомендації

Відповідальний за випуск: докт. пед. наук, проф. Костікова І.І.

Комп'ютерна верстка: Четверик В.К.

Коректор: Божко Ю.О.

**Відповідальність за дотримання вимог академічної
добросовісності несуть автори**

Підписано до друку	**.**.2022	Формат	**x**	Папір офсетний
Гарнітура Times New Roman.		Друк офсетний		Ум. друк. арк.**
Обл.-вид. арк. ***		Зам № ***		Тираж *** прим.

Відомості про видавництво

(зазначити номер ліцензії на видавничу діяльність та юридичну адресу)

AN
DAY

P

THE WAY
ials into Triumph



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PENGUIN

MALONE
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DIVERSION
BOOKS

ON

Clayton M. Christensen
Taddy Hall, Karen Dillon,
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