

**Universitatea *Dunărea de Jos* din Galați**

**MODELE DE TESTE GRILĂ PENTRU ADMITEREA 2013**

**DISCIPLINA: LIMBA ENGLEZĂ**

ACESTE MODELE DE TESTE SUNT RECOMANDATE PENTRU CANDIDAȚII CARE VOR  
SUSȚINE CONCURS DE ADMITERE LA DOMENIUL LIMBĂ ȘI LITERATURĂ DE LA  
FACULTATEA DE **LITERE**

## TEST ONE

### Reading Comprehension

Archaeologists, historians and local tourism officials have all hoped for confirmation that the skeleton of an adult male, found underneath a car park in Leicester last September, is that of Richard III. Now, in 2013, everyone knows that the bones really are the remains of the last Plantagenet king of England, who died at the battle of Bosworth Field in 1485. Researchers have been conducting scientific tests, including radiocarbon dating, to determine the age of the man who appeared to have died in battle – with two injuries to the base of the skull, one to the crown (not that crown) and more to the ribs. Scientists have also compared the DNA with samples taken from two Canadians believed to be direct descendants of Richard's sister Anne. Richard III was immortalized in one of Shakespeare's history plays; there, his name was made to become a byword for villainy. This is a wonderful stroke of luck, because, after centuries of demolition and rebuilding work, the grave's exact location had been lost. Will Richard III discovery rewrite history? Indeed, the discovery may force academics to reexamine history, which has been tainted by exaggerations and false claims about Richard since the Tudor era. This is a historic moment that will rewrite history books. The question is: was he merely a murderous villain who butchered his way to power? However, an anointed Christian king should be treated with dignity. That is why the remains will be reburied in Leicester Cathedral, close to the site of the original grave; the memorial service is expected to be held early next year.

1. Point out who or what made Richard III famous:

- A. a playwright;
- B. the Tudor era;
- C. a talented journalist

2. The name of Plantagenet refers to:

- A. a member of a royal dynasty;
- B. the name of a plant;
- C. the deadly enmity with the Tudors.

3. The allusion of *not that crown* inside a pair of brackets is:

- A. reference to kings and queens in Europe;
- B. correction of what could be understood about one's head;
- C. a joke about archaeological sites.

4. King Richard died in:

- A. England;
- B. France;
- C. Denmark.

5. An anointed king is:

- A. a murderous villain;
- B. to be buried at Westminster;
- C. to be treated with dignity.

6. A *byword* in this text is:

- A. a word used incorrectly;
- B. an emblem for a bad thing;
- C. a complimenting epithet.

7. Radiocarbon dating is used to:

- A. broadcast reality shows;
- B. imitate life;
- C. determine age.

8. Say why Richard should have been found just in time:

- A. He was known to have been a villain;
- B. The British have been feverishly building all over the place;
- C. He suffered from injuries.

9. Richard's DNA has been compared to:

- A. the DNA of other monarchs;
- B. samples from Richard's coffin;
- C. the DNA of Richard's believed descendants.

10. The thing which is being rescued from anonymity is:

- A. the reputation of a scientist;
- B. the skeleton of an adult male;
- C. a history book.

11. One occupational category is not mentioned as being hopeful:

- A. builders;
- B. historians;
- C. tour operators.

12. Some remains were found after digging:

- A. in a garden;
- B. in a park;
- C. under a car park.

13. *Last September* is a month:

- A. in 1485;
- B. in 2012;
- C. in 2013.

14. The man dying in a battle had been:

- A. wounded;
- B. cut to pieces;
- C. poisoned.

15. In time, exaggerations have affected:

- A. England's history;
- B. English history plays;
- C. British discoveries.

16. *Villainy* means:

- A. a village inhabitant;
- B. manifestations of badness;
- C. a rented villa.

17. A stroke of luck brought to light:

- A. the content of a grave;
- B. the content of a history book;
- C. the content of a theatre play.

**18.** A sample is:

- A.** the base of the skull;
- B.** one or two ribs;
- C.** a specimen for testing.

**19.** The person suspected to have butchered his way to power was:

- A.** a butcher;
- B.** a grave digger;
- C.** a royal murderer.

**20.** Our English contemporaries can rewrite history if they are:

- A.** archaeologists;
- B.** academics;
- C.** officials.

## TEST TWO

### Reading Comprehension

*Why do tramps exist at all? It is a curious thing, but very few people know what makes a tramp take to the road. And, because of the belief in the tramp-monster, the most fantastic reasons are suggested. It is said, for instance, that tramps tramp to avoid work, to beg more easily, to seek opportunities for crime, even - least probable of reasons - because they like tramping. I have even read in a book of criminology that the tramp is an atavism, a throw-back to the nomadic stage of humanity. And meanwhile the quite obvious cause of vagrancy is staring one in the face. A tramp tramps, not because he likes it, but for the same reason as a car keeps to the left, because there happens to be a law compelling him to do so. A destitute man, if he is not supported by the parish, can only get relief at the casual wards, and as each casual ward will only admit him for one night, he is automatically kept moving. He is a vagrant because, in the state of the law, it is that or starve. But people have been brought up to believe in the tramp-monster, and so they prefer to think that there must be some more or less villainous motive for tramping.*

1. In this passage the author lists some of the reasons often put forward to explain why tramps exist. Find what is not referred to in the text:
  - A. It is because they beg more easily;
  - B. It is because they enjoy it;
  - C. It is because they have lost self-respect.
2. One of the following sentences from the passage is false:
  - A. A destitute man drives on the left;
  - B. People don't know what makes a tramp;
  - C. Some books claim that a tramp is an atavism.
3. When a character is villainous, he will be capable of;
  - A. charity work;
  - B. wrongdoing;
  - C. crime prevention.
4. In the author's opinion, a curious fact is that:
  - A. people ignore the reasons why a tramp tramps;
  - B. people know the reasons why a tramp tramps;
  - C. people don't believe in nomadic life.
5. Choose from the following ideas on the *tramp monster* the one which characterizes the author's views:
  - A. the tramp-monster is a drunkard;
  - B. the tramp-monster is a terrorist;
  - C. the tramp-monster is a non-existent but real image of dread and horror.
6. One of the following series of synonyms contains terms that are unfit in the context of the text above:
  - A. *tramp*, vagabond, nomad, wanderer;
  - B. *monster*, mutant, brute, giant;
  - C. *destitute*, penniless, poverty-stricken, outcast.

7. The major pressure put on a tramp is:

- A. a compelling law;
- B. the medical world;
- C. a book of criminology.

8. *Automatically* in the last but two sentence means:

- A. accidentally;
- B. obligatorily;
- C. aimlessly.

9. The detail that discloses the nationality of the author is:

- A. the traffic keeping to the left;
- B. casual wards;
- C. the existence of tramps.

10. The author's attitude towards tramps is:

- A. indifferent;
- B. violent;
- C. sympathetic.

11. According to the text, a *tramp monster* is:

- A. a hideous animal that tramps;
- B. a mental representation of a tramp;
- C. a tramp with a monstrous shape.

12. In the text, *to take to the road* means:

- A. make theatrical performances while travelling from place to place;
- B. make a sightseeing tour of a certain place;
- C. start a wandering life.

13. One of the following explains the meaning of *a throw-back to society*:

- A. a living thing that has (or can develop) the ability to act or function independently;
- B. an organism that has the characteristics of a more primitive type of that organism;
- C. a return to a former, less advanced state.

14. A *casual ward* means:

- A. a ward in which vagrants seeking temporary public relief are detained for brief specified periods;
- B. an ordinary hospital;
- C. an asylum for mentally-deranged people.

15. In the text, *fantastic* refers to:

- A. the realm of the fairy-tales;
- B. a quaint or strange in form monster;
- C. extravagant.

16. In what country does a car keep to the left?

- A. France;
- B. Germany;
- C. England.

**17.** To *starve* means:

- A.** to suffer or die from extreme or prolonged lack of food;
- B.** to be deprived of legal rights;
- C.** to be thirsty of knowledge.

**18.** One of the following provides the best synonymic series for the noun *nomad*:

- A.** drifter, rover, vagabond;
- B.** passenger, sightseer, traveler;
- C.** sojourner, transient, migrant.

**19.** According to the text, *to stare one in the face* means:

- A.** to look at somebody for a long time;
- B.** to be obvious;
- C.** to hit someone.

**20.** In the text, to be *destitute* means:

- A.** to wear dirty clothes;
- B.** to be drained of power;
- C.** to be poverty-stricken.

## TEST THREE

### Reading Comprehension

*Animals fight amongst themselves for one of two very good reasons: either to establish their dominance in a social hierarchy, or to establish their territorial rights over a particular piece of ground. Some species are purely territorial, with no hierarchy problems. Some have hierarchies on their territories and have to contend with both forms of aggression. We belong to the last group: we have it both ways. As primates we are already loaded with the hierarchy system. This is the basic way of primate life. The group keeps moving about, rarely staying anywhere long enough to establish a fixed territory. Occasional inter-group conflict may arise, but it is weakly organised, spasmodic and of comparatively little importance in the life of the average monkey. The 'peck order' (so-called because it was first discussed in respect of chickens) is, on the other hand, of vital significance in the male's day-to-day - and even minute-to-minute - living. There is a rigidly established social hierarchy in most species of monkeys and apes, with a dominant male in charge of the group, and the others ranged below him in varying degrees of subordination.*

1. Animals fight among themselves because:

- A. they want to defend a certain territory;
- B. they are aggressive and cruel;
- C. they belong to an inferior species.

2. The best definition for a hierarchical system is:

- A. a family unit in which the female is dominant;
- B. layers of importance and privilege established among the members of a group;
- C. a group characterized by conflict.

3. Pick out the correct arrangement with items from the text:

- A. rigidly established hierarchy = territorial rights;
- B. dominant male = the male in charge;
- C. primate life = the life of small monkeys.

4. The consequence of *peck order* is:

- A. the importance of meat for carnivorous species;
- B. rights to control a piece of land;
- C. survival and better opportunities for the strongest.

5. One of the following ideas is false:

- A. All species are territorial;
- B. Primates are loaded with the hierarchy system;
- C. Inter-group conflict never arises among monkeys.

6. Pick out the explanation for *both ways* mentioned in the text:

- A. monkeys and chickens;
- B. territory and hierarchy;
- C. males and females.



7. *Intergroup conflict* is being described for:

- A. monkeys and apes;
- B. tribal communities;
- C. cocks, hens and chickens.

8. When the conflict is spasmodic, it is known to:

- A. improve the species;
- B. display sudden and brief intensities;
- C. enlarge the territory.

9. An encyclopaedic explanation of *the pecking order* could be:

- A. sense and significance given to man's social life;
- B. different rank or status inside a group, originally observed among hens;
- C. chickens forming a weakly connected group in search of food.

10. The last sentence of the text has the role of:

- A. a judicial verdict;
- B. an amusing remark;
- C. a restatement of the main idea.

11. To be *weakly organized* means:

- A. to function on a weekly basis;
- B. to lack strength;
- C. to have minor faults.

12. Paraphrase *the basic way of primate life*:

- A. the primordial existence of apes;
- B. the unsophisticated anthropoid social system;
- C. the fundamental principle structuring the existence of the primate order.

13. The antonym of *spasmodic* is:

- A. uninterrupted;
- B. uncertain;
- C. irregular.

14. In the text, an *average monkey* refers to:

- A. a medium-sized animal;
- B. a typical member of the species;
- C. an exception to the primate order.

15. To be *moving about* means:

- A. to leave a place when someone in authority tells you to;
- B. to make something progress or develop;
- C. to move from place to place.

16. To be *of vital significance* means:

- A. to be of the utmost importance;
- B. to be important for life;
- C. to have remarkable liveliness.

**17.** One of the following sentences is false:

- A.** Some species don't have hierarchy problems.
- B.** Monkeys and apes display a hierarchical organization within their group.
- C.** In the *peck-order* all males are dominant within the group.

**18.** The singular of the noun *species* is:

- A.** specie;
- B.** specy;
- C.** species.

**19.** In the last sentence, the verb *to range* means:

- A.** to pass through an area;
- B.** to assign a particular position;
- C.** to determine the distance.

**20.** In view of the text, the antonym of *subordination* is:

- A.** ordination;
- B.** supervision;
- C.** supremacy.

## TEST FOUR

### Reading Comprehension

*As in the case of so many words used by the biologist and physiologist, the word acclimatization is hard to define. With increase in knowledge and understanding, meanings of words change. Originally the term acclimatization was taken to mean only the ability of human beings or animals or plants to accustom themselves to new and strange climatic conditions, primarily altered temperature. A person or a wolf moves to a hot climate and is uncomfortable there, but after a time is better able to withstand the heat. But aside from temperature, there are other aspects of climate. A person or an animal may become adjusted to living at higher altitudes than those it was originally accustomed to. At really high altitudes, such as aviators may be exposed to, the low atmospheric pressure becomes a factor of primary importance. In changing to a new environment, a person may, therefore, meet new conditions of temperature or pressure, and in addition may have to contend with different chemical surroundings. On high mountains, the amount of oxygen in the atmosphere may be relatively small; in crowded cities, a person may become exposed to relatively high concentrations of carbon dioxide or even carbon monoxide, and in various areas may be exposed to conditions in which the water content of the atmosphere is extremely high or extremely low. Thus in the case of humans, animals, and even plants, the concept of acclimatization includes the phenomena of increased toleration of high or low temperature, of altered pressure, and of changes in the chemical environment.*

*Let us define acclimatization, therefore, as the process in which an organism or a part of an organism becomes inured to an environment which is normally unsuitable to it or lethal for it. By and large, acclimatization is a relatively slow process. The term should not be taken to include relatively rapid adjustments such as our sense organs are constantly making. This type of adjustment is commonly referred to by physiologists as "adaptation." Thus our touch sense soon becomes accustomed to the pressure of our clothes and we do not feel them; we soon fail to hear the ticking of a clock; obnoxious orders after a time fail to make much impression on us, and our eyes in strong light rapidly become insensitive. The fundamental fact about acclimatization is that all animals and plants have some capacity to adjust themselves to changes in their environment. This is one of the most remarkable characteristics of living organisms, a characteristic for which it is extremely difficult to find explanations.*

1. The word *acclimatization* is used by:

- A. both biologists and physiologists;
- B. neither biologists nor physiologists;
- C. no biologists and physiologists.

2. The word *acclimatization* is hard to define because:

- A. people don't know its exact meaning;
- B. words generally change their meanings in time;
- C. dictionaries haven't included it yet.

3. The word *originally* is synonymous with

- A. lately;
- B. previously;
- C. initially.

4. If a person moves to a hot climate, he/she can withstand the heat:

- A. immediately;
- B. after a while;
- C. after ten years.

5. Climate involves:

- A. only temperature;
- B. temperature and pressure;
- C. temperature, pressure, and chemical surroundings.

6. At high altitudes what really becomes a very important factor is:

- A. the low atmospheric pressure;
- B. the medium atmospheric pressure;
- C. the high atmospheric pressure.

7. In crowded cities, the concentration of carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide can affect people if it is relatively:

- A. high;
- B. low;
- C. stable.

8. In various areas, people can be exposed to conditions in which the water content of the atmosphere is:

- A. extremely high and extremely low;
- B. extremely high or extremely low;
- C. non-existent.

9. The word *altered* can be replaced by:

- A. changed;
- B. called;
- C. cooled.

10. Acclimatization is a process that involves:

- A. an organism;
- B. a part of an organism;
- C. an organism or a part of an organism.

11. The word *inured* most likely means:

- A. exposed;
- B. accustomed;
- C. attracted.

12. *By and large* is synonymous with:

- A. usually;
- B. never;
- C. seldom.

13. Our sense organs are constantly making:

- A. slow adjustments;
- B. no adjustments;
- C. quick adjustments.

14. According to the passage, acclimatization:

- A. is similar to adaptation;
- B. is more important today than it formerly was;
- C. involves positive as well as negative adjustment.

15. To illustrate the process of adaptation, the passage refers to the following senses:

- A. touch;
- B. touch and hearing;
- C. touch, hearing, and vision.

**16.** According to the passage, a major distinction between acclimatization and adaptation is that acclimatization:

- A.** is more important than adaptation;
- B.** is relatively slow and adaptation is relatively rapid;
- C.** applies to adjustments while adaptation does not apply to adjustments.

**17.** According to the passage, all animals and plants:

- A.** have an ability for acclimatization;
- B.** can adjust to only one change in the environment at a time;
- C.** are successful in adjusting themselves to changes in their environments.

**18.** Acclimatization is characteristic of

- A.** dead organisms;
- B.** extraterrestrial organisms;
- C.** living organisms.

**19.** People find acclimatization:

- A.** easy to explain;
- B.** hard to explain;
- C.** impossible to explain.

**20.** By inference from the passage, one of the following would *not* require the process of acclimatization:

- A.** an ocean fish placed in a lake;
- B.** an airplane pilot making a high-altitude flight;
- C.** a person going from daylight into a darkened room.

## Reading Comprehension

*So she was considering, in her own mind (as well as she could, for the hot day made her feel very sleepy and stupid), whether the pleasure of making a daisy-chain would be worth the trouble of getting up and picking the daisies, when suddenly a white rabbit with pink eyes ran close by her. (2)*

*In another moment down went Alice after it, never once considering how in the world she was to get out again. (6)*

(Lewis Carroll, *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland*)

- She                    through the keyhole.

- 2. Was considering** (2) is used with the meaning of:

- A.** to reflect;                      **B.** to believe;                      **C.** to suspect.

- A.** wall;                      **B.** row of bushes;                      **C.** fence.

4. *It in nor did Alice think it so very much out of the way* (3) refers to:

- A.** the fact that the rabbit had pink eyes;  
**B.** the proximity of such a fearful animal;  
**C.** the fact that the rabbit could talk.

- 5. Alice started to her feet (5) means:**

- A.** Alice put her feet up;  
**B.** Alice stood up suddenly;  
**C.** Alice stretched her legs.

**6.** The word that can best replace the adverb *fortunately* (5) is:

- A.** luckily;                      **B.** rudimentarily;                      **C.** critically.

7. The sentence *what is the use of a book without pictures or conversations* (1) expresses:

- A.** Alice's preference for serious readings;  
**B.** the character's worry that children's literature is disconsidered;  
**C.** Alice's opinion on how story-telling best appeals to children.

**8.** The parenthetical construction occurring in the text (4) functions as a means of:

- A.** revealing the complex reasoning mechanism of children;  
**B.** correcting previous assertions;  
**C.** adding new information.

**9.** *Nor did Alice think it* may be rephrased as:

- A.** Alice did not think it either;  
**B.** Alice thought it also;  
**C.** Alice didn't think it neither.

**10.** *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland* has contributed to:

- A.** children's understanding of adults;  
**B.** adults' understanding of children;  
**C.** parents' misunderstanding of children.

**11.** Alice's sister was busy as she:

- A.** was writing a letter;  
**B.** was doing her lessons;  
**C.** was reading a book.

**12.** The rabbit in the story is:

- A.** a wild animal;  
**B.** an ugly apparition;  
**C.** a fantastic creature.

**13.** The rabbit-hole wherein both Alice and the rabbit disappear represents:

- A.** a huge hole in the ground;  
**B.** the border between the real and the fictional;  
**C.** a tunnel in the ground.

**14.** The fragment is narrated by:

- A.** Alice;  
**B.** Alice's sister;  
**C.** a narrator and Alice.

**15.** One word in *italics* is inappropriately used in the following sentence:

- A** *Several*;  
**B** *passers-by* stopped to look at the strange rabbit;  
**C** *from* curiosity.

**16.** Alice's reference to the rabbit who said to itself *Oh dear! Oh dear! I shall be too late!* (3) functions as:

- A.** a personification;                      **B.** a hyperbole;                      **C.** a metaphor.

**17.** The humour in the text is mainly the effect of:

- A.** Alice's commonsense adventures;  
**B.** the apparition of strange non-human characters;  
**C.** Alice's strange use of language.

**18.** The rabbit in the story is talking to:

- A.** Alice;                      **B.** Alice's sister;                      **C.** himself.

**19.** Alice followed the rabbit in order to:

- A.** catch it;  
**B.** play with it;  
**C.** satisfy her curiosity.

**20.** Alice from the above fragment may represent the prototype of:

- A.** an anxious play-mate;  
**B.** an inquisitive child;  
**C.** an easy-going talker.



Keys:

TEST ONE	TEST TWO	TEST THREE	TEST FOUR	TEST FIVE
1-A	1-C	1-A	1-A	1-A
2-A	2-A	2-B	2-B	2-A
3-B	3-B	3-B	3-C	3-B
4-A	4-A	4-C	4-B	4-C
5-C	5-C	5-C	5-C	5-B
6-B	6-B	6-B	6-A	6-A
7-C	7-A	7-A	7-A	7-C
8-B	8-B	8-B	8-B	8-A
9-C	9-A	9-B	9-A	9-A
10-B	10-C	10-C	10-C	10-B
11-A	11-B	11-B	11-B	11-C
12-C	12-C	12-C	12-A	12-C
13-B	13-C	13-A	13-C	13-B
14-A	14-A	14-B	14-A	14-C
15-A	15-C	15-C	15-C	15-C
16-B	16-C	16-A	16-A	16-A
17-A	17-A	17-C	17-A	17-B
18-C	18-A	18-C	18-C	18-C
19-C	19-B	19-B	19-B	19-C
20-B	20-C	20-C	20-C	20-B

## Vocabulary and grammar

1. Make the right choice to complete the sentence: We caught him \_\_\_\_\_ through the keyhole.

- A. staring;                                      B. glancing;                                      C. peeping.

2. Make the right choice to complete the sentence: You are being very \_\_\_\_\_ this morning.

- A. ill-temper;  
B. bad-tempered;  
C. badly-tempered.

3. Make the right choice to complete the sentence: It's easy for cars to \_\_\_\_\_ on wet roads.

- A. skate;                                      B. slip;                                      C. skid.

4. Make the right choice to complete the sentence: Money you are paid for your work is money you \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. earn;                                      B. win;                                      C. gain.

5. Make the right choice to complete the sentence: A person who has good sense and judgement is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. sensible;                                      B. sensitive;                                      C. conscious.

6. Make the right choice to complete the sentence: Sentences usually end with a \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. dot;                                      B. point;                                      C. full stop.

7. Make the right choice to complete the sentence: Unfortunately, the old coin I found turned out to be \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. worthy;                                      B. worthless;                                      C. unworthy.

8. Make the right choice to complete the sentence: The \_\_\_\_\_ told the little prince the secret of the magic well.

- A. geniuses;                                      B. genii;                                      C. high spirits.

9. Make the right choice to complete the sentence: She got the sack because she \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. kept turning up late for work;  
B. worked very hard;  
C. was well-organized.

10. Make the right choice to complete the sentence: I've heard that story a hundred times before. It's \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. as old as the hills;  
B. as old as the earth;  
C. as good as gold.

11. Make the right choice to complete the sentence: I usually \_\_\_\_\_ there by bus because I cannot drive.

- A. am going;                                      B. go;                                      C. had gone.

12. Make the right choice to complete the sentence: Mum is cooking the dinner, dad \_\_\_\_\_ ... my bike.

- A. repairs;                                      B. has been repairing;                                      C. is repairing.

13. Make the right choice to complete the sentence: I \_\_\_\_\_ my friend a funny story about Jack when he passed by.

- A. told;                                      B. had told;                                      C. was telling.

14. Make the right choice to complete the sentence: I \_\_\_\_\_ little progress lately.

- A. have made;                                      B. am making;                                      C. made.

15. Make the right choice to complete the sentence: If employers \_\_\_\_\_ workers fairly, they won't go on strike.

- A. will treat;                                      B. treat;                                      C. will be treating.

16. Make the right choice to complete the sentence: The president delivered the speech \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. clear;                                      B. clearly;                                      C. unclear.

17. Make the right choice to complete the sentence: He has \_\_\_\_\_ come in. Don't phone him!

- A. always;                                      B. yet;                                      C. just.

18. Make the right choice to complete the sentence: Have you ever been \_\_\_\_\_ South America?

- A. in;                                      B. to;                                      C. for.

19. Make the right choice to complete the sentence: As he feels worse, they will send \_\_\_\_\_ a doctor.

- A. to;                                      B. for;                                      C. at.

20. Make the right choice to complete the sentence: \_\_\_\_\_ you and me, I don't think he's a very good teacher.

- A. Between;                                      B. Through;                                      C. Among.

21. Make the right choice to complete the sentence: Stop sulking! Don't be so \_\_\_\_\_!

- A. childish;                                      B. childlike;                                      C. childishly.

22. Make the right choice to complete the sentence: Soon, we'll get \_\_\_\_\_ to e-mailing the *Newsweek*:

- A. using;                                      B. use;                                      C. used.

23. Make the right choice to complete the sentence: In the past, engineers used dynamite to \_\_\_\_\_ roads.

- A. deepen;                                      B. narrow;                                      C. broaden.

24. Make the right choice to complete the sentence: 'Your teacher is very concerned about your getting such \_\_\_\_\_ grades', my mother told me.

- A. appalling;                                      B. awful;                                      C. awesome.

**25.** Make the right choice to complete the sentence: It was easy for Hanna to get a high score on the SAT because her elder sister had \_\_\_\_\_ her in test-taking strategies.

- A.** taught;                      **B.** learned;                      **C.** tutored.

**26.** Make the right choice to complete the sentence: Don't eat the cheese! Can't you see it's \_\_\_\_\_?

- A.** stale;                      **B.** mouldy;                      **C.** rotten.

27. Make the right choice to complete the sentence: He's too old to do that, you can't teach an old \_\_\_\_\_ new tricks.

- A.** fox;                      **B.** dog;                      **C.** wolf.

**28.** Make the right choice to complete the sentence: The sun \_\_\_\_\_ high into the fresh flower-scented air of the morning.

- A.** rose;                      **B** raised;                      **C.** risen.

**29.** Make the right choice to complete the sentence: The mechanic saw that the screw was a bit \_\_\_\_\_, so he tightened it.

- A.** loosened;                      **B.** lost;                      **C.** lose.

**30.** Make the right choice to complete the sentence: ‘I can \_\_\_\_\_ you some money if you are short of it’.

- A. lent;**                                      **B. borrow;**                                      **C. lend.**

31. Make the right choice to complete the sentence: When you called yesterday, I \_\_\_\_\_ because I was very tired.

- A.** had been sleeping;                      **B.** slept;                      **C.** was sleeping.

**32.** Make the right choice to complete the sentence: She looked back on the years when she married to Brad.

- A.** is;                      **B.** has been;                      **C.** had been.

**33.** Make the right choice to complete the sentence: I \_\_\_\_\_ here for almost half an hour.

- A.** have been waiting;      **B.** waited;                      **C.** had waited.

**34.** Make the right choice to complete the sentence: She was getting on well due to the fortune she \_\_\_\_\_ from her grandfather.

- A.** inherited; \_\_\_\_\_      **B.** has inherited; \_\_\_\_\_      **C.** had inherited.

**35.** Make the right choice to complete the sentence: If you \_\_\_\_\_ on such a topic you will find out interesting things.

- A.** focus;                      **B.** will focus;                      **C.** are focusing.

**36.** Make the right choice to complete the sentence: I noticed the man staring at me \_\_\_\_\_.

- A.** curious;                      **B.** strangely;                      **C.** strange.

**37.** Make the right choice to complete the sentence: Is she \_\_\_\_\_ talking on the phone?

- A.** never;                      **B.** still;                      **C.** yet.

**38.** Make the right choice to complete the sentence: My mother is at home now, but I'm work.

- A.** in;                      **B.** on;                      **C.** at.

**39.** Make the right choice to complete the sentence: I saw her \_\_\_\_\_ the train to London.

- A.** in;                      **B.** on;                      **C.** at.

**40.** Make the right choice to complete the sentence: \_\_\_\_\_ you like some biscuits with your coffee?

- A. Would;**                      **B. Could;**                      **C. May.**

**41.** Make the right choice to complete the sentence: The EU Security Commission \_\_\_\_\_ is due on Monday.

- A.** solvation;                      **B.** solution;                      **C.** resolution.

42. Make the right choice to complete the sentence: At this price, you can \_\_\_\_\_ the room to make some money.

- A. hire;** **B. let;** **C. lend.**

**43.** Make the right choice to complete the sentence: They went to the seaside as sunbathing was \_\_\_\_\_ to the little one.

- A.** benefic;                      **B.** beneficially;                      **C.** beneficial.

44. You must love her, she's such a \_\_\_\_\_ person!

- A.** likewise;                      **B.** likely;                      **C.** likeable.

**45.** Make the right choice to complete the sentence: ‘What are your \_\_\_\_\_?’ the interviewer asked again.

- A. qualifying;                      B. qualifications;                      C. qualify.

**46.** Make the right choice to complete the sentence: They were so much \_\_\_\_\_ to her for all the encouragement.

- A.** debtless;                      **B.** indebted;                      **C.** debt.

**47.** Make the right choice to complete the sentence: We hereby \_\_\_\_\_ the transmission of the data on June 4.

- A.** acknowledge;                      **B.** admit;                      **C.** knowledge.

**48.** Make the right choice to complete the sentence: The young actress admitted that she had been groomed for \_\_\_\_\_.

- A.** star;                      **B.** starlet;                      **C.** stardom.

**49.** Make the right choice to complete the sentence: The government's intention is to make industry run more \_\_\_\_\_.

- A.** efficient;                  **B.** inefficient;                  **C.** efficiently.

**50.** Make the right choice to complete the sentence: This piece of poetry is thought to be \_\_\_\_\_ of Shakespeare's genius.

- A.** representative;                      **B.** representation;                      **C.** represent.

**51.** Make the right choice to complete the sentence: Last Friday, when I was looking for some books, I came across a very good novel which my brother \_\_\_\_\_ in the bookcase.

- A.** hid;                      **B.** has hid;                      **C.** had hidden.

**52.** Make the right choice to complete the sentence: She realized that they \_\_\_\_\_ to her opinions.

- A.** would agree;                      **B.** will agree;                      **C.** shall agree.

**53.** Make the right choice to complete the sentence: He \_\_\_\_\_ for his native village lately.

- A.** longed;  
**B.** was longing;  
**C.** has been longing.

**54.** Make the right choice to complete the sentence: I knew they \_\_\_\_\_ in that house for more than five years.

- A.** lived;                      **B.** have lived;                      **C.** had lived.

**55.** Make the right choice to complete the sentence: We will go to the movie on condition that you \_\_\_\_\_ with us.

- A.** will come;                      **B.** come;                      **C.** have come.

**56.** Make the right choice to complete the sentence: The little child is still asleep. He has not awoken \_\_\_\_\_.

- A.** for;                      **B.** since;                      **C.** yet.

**57.** Make the right choice to complete the sentence: John is tall \_\_\_\_\_ to reach that branch.

- A.** too;                      **B.** enough;                      **C.** rather.

**58.** Make the right choice to complete the sentence: They decided \_\_\_\_\_ the date of their final meeting.

- A.** for;                      **B.** on;                      **C.** at.

**59.** Make the right choice to complete the sentence: Stop mocking at your brother; you \_\_\_\_\_ annoy him.

- A.** might;                      **B.** ought to;                      **C.** should.

**60.** Make the right choice to complete the sentence: I had a whole \_\_\_\_\_ of chocolate.

- A.** bar;                      **B.** bunch;                      **C.** item.

**61.** Make the right choice to complete the sentence: The doctor \_\_\_\_\_ us that he would be all right.

- A.** ensured;                      **B.** assured;                      **C.** insured.

**62.** Make the right choice to complete the sentence: The ball was organized \_\_\_\_\_ money and, thus, to help the poor children in Africa.

- A. to raise;** **B. to rise;** **C. to arise.**

**63.** Make the right choice to complete the sentence: He told me that, when he was a student, his favourite subject matter was \_\_\_\_\_.

- A.** logical;                      **B.** logistics;                      **C.** logic.

**64.** Make the right choice to complete the sentence: The plane is about to take \_\_\_\_\_.

- A.** up;                      **B.** out;                      **C.** off.

**65.** Make the right choice to complete the sentence: I'm not very happy today. I'm feeling a bit \_\_\_\_\_.

- A.** down in the dumps;

**66.** Make the right choice to complete the sentence: I always watch the weather \_\_\_\_\_ at eight o'clock. That helps me decide what to wear the next day.

- A.** forecast;                      **B.** prevision;                      **C.** advice.

**67.** Make the right choice to complete the sentence: John and Jenny are separating after three years of marriage. I would have never imagined they might \_\_\_\_\_.

- A.** make up;                      **B.** break up;                      **C.** keep up.

**68.** Make the right choice to complete the sentence: Bucharest is about 250 kilometres from Galati, \_\_\_\_\_ a few kilometres.

- A.** up and down;                      **B.** give or take;                      **C.** take or leave.

**69.** Make the right choice to complete the sentence: He won the first \_\_\_\_\_ for his theatrical performance.

- A.** prize;                      **B.** price;                      **C.** reward.

**70.** Make the right choice to complete the sentence: The managing director feared that the crisis might tempt some of the \_\_\_\_\_ to withdraw their money from the bank.

- A.** customers;                      **B.** clients;                      **C.** buyers.

71. Make the right choice to complete the sentence: The old man added that he \_\_\_\_\_ to give them a chance.

- A.** had been wanting;                      **B.** wanted;                      **C.** has wanted.

**72.** Make the right choice to complete the sentence: It has rained a little every day for a week, but today it \_\_\_\_\_ heavily since noon.

- A.** is raining;  
**B.** had rained;  
**C.** has been raining.

**73.** Make the right choice to complete the sentence: He said he \_\_\_\_\_ for a job for about two years.

- A.** had been looking;                      **B.** has been looking;                      **C.** was looking.

74. Make the right choice to complete the sentence: I will be waiting downstairs while you \_\_\_\_\_ dressed.

- A. are getting;                      B. will get;                      C. will be getting.

75. Make the right choice to complete the sentence: I should give you a definite answer if I \_\_\_\_\_ the details.

- A. had known;                      B. knew;                      C. have known.

76. Make the right choice to complete the sentence: It almost always rains in London. The sun \_\_\_\_\_ shines there.

- A. always;                      B. usually;                      C. seldom.

77. Make the right choice to complete the sentence: Taylor Swift looked \_\_\_\_\_ gorgeous at the Grammy Awards ceremony.

- A. horribly;                      B. absolutely;                      C. hilariously.

78. Make the right choice to complete the sentence: Critics have frequently referred \_\_\_\_\_ that controversial aspect of the novel.

- A. to;                      B. at;                      C. into.

79. Make the right choice to complete the sentence: You will have to apply for a scholarship \_\_\_\_\_ go on with your studies.

- A. in order that;                      B. so that;                      C. so as to.

80. Make the right choice to complete the sentence: There was \_\_\_\_\_ any hope for him to win the competition.

- A. hardly;                      B. hard;                      C. no.

81. Make the right choice to complete the sentence: The kitchen is \_\_\_\_\_ the living-room and the bedroom.

- A. separate;                      B. between;                      C. among.

82. Make the right choice to complete the sentence: Do not \_\_\_\_\_ against this wall, please!

- A. stick;                      B. lean;                      C. push.

83. Make the right choice to complete the sentence: I saw \_\_\_\_\_ flowers in her balcony.

- A. no;                      B. none;                      C. no one.

84. Make the right choice to complete the sentence: The dog looked for his food but he found it \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. anywhere;                      B. everywhere;                      C. nowhere.

85. Make the right choice to complete the sentence: Lucy had \_\_\_\_\_ money, so she was very unhappy.

- A. little;                      B. few;                      C. no.



**86.** Make the right choice to complete the sentence: \_\_\_\_\_ knew the answer to that difficult question.

- A.** nobody;                                      **B.** none;                                      **C.** nothing.

**87.** Make the right choice to complete the sentence: Send for the \_\_\_\_\_ because the cat is ill.

- A.** doctor;                                      **B.** veterinarian;                                      **C.** caretaker.

**88.** Make the right choice to complete the sentence: Will you forget your promise to buy me a new car? No, not \_\_\_\_\_.

- A.** for ever;                                      **B.** for the world;                                      **C.** for nothing.

**89.** Make the right choice to complete the sentence: He is famous for his \_\_\_\_\_.

- A.** correctitude;                                      **B.** correction;                                      **C.** correctness.

**90.** Make the right choice to complete the sentence: She will have too \_\_\_\_\_ luggage when she comes from France so you will need a taxi to bring her home.

- A.** many;                                      **B.** numerous;                                      **C.** much.

**91.** Make the right choice to complete the sentence: I \_\_\_\_\_ to him and everything will be all right.

- A.** just talk;                                      **B.** have just talked;                                      **C.** am just talking.

**92.** Make the right choice to complete the sentence: The waiter said that a fisherman \_\_\_\_\_ the fish in the morning.

- A.** has caught;                                      **B.** caught;                                      **C.** had caught.

**93.** Make the right choice to complete the sentence: Phillip thought that he \_\_\_\_\_ and that the next day he would wake up at home again.

- A.** has dreamed;                                      **B.** was dreaming;                                      **C.** dreamed.

**94.** Make the right choice to complete the sentence: When you \_\_\_\_\_ to my office tomorrow, I will look over your essay to see if there are any mistakes.

- A.** will get;                                      **B.** are getting;                                      **C.** get.

**95.** Make the right choice to complete the sentence: If your letter \_\_\_\_\_ the right address, it would have been delivered.

- A.** had had;                                      **B.** had;                                      **C.** has had.

**96.** Make the right choice to complete the sentence: The price for this car is \_\_\_\_\_ high.

- A.** awfully;                                      **B.** totally;                                      **C.** rudely.

**97.** Make the right choice to complete the sentence: Have you seen George \_\_\_\_\_?

- A.** lately;                                      **B.** late;                                      **C.** never.

**98.** Make the right choice to complete the sentence: I think he has done it \_\_\_\_\_ purpose and not by accident.

- A.** by;                                      **B.** in;                                      **C.** on.

**99.** Make the right choice to complete the sentence: They \_\_\_\_\_ be having lunch, that's why nobody is answering the phone.

**A.** shall;

**B.** must;

**C.** need.

**100.** Make the right choice to complete the sentence: No sooner \_\_\_\_\_ the car, than they had an accident.

**A.** had they bought;

**B.** have they bought;

**C.** they had bought.

Keys:

<b>1-C</b>	<b>11-B</b>	<b>21-A</b>	<b>31-C</b>	<b>41-C</b>	<b>51-C</b>	<b>61-B</b>	<b>71-B</b>	<b>81-B</b>	<b>91-B</b>
<b>2-B</b>	<b>12-C</b>	<b>22-C</b>	<b>32-C</b>	<b>42-B</b>	<b>52-A</b>	<b>62-A</b>	<b>72-C</b>	<b>82-B</b>	<b>92-C</b>
<b>3-C</b>	<b>13-C</b>	<b>23-C</b>	<b>33-A</b>	<b>43-C</b>	<b>53-C</b>	<b>63-C</b>	<b>73-A</b>	<b>83-A</b>	<b>93-B</b>
<b>4-A</b>	<b>14-A</b>	<b>24-B</b>	<b>34-C</b>	<b>44-C</b>	<b>54-C</b>	<b>64-C</b>	<b>74-A</b>	<b>84-C</b>	<b>94-C</b>
<b>5-A</b>	<b>15-B</b>	<b>25-C</b>	<b>35-A</b>	<b>45-B</b>	<b>55-B</b>	<b>65-A</b>	<b>75-B</b>	<b>85-C</b>	<b>95-A</b>
<b>6-C</b>	<b>16-B</b>	<b>26-A</b>	<b>36-B</b>	<b>46-B</b>	<b>56-C</b>	<b>66-A</b>	<b>76-C</b>	<b>86-A</b>	<b>96-A</b>
<b>7-B</b>	<b>17-C</b>	<b>27-B</b>	<b>37-B</b>	<b>47-A</b>	<b>57-B</b>	<b>67-B</b>	<b>77-B</b>	<b>87-B</b>	<b>97-A</b>
<b>8-B</b>	<b>18-B</b>	<b>28-A</b>	<b>38-C</b>	<b>48-C</b>	<b>58-B</b>	<b>68-B</b>	<b>78-A</b>	<b>88-B</b>	<b>98-C</b>
<b>9-A</b>	<b>19-B</b>	<b>29-A</b>	<b>39-B</b>	<b>49-C</b>	<b>59-A</b>	<b>69-A</b>	<b>79-C</b>	<b>89-C</b>	<b>99-B</b>
<b>10-A</b>	<b>20-A</b>	<b>30-C</b>	<b>40-A</b>	<b>50-A</b>	<b>60-A</b>	<b>70-B</b>	<b>80-A</b>	<b>90-C</b>	<b>100-A</b>