

Universitatea „*Dunărea de Jos*” din Galați

CULEGERE DE TESTE PENTRU ADMITEREA 2014

DISCIPLINA: LIMBA ENGLEZĂ

CULEGEREA DE TESTE ESTE RECOMANDATĂ PENTRU CANDIDAȚII CARE VOR SUSȚINE CONCURS DE ADMITERE LA DOMENIUL LIMBĂ ȘI LITERATURĂ DE LA FACULTATEA DE LITERE.

TEXT ONE

Reading Comprehension

The scale of the universe has been measured with 1-percent accuracy. The finding means the universe is almost definitely infinite, rather than curving in on itself or having a finite limit.

An ultra-precise new galaxy map is shedding light on the properties of dark energy, the mysterious force thought to be responsible for the universe's accelerating expansion.

"There are not many things in our daily lives that we know to 1-percent accuracy," David Schlegel, a physicist, said in a statement. "I now know the size of the universe better than I know the size of my house."

"We don't understand what dark energy is, but we can measure its properties," Daniel Eisenstein, a Harvard University astronomer, said in a statement.

In the new results, presented on Jan. 8, 2014, the universe appears to be quite "flat", meaning that its shape can be described well by Euclidean geometry, in which straight lines are parallel and the angles in a triangle add up to 180 degrees.

"One of the reasons we care is that a flat universe has implications for whether the universe is infinite," Schlegel said. "That means – while we can't say with certainty that it will never come to an end – it's likely the universe extends forever in space and will go on forever in time. Our results are consistent with an infinite universe."

1. *One percent* is _____.
A. little;
B. few;
C. nothing.
2. *Accuracy* is _____.
A. precision or imprecision;
B. precision and freedom from error;
C. approximation.
3. *Scale* is _____.
A. a succession of steps;
B. size;
C. a series of measurements.
4. *Definitely* means _____.
A. unequivocally;
B. uniquely;
C. uncertainly.
5. *To say in a statement* is _____.
A. to be asked about it;
B. to write an article on it;
C. to utter something to someone.

6. The size of Schlegel's house is _____.
A. literally as well known as the size of the universe;
B. figuratively less known to the owner than the size of the universe;
C. something the owner knows very, very well.
7. *Dark energy* is _____.
A. hard to say what it is;
B. easy to say what it is;
C. neither hard nor easy to define.
8. The text cites the names of _____.
A. a physician, an astronomer, a geometer;
B. a physicist, a geometrician, an astronomer;
C. a geometer, a physician, an astrologer.
9. Energy as described in the text is _____.
A. an expansion of the universe;
B. a force causing the expansion of the universe;
C. the universe curving in on itself.
10. Flatness is invoked in the case of _____.
A. straight lines;
B. angles in a triangle;
C. the shape of the universe.
11. *To add up to* means _____.
A. to make a total;
B. to appear reasonable;
C. to give a description.
12. This article is about _____.
A. scientific errors;
B. scientific findings;
C. scientific knowledge.
13. Infinite is _____.
A. ultimately finite;
B. measurable while distant;
C. limitless.
14. One assessed certainty is that _____.
A. the universe is fueled by energy;
B. the universe will come to an end;
C. the universe undergoes expansion.

15. Astronomers work well with _____ .

- A. parallel lines;
- B. galaxy maps;
- C. finite limits.

16. When scientists do not understand facts yet, they begin their sentences with:

- A. It is likely (or it is unlikely) that ...;
- B. This is responsible for...;
- C. That means that our results are ...

17. To be *consistent* means _____ .

- A. to be constant;
- B. to be dense;
- C. to be almost confirmed.

18. The verb *to care* as used here means _____ .

- A. to be worried;
- B. to be careless;
- C. to be concerned.

19. *Forever* has for its antonym _____ .

- A. ending immediately;
- B. quite always;
- C. forever and a day.

20. What is pointed out as *a new result* is _____ .

- A. an ultra-precise map;
- B. a flat universe;
- C. a measurable universe.

TEXT 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 to _____ .

- 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.

TEXT 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.

TEXT FOUR

Reading Comprehension

Journalists receive letters from parents who go a long way towards explaining that violence on the cinema screen and on television is a major contributor to youth violence, crime and mayhem on the streets in America. What is more, scores of social scientists have done studies attempting to prove what any parent struggling to control what their child sees on television instinctively knows that there is a direct link between screen violence and foul language and behaviour. The screen corrodes the institutions that hold society together: the family, religion and even the military.

Plenty of evidence comes from the United States, but people fear that everything is in place for the same thing to happen in Britain. Dr Daniel Linz, psychology professor at the University of California, has spent many years investigating the connection between film and violence. He says: "The consensus among social scientists is that very definitely there's a causal connection between exposure to violence in the media and violent behaviour."

One shared belief is that the entertainment industry relies on four big lies: that it has no impact on people; that it only reflects what's going on in society; that it gives the public what they want; and that if you don't want to watch TV, you can always turn it off.

1. *Foul language* is related to _____.
A. moral misbehaviour;
B. the strong language of cursing;
C. words inoffensive to hearing.
2. When the screen *corrodes* institutions, _____.
A. institutions suffer gradual weakening;
B. new institutional values are found out;
C. children can never mature.
3. *Mayhem* on the streets results in _____.
A. the police forgetting about criminal offence;
B. kids witnessing restoration of order;
C. injury of persons and things.
4. What the last paragraph calls *lies* actually are _____.
A. closed doors on aggression;
B. false solutions to a grave issue;
C. transfer of guilt onto viewers.
5. The parents cited by the text are understood to be _____.
A. adults focused on violence;
B. fans of educational talk-shows;
C. concerned parents of turbulent teenagers.

6. The children the text refers to are understood to be _____.
A. viewers who watch around thirty hours of TV each week;
B. users of foul language and bad behaviour;
C. children unconcerned with media effects.
7. The text claims that efforts to control the phenomenon are ongoing in _____.
A. America;
B. law courts;
C. mental institutions.
8. The problem that is not approached by the text is _____.
A. to the effect that TV violence is related to real-life violence;
B. about scientists describing the effects of mass media presentations;
C. that controversy exists whether censorship should become desirable.
9. The entertainment industry means, among others, _____.
A. financing TV shows enjoyed by the general public;
B. glorifying bad taste in music;
C. spontaneous performances on stage.
10. It is accepted that entertainment provides _____.
A. correction through satire;
B. reflection of social developments;
C. adaptation to any form of private party.
11. The professional group of journalists is spoken of as _____.
A. recipients of mail from angry grown-ups;
B. trend-setters in culture;
C. promoters of psychological investigations.
12. The reported connection proved by scientific studies is between _____.
A. street protests and euphemisms;
B. street crime and psychopathy;
C. street behavior and screen behavior.
13. Scores of scientists means _____.
A. a set of ten men of science;
B. a large number of scientists;
C. the number of points scored by a team of scientists.
14. Parents _____.
A. are doing their best to control;
B. are taught to control;
C. are unwilling to control.

15. A causal connection studied scientifically is _____ .

- A.** the educational failure coming from the States;
- B.** the casualties reported after violence in the streets;
- C.** the direction of research from causes to effects.

16. Society is described as held together by _____ .

- A.** religion, the family, the military;
- B.** culture, the military, the family;
- C.** social studies, the family, the military.

17. In Great Britain, everything is in place for _____ .

- A.** boosting crime and violence;
- B.** discouraging screen violence;
- C.** redressing linguistic violence.

18. The public is given what they want by _____ .

- A.** entertainment industry professionals;
- B.** the film studios abroad;
- C.** the authors of documentaries.

19. The military are mentioned because _____ .

- A.** they put down juvenile deviations;
- B.** they defend social disorder;
- C.** they contribute to social harmony.

20. Consensus has been found out among _____ .

- A.** experts in the entertainment industry;
- B.** experts in social studies;
- C.** consumers of non-violent cultural models.

TEXT FIVE

Reading Comprehension

Alice was beginning to get very tired of sitting by her sister on the bank, and of having nothing to do: once or twice she peeped into the book her sister was reading, but it had no pictures or conversations in it, “and what is the use of a book,” thought Alice, “without pictures or conversations?” (1)

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)

There was nothing so very remarkable in that; nor did Alice think it so very much out of the way to hear the Rabbit say to itself, “Oh dear! Oh dear! I shall be too late!” (3) (when she thought it over afterwards, it occurred to her that she ought to have wondered at this, but at the time it all seemed quite natural) (4); but when the Rabbit actually took a watch out of its waistcoat-pocket, and looked at it, and then hurried on, Alice started to her feet, for it flashed across her mind that she had never before seen a rabbit with either a waistcoat-pocket, or a watch to take out of it, and burning with curiosity, she ran across the field after it, and fortunately was just in time to see it pop down a large rabbit-hole under the hedge. (5)

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

The rabbit-hole went straight on like a tunnel for some way, and then dipped suddenly down, so suddenly that Alice had not a moment to think about stopping herself before she found herself falling down a very deep well. (7)

(Lewis Carroll, Alice’s Adventures in Wonderland)

1. Select the right word to complete the sentence: She _____ through the keyhole.

A. peeped;

B. stared;

C. saw.

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

A. to reflect;

B. to believe;

C. to suspect.

3. *Hedge* (5) can best be replaced by _____ .

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.

TEXT SIX

Reading Comprehension

It sure is windy in Texas. So windy, in fact, that we've made another wind energy investment there. In late December we finalized an agreement to invest \$ 75 million in the Panhandle 2 wind farm in Carson County, outside of Amarillo. The facility, developed by leading wind developer Pattern Energy Group LP, has the capacity to generate enough renewable energy to power 56,000 U.S. homes. We expect the facility to be operational by the end of 2014.

Panhandle 2 is our fifteenth renewable energy investment overall, and our second in Texas – last year around this time we announced an approximately \$ 200 million investment in the Spinning Spur wind farm. In addition to these two projects, we're also buying Texas wind from the Happy Hereford wind farm as part of our goal of operating on 100 percent renewable energy. These efforts reflect our long-standing commitment to renewable energy as both an investor and a consumer.

1. Wind energy is shown as _____.
A. an unexpected facility;
B. worth investing in;
C. operational in the future.
2. *Renewable energy* means _____.
A. you try producing it again and again;
B. you obtain it from the sun, rain, waves, and so on;
C. you are cautious not to waste it.
3. The text includes reference to _____.
A. three cities;
B. four wind farms;
C. one American state.
4. The real fact stated here with nothing less than certainty is _____.
A. money brought by wind farms;
B. trust in Texan business;
C. windy weather in Texas.
5. The number of projects already carried out in Texas is _____.
A. three;
B. two;
C. one called *additional*.
6. The number of investments made by the author is _____.
A. fourteen;
B. fifteen;
C. two.

7. The names given to the farms cited in the article are _____ .

- A. compounds out of meaningful words;
- B. invented fanciful ideas;
- C. words coined by the writer's imagination.

8. A *long-standing commitment* is shown to be _____ .

- A. a manifestation of patience;
- B. a wish to become rich;
- C. an effort to be seriously engaged in business.

9. An investor is, by definition, the same with _____ .

- A. a developer;
- B. a consumer;
- C. a provider of finance.

10. This text is characterized by a frequent mention of _____ .

- A. countries;
- B. businessmen;
- C. numbers.

11. *To be operational* means _____ .

- A. to be able to function;
- B. to undergo an operation;
- C. to be operated on.

12. A leading developer referred to by the author is _____ .

- A. a group of companies;
- B. an individual;
- C. a farmer.

13. *Late December* points to _____ .

- A. a moment in December last year;
- B. a moment towards the end of December 2013;
- C. the former half of December last year.

14. *By the end of 2014* means to say _____ .

- A. when next year comes to an end;
- B. immediately after 2014 is ended;
- C. before we reach the end of the year 2014.

15. The homes to which the text refers belong to _____ .

- A. American dwellers;
- B. Texas population;
- C. inhabitants of Amarillo.

16. The people said to make special efforts towards obtaining energy are _____ .

- A. all over the world;
- B. on the American continent;
- C. in the state of Texas.

17. The persons existing behind the pronoun *we* and the possessive *our* are _____ .

- A. identifiable as buyers with pecuniary resources;
- B. given to dishonest speculation on the energy market;
- C. the staff of Pattern Energy Group LP.

18. These persons have a definite *goal* in view, that is _____ .

- A. a destination;
- B. an aim;
- C. a desire.

19. The adverb *overall* is used with the meaning of _____ .

- A. all included;
- B. going to an extreme;
- C. covering or excluding everything.

20. *Last year around this time* should be read as _____ .

- A. a year from now;
- B. with approximation, one season ago;
- C. one year ago or so.

TEXT SEVEN

Reading Comprehension

Nelson Mandela devoted his life to promoting democracy and equality, and he leaves behind a legacy of peaceful change. In advance of Mandela's funeral service on Sunday in Qunu, South Africa, His Holiness the Dalai Lama, Archbishop Desmond Tutu, Reverend Mpho Tutu, the first female Irish president, Mary Robinson, and Sir Richard Branson will come together for a digital eulogy using Google+ Hangouts.

Join them tomorrow morning at 7:30 a.m. EST. The conversation will be hosted by PeaceJam and The Nelson Mandela Centre of Memory, and moderated by CNN's Anderson Cooper.

Share your questions for the participants with #Mandela's Tribute. Tune in to celebrate the life of an individual who changed the world.

1. The life to be celebrated belongs to _____.
A. a political leader;
B. an Irish president;
C. an archbishop.
2. *Remember* here means _____.
A. to share one's questions;
B. to come together;
C. to pay one's respects.
3. In this circumstance, CNN provides _____.
A. the location for a funeral service;
B. the legacy of peace;
C. the presider of a discussion.
4. *To host* the conversation means _____.
A. to allow it to happen at your virtual place;
B. to conduct it to a happy end;
C. to invite an archbishop or a reverend.
5. A *peaceful change* is achieved _____.
A. with calm commands;
B. during a violence-free move;
C. by soldiers in warfare.
6. *Hangouts* are _____.
A. punished criminals;
B. persons in a video conversation;
C. victims of political struggle.

7. *Eulogies* are_____ .

- A. words of praise for people who deserve them;
- B. praise or dispraise of old things;
- C. writings about deceased persons.

8. People who *tune in*_____ .

- A. will listen to a broadcast;
- B. will bring a tribute to Dalai Lama;
- C. will remember a great fighter for democracy.

9. *His Holiness* is_____ .

- A. a formula of respect;
- B. a bad curse;
- C. an outdated title.

10. Mandela has been famous for promoting_____ .

- A. happiness;
- B. equality;
- C. moderation.

11. Google is useful here for_____ .

- A. basic information on top personalities;
- B. arranging for commemoration activities;
- C. bringing conversations to life with photos for free.

12. The number of state presidents named in the text are_____ .

- A. two;
- B. three;
- C. four.

13. Mandela's life is known to have been_____ .

- A. of dedication to Divinity;
- B. linked to peace in Africa;
- C. devoted to noble ideals.

14. The Sunday mentioned above is_____ .

- A. the day following Mandela's burial;
- B. the day after Mandela's burial;
- C. the very day of Mandela's burial.

15. *Centre of Memory* is synonymous with_____ .

- A. a festival;
- B. an electronic archive;
- C. a political party.

16. *To leave behind* is to be read as meaning_____ .

- A. to pass to a descendant;
- B. to inherit;
- C. to die.

17. The line *join them tomorrow morning at 7:30 a.m.* repeats_____ .

- A. the reference to a plurality of people;
- B. the invitation launched earlier in the article;
- C. the part of the day.

18. The *participants* the text mentions are_____ .

- A. guests in the digital show;
- B. mourners at the funeral;
- C. radio listeners.

19. The text reproduced above is_____ .

- A. an internet invitation;
- B. a political briefing;
- C. a business report.

20. The text is focused on_____ .

- A. an event;
- B. a personality;
- C. a historic change.

TEXT EIGHT

Reading comprehension

The old king, worn out (1) with age and the fatigues of government, he being more than fourscore years old, determined to take no further part in state affairs, but to leave the management to younger strengths (...). With this intent he called his three daughters to him, to know from their own lips which of them loved him best, that he might part his kingdom among them in such proportions as their affection for him should seem to deserve.

Goneril, the eldest, declared that she loved her father more than words could give out (2), that he was dearer to her than the light of her own eyes, dearer than life and liberty, with a deal of such professing stuff (3), which is easy to counterfeit where there is no real love, only a few fine words delivered with confidence being wanted in that case. The king, delighted to hear from her own mouth this assurance of her love, and thinking truly that her heart went with it, in a fit of fatherly fondness bestowed (4) upon her and her husband one-third of his ample kingdom.

Then calling to him his second daughter he demanded what she had to say. Regan, who was made of the same hollow metal as her sister (5), was not a whit behind in her professions (6), but rather declared that what her sister had spoken came short of the love which she professed (7) to bear for his Highness; in so much that she found all other joys dead in comparison with the pleasure which she took in the love of her dear king and father (8).

Lear blessed himself in having such loving children, as he thought; and could do no less, after the handsome assurances which Regan had made (9), than bestow a third of his kingdom upon her and her husband, equal in size to that which he had already given away to Goneril.

Then turning to his youngest daughter, Cordelia, whom he called his joy, he asked what she had to say, thinking no doubt that she would glad his ears with the same loving speeches which her sisters had uttered, or rather that her expressions would be so much stronger than theirs, as she had always been his darling, and favored by him above either of them. But Cordelia, disgusted with the flattery of her sisters, whose hearts she knew were far from their lips (10), and seeing that all their coaxing speeches (11) were only intended to wheedle the old king out of his dominions (12), that they and their husbands might reign in his lifetime, made no other reply but this—that she loved his Majesty according to her duty (13), neither more nor less.

(Charles and Mary Lamb, *Tales from Shakespeare*)

1. Worn out (1) is used with the meaning of _____ .

- A. overused;
- B. shabby;
- C. exhausted.

2. The king was more than _____ .

- A. eighty years old;
- B. forty years old;
- C. fourteen years old.

3. *To give out* in *She loved her father more than words could give out* (2) is used with the meaning of _____ .

- A. to emit;
- B. to fail;
- C. to declare.

4. *Such professing stuff* (3) means _____ .

- A. religious objects;
- B. false declarations of love;
- C. statements describing professional knowledge.

5. The verb *to bestow* (4) may be replaced here by _____ .

- A. to store;
- B. to give;
- C. to apply.

6. The king's desire to hear his daughters publicly expressing their love for him, before he would part his kingdom among them, is an expression of _____ .

- A. vanity;
- B. fatherly love;
- C. ambition.

7. *Regan (...) was made of the same hollow metal as her sister* (5) means that:

- A. Regan and her sister were robots.
- B. Regan was as insincere as her sister.
- C. Regan loved money as much as her sister.

8. *Regan (...) was not a whit behind in her professions* (6) may be rephrased as:

- A. Regan was professionally as skilled as her sister.
- B. Regan would always compete with her sister for their father's love.
- C. Regan uttered a speech that was as flattering as her sister's.

9. *To profess* (7) is used here with the meaning of _____ .

- A. claim falsely to have feelings for...
- B. show allegiance to...
- C. teach as a professor.

10. The sentence *She found all other joys dead in comparison with the pleasure which she took in the love of her dear king and father* (8) may be described as _____ .

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

11. The word that can best replace the adjective *handsome* in *after the handsome assurances which Regan had made* (9) is _____ .

- A. fine-looking;
- B. ample;
- C. gracious.

12. When hearing the elder daughters' speeches, Lear felt _____ .

- A. angry;
- B. proud;
- C. foolish.

13. What does the narrator mean when mentioning that Cordelia knew that her sisters' *hearts were far from their lips* (10)?

- A. Cordelia knew that her sisters cared about their father more than they could say.
- B. Cordelia knew that her sisters could not find the right words to express their feelings.
- C. Cordelia knew that her sisters were not sincere.

14. The word that can best replace the adjective *coaxing* in *their coaxing speeches* (11) is _____ .

- A. persuasive;
- B. offending;
- C. boring.

15. The sentence *all their coaxing speeches were only intended to wheedle the old king out of his dominions* (12) may be rephrased as:

- A. The daughters' agreeable way of speaking reflected their intention of making the king forget his problems and feel loved.
- B. The daughters used flattering words to make the king step down and give them their shares of his kingdom.
- C. The daughters uttered speeches meant to convince their father to leave his kingdom and set on a journey.

16. The noun *duty* in *...she loved her Majesty according to her duty* (13) refers to:

- A. job-related responsibility;
- B. moral responsibility;
- C. working time.

17. Cordelia refused to declare her love for her father in front of the entire court because _____ .

- A. she wouldn't be a hypocrite like her sisters;
- B. she was a poorer speaker than her sisters;
- C. she hated her father.

18. Cordelia may be seen as an embodiment of _____ .

- A. shyness;
- B. disrespect;
- C. honesty.

19. The story of this king and of his daughters resembles that of _____ .

- A. Snow White;
- B. Beauty and the Beast;
- C. Love Like Salt.

20. This tale was inspired by William Shakespeare's play _____ .

- A. King Lear;
- B. Macbeth;
- C. Othello.

Keys:

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

Grammar and Vocabulary

1. Make the right choice to complete the sentence: The children will stay glued to the TV until the movie _____.

- A.** ends; **B.** ended; **C.** is ending.

2. Make the right choice to complete the sentence: As soon as the sun _____ , the ducks stopped quaking.

- A.** was setting; **B.** had set; **C.** set.

3. Make the right choice to complete the sentence: I thought we _____ settle the kittens and leave the room.

- A. could;** **B. can;** **C. can't.**

4. Make the right choice to complete the sentence: She felt as if she _____ the mother of them all.

- A. was being;** **B. were;** **C. will be.**

5. Make the right choice to complete the sentence: She _____ for an hour, when some strange sound came from the kitchen.

- A.** had read; **B.** had been reading; **C.** read.

6. Make the right choice to complete the sentence: He saw her shiver. It was such _____ cold night.

- A.** a; **B.** an; **C.** the.

7. Make the right choice to complete the sentence: We _____ never lose our sense of duty.

- A.** might; **B.** couldn't; **C.** should.

8. Make the right choice to complete the sentence: They had no difficulty _____ taking the right road out of the town.

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

9. Make the right choice to complete the sentence: John and Mary were looking _____ the matter to take a final decision.

- A.** into; **B.** at; **C.** through.

10. Make the right choice to complete the sentence: She returned home and had the house _____ red.

- A.** painted; **B.** painting; **C.** paint.

11. Make the right choice to complete the sentence: Soon, they discovered the letters were not _____ at all.

- A.** hers; **B.** her; **C.** she's.

12. Make the right choice to complete the sentence: The cat _____ out of the straw and dashed to the door.

- A.** spring; **B.** sprang; **C.** sprung.

13. Make the right choice to complete the sentence: He stood _____ her at the window and looked at the cloudy sky.

- A.** besides; **B.** beside; **C.** bedside.

14. Make the right choice to complete the sentence: If only they _____ the devastating flood and gone home!

- A.** could have escaped; **B.** could escape; **C.** escaped.

15. Make the right choice to complete the sentence: He couldn't believe his eyes!
Three little puppies _____ on the green velvet carpet.

- A. were lying;** **B. were laying;** **C. were lied.**

16. Make the right choice to complete the sentence: Ben is unemployed. He is looking for _____.

- A.** work; **B.** job; **C.** profession.

17. Make the right choice to complete the sentence: Three days _____ long enough to take a rest.

- A.** isn't; **B.** aren't; **C.** are not.

18. Make the right choice to complete the sentence: The trousers you bought for me _____ me.

- A.** doesn't fit; **B.** don't fit; **C.** isn't fit.

19. Make the right choice to complete the sentence: Bruce is a _____skilled computer technician:

- A.** completely; **B.** highly; **C.** perfectly.

20. Make the right choice to complete the sentence: Don't make so much noise!
Ann _____ to write her essay.

- A.** tries; **B.** is trying; **C.** try.

21. Make the right choice to complete the sentence: What time _____

- A.** the train leaves?;
leave?

22. Make the right choice to complete the sentence: _____ a lot in winter in the mountains.

- A.** It snows; **B.** It snowed; **C.** it snown.

23. Make the right choice to complete the sentence: Tom has to go on, _____ difficulties he meets.

- A.** whatever; **B.** however; **C.** whenever.

24. Make the right choice to complete the sentence: To see them better, planets _____ with a telescope.

- A.** may observe; **B.** should be observed; **C.** observed.

25. Make the right choice to complete the sentence: The weather appears _____

- A.** changing; **B.** changes; **C.** to be changing.

26. Make the right choice to complete the sentence: The old man was believed _____ the bicycle.

- A.** to have stolen; **B.** to steal; **C.** to be stealing.

27. Make the right choice to complete the sentence: She _____ to be the apple of his eyes.

- A.** is said; **B.** is saying; **C.** says.

28. Make the right choice to complete the sentence: In the first _____ months of training you have to eat less.

- A.** some; **B.** few; **C.** any.

29. Make the right choice to complete the sentence: If you have _____ questions, let me know.

- A.** any; **B.** much; **C.** all.

30. Make the right choice to complete the sentence: Although he knew _____ of the subject, the professor asked for additional information.

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

31. Make the right choice to complete the sentence: ‘Did you hear the news today?’
‘Yes, _____ very depressing.’

- A.** it was; **B.** they were; **C.** there was.

32. Make the right choice to complete the sentence: Laura is about _____ me.

- A. younger than two years; B. two years younger than; C. younger two years than.

33. Make the right choice to complete the sentence: It's only the second time I _____ a job interview.

- A. have;** **B. am having;** **C. have had.**

34. Make the right choice to complete the sentence: There are a _____ websites dealing with this issue.

- A.** lots; **B.** lot of; **C.** lot.

35. Make the right choice to complete the sentence: ‘Why did you get the bus to work?’ ‘I’m having my car _____ at the moment.’

- A.** servicing; **B.** serviced; **C.** to service.

36. Make the right choice to complete the sentence: ‘You live in a huge house, don’t you?’ ‘Yes, but I _____!’

- A.** didn't use to; **B.** wouldn't; **C.** use not.

37. Make the right choice to complete the sentence: It's about time you _____ yourself a job.

- A.** got; **B.** get; **C.** will get.

38. Make the right choice to complete the sentence: I know you don't like saving money, but suppose you _____ your job. What then?

- A.** will lose; **B.** lost; **C.** are losing.

39. Make the right choice to complete the sentence: ‘Why are you taking your PlayStation games?’ ‘Oh, just _____ Tommy wants to borrow them.’

- A.** provided that; **B.** unless; **C.** in case.

40. Make the right choice to complete the sentence: 'I've been reading a great book.'
'I seem to be _____ busy to find the time for reading these days.'

A. enough;

B. too;

C. such.

41. Make the right choice to complete the sentence: The bank didn't give me _____
information about my account.

A. many;

B. some;

C. much.

42. Make the right choice to complete the sentence: If you _____ so bad-tempered,
Julie wouldn't have got annoyed with you.

A. haven't been;

B. weren't;

C. wouldn't have
been.

43. Make the right choice to complete the sentence: The new law is _____ the old
one.

A. more stricter than;
than.

B. the strictest than;

C. much stricter

44. Make the right choice to complete the sentence: 'Maybe that's Stan at the door.'
'No, it _____ be. He's gone to Trevor's for the weekend.'

A. can't;

B. mustn't;

C. hadn't to.

45. Make the right choice to complete the sentence: Those books I ordered should
_____ by now.

A. be delivering;

B. have delivered;

C. have been
delivered.

46. Make the right choice to complete the sentence: 'Whose is this plane ticket on the
floor?' 'Oh, it _____ to me. Thank you!'

A. is belonging;

B. belongs;

C. has belonged.

47. Make the right choice to complete the sentence: Our next door neighbour _____ his car every Sunday!

- A.** is washing; **B.** has washed; **C.** is wash.

48. Make the right choice to complete the sentence: ‘You went to Chile, didn’t you?’ ‘No, but I _____ to Peru, which is right next door.’

- A.** had gone; **B.** did go; **C.** was going.

49. Make the right choice to complete the sentence: It was the first time I _____ a live match.

- A.** was ever seeing; **B.** had ever seen; **C.** had ever been seeing.

50. Make the right choice to complete the sentence: I _____ for the match to begin when suddenly a dog ran onto the pitch.

- A.** waited; **B.** was waiting; **C.** wait.

51. Make the right choice to complete the sentence: Karate hurt my hands at first, but I finally _____ it in the end.

- A.** was used to; **B.** got used to; **C.** was used.

52. Make the right choice to complete the sentence: There _____ be a lot more open space around here before they built the new underground station.

- A.** used; **B.** used to; **C.** got used to.

53. Make the right choice to complete the sentence: ‘Did you call Paul?’ ‘No, because I _____ go out. I’ll try him later today.’

- A.** need; **B.** had; **C.** had to.

54. Make the right choice to complete the sentence: I suppose we really _____ to book our ferry tickets in advance.

- A. must;** **B. ought;** **C. can.**

55. Make the right choice to complete the sentence: It's very kind of you to bring some cakes with you, but you really _____ to.

- A.** didn't need; **B.** needn't have; **C.** needn't.

56. Make the right choice to complete the sentence: Shona could _____ before she learnt to talk properly!

- A. had sung;** **B. sing;** **C. have to sing.**

57. Make the right choice to complete the sentence: ‘The exhibition was great, wasn’t it?’ ‘Yes. Did you _____ the Picassos?’

- A. see;** **B. saw;** **C. have seen.**

58. Make the right choice to complete the sentence: I was disappointed that the restaurant had _____ flowers on the table.

- A.** false; **B.** untrue; **C.** artificial.

59. Make the right choice to complete the sentence: If our flight is delayed, will we
our connection in Paris?

- A.** drop; **B.** miss; **C.** lack.

60. Make the right choice to complete the sentence: Anyone found stealing from this shop will be _____.

- A.** prosecuted; **B.** persuaded; **C.** persecuted.

61. Make the right choice to complete the sentence: Sarah and Michael's _____ seems to make both of them unhappy.

- A.** connection; **B.** relationship; **C.** link.

62. Make the right choice to complete the sentence: Grace thinks she's very _____, but I don't think many people like her, really.

- A.** known; **B.** recognisable; **C.** popular.

63. Make the right choice to complete the sentence: I glanced at the newspaper and saw that the _____ said 'President Resigns'.

- A.** headline; **B.** subtitle; **C.** chapter.

64. Make the right choice to complete the sentence: Scientists haven't found a _____ for that disease yet.

- A.** healing; **B.** therapy; **C.** cure.

65. Make the right choice to complete the sentence: You may experience some side _____ when you take this medicine.

- A.** results; **B.** consequences; **C.** effects.

66. Make the right choice to complete the sentence: Three people were _____ in the accident.

- A.** damaged; **B.** injured; **C.** spoilt.

67. Make the right choice to complete the sentence: When they were still _____ the Beatles used to play in a club called The Cavern, in Liverpool.

- A.** infamous; **B.** unknown; **C.** hidden.

68. Make the right choice to complete the sentence: When they thought they had enough evidence, the police _____ the man with murder.

- A.** charged; **B.** suspected; **C.** arrested.

69. Make the right choice to complete the sentence: David seems to have found a new _____ of friends.

- A.** company; **B.** audience; **C.** team.

70. Make the right choice to complete the sentence: It seems that the thief took _____ of the open window and got inside that way.

- A.** occasion; **B.** chance; **C.** advantage.

71. Make the right choice to complete the sentence: The doctor told Bill that he needed _____ on his arm.

- A.** operation; **B.** remedy; **C.** surgery.

72. Make the right choice to complete the sentence: The judge looked at the _____ and reminded him that he had to tell the whole truth.

- A.** bystander; **B.** onlooker; **C.** witness.

73. Make the right choice to complete the sentence: I think my favourite _____ is probably table tennis.

- A.** athletics; **B.** gym; **C.** sport.

74. Make the right choice to complete the sentence: I'm going to ask for directions because I think we've _____ our way.

- A.** missed; **B.** misplaced; **C.** lost.

75. Make the right choice to complete the sentence: Passengers requiring a special meal during the flight should inform the airline in _____.

- A.** ahead; **B.** advance; **C.** front.

76. Make the right choice to complete the sentence: There's a fantastic _____ from the top of the Empire State Building.

- A.** view; **B.** appearance; **C.** look.

77. Make the right choice to complete the sentence: Inviting both Doug and Shirley to the party is a _____ for disaster!

- A.** prescription; **B.** recipe; **C.** bill.

78. Make the right choice to complete the sentence: I _____ reading a wonderful book about space travel.

- A.** just finish; **B.** just do finish; **C.** have just finished.

79. Make the right choice to complete the sentence: They will visit the museum after they _____ lunch.

- A.** will have; **B.** are having; **C.** have had.

80. Make the right choice to complete the sentence: What did you do while _____ for the others to come?

- A.** were you waiting; **B.** you were waiting; **C.** had you been waiting.

81. Make the right choice to complete the sentence: Don't you think Sam _____ just like his father?

- A.** looks; **B.** is looking; **C.** has been looking.

82. Make the right choice to complete the sentence: 'Shall we meet at seven o'clock?' 'No, I'll still _____ then.'

- A.** work; **B.** have worked; **C.** be working.

83. Make the right choice to complete the sentence: By eight o'clock tonight, _____ computer games for over twelve hours!

- A.** you'll play; **B.** you have played; **C.** you'll have been playing.

84. Make the right choice to complete the sentence: Michael would certainly buy this dictionary if _____ interesting.

- A.** he finds it; **B.** he had found it; **C.** he found it.

85. Make the right choice to complete the sentence: If you _____ iron, it starts to get red hot and then white hot.

- A. would heat; B. heated; C. heat.

86. Make the right choice to complete the sentence: The man could have been sent to prison if the judge _____ his story.

- A. wasn't believing; B. wouldn't believe; C. hadn't believed.

87. Make the right choice to complete the sentence: I've got a good chance of getting the job, _____ I do okay in the interview.

- A. unless; B. only; C. provided.

88. Make the right choice to complete the sentence: How much is the bus _____ to the city centre?

- A. cost; B. price; C. fare.

89. Make the right choice to complete the sentence: I don't know how you _____ up with Carl's complaining all the time.

- A. put; B. do; C. get.

90. Make the right choice to complete the sentence: We're really looking _____ to seeing you both next weekend.

- A. ahead; B. in front; C. forward.

91. Make the right choice to complete the sentence: Her new novel is _____ out next month.

- A. bringing; B. coming; C. going.

92. Make the right choice to complete the sentence: Mrs Mackenzie waited for the class to _____ before she continued.

- A.** bring up; **B.** settle down; **C.** pass away.

93. Make the right choice to complete the sentence: The policeman _____ my details.

- A. took in;** **B. made up;** **C. took down.**

94. Make the right choice to complete the sentence: I'm not sure Brian _____ up to going on a long walk yet.

- A.** touches; **B.** feels; **C.** senses.

95. Make the right choice to complete the sentence: You don't need your hat. _____

- A.** Put it off!; **B.** Raise it!; **C.** Take it off!.

96. Make the right choice to complete the sentence: If you don't _____ eating so many sweets you'll grow fat.

- A.** give off; **B.** give away; **C.** give up.

97. Make the right choice to complete the sentence: He was _____ by an aunt after his parents' death.

- A.** brought out; **B.** grown up; **C.** brought up.

98. Make the right choice to complete the sentence: Something is moving up there, but I can't _____ what it is.

- A. take on;** **B. make out;** **C. work off.**

99. Make the right choice to complete the sentence: Unfortunately, she was _____ by his lies.

- A.** taken in; **B.** taken up; **C.** taken down.

100. Make the right choice to complete the sentence: He was accused _____ breaking into a corner shop.

- A.** of; **B.** from; **C.** in.

101. Make the right choice to complete the sentence: I have to participate _____ that conference.

- A.** of; **B.** from; **C.** in.

102. Make the right choice to complete the sentence: John suffers _____ diabetes.

- A.** of; **B.** from; **C.** in.

103. Make the right choice to complete the sentence: She has just delivered a lecture _____ English history.

- A.** of; **B.** from; **C.** on.

104. Make the right choice to complete the sentence: What are you thinking _____?

- A.** of; **B.** from; **C.** in.

105. Make the right choice to complete the sentence: _____ you're sorry or not, the deed is done.

- A. Whether;** **B. When;** **C. Though.**

106. Make the right choice to complete the sentence: I don't know _____ about the project.

- A.** nothing; **B.** information; **C.** anything.

107. Make the right choice to complete the sentence: Please, _____ the piano for me!

- A.** sing; **B.** play; **C.** listen.

108. Make the right choice to complete the sentence: She was born _____ May 15.

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

109. Make the right choice to complete the sentence: Please, divide the pencils _____ the four of you!

- A.** among; **B.** between; **C.** with.

110. Make the right choice to complete the sentence: I'll see you _____ five o'clock!

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

111. Make the right choice to complete the sentence: _____ our town, most people wear colourful clothes.

- A. On;** **B. Through;** **C. In.**

112. Make the right choice to complete the sentence: He came to Paris _____ April.

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

113. Make the right choice to complete the sentence: She often came to the _____ of her younger brother.

- A. AIDS;** **B. aide;** **C. aid.**

114. Make the right choice to complete the sentence: You'll need _____ money for this.

- A.** allot of; **B.** many; **C.** a lot of.

115. Make the right choice to complete the sentence: The professor would _____ a passage from a famous poem and ask the students to name the author.

- A.** site; **B.** sight; **C.** cite.

116. Make the right choice to complete the sentence: Don't worry, I'm not going to _____ my temper.

A. lose;

B. loose;

C. loss.

117. Make the right choice to complete the sentence: If you want my _____, I think you should choose the red one.

A. advice;

B. advise;

C. advises.

118. Make the right choice to complete the sentence: This particular musical _____ is my favourite.

A. peace;

B. piece;

C. peas.

119. Make the right choice to complete the sentence: _____ him a glass of wine and let him finish his story.

A. Poor;

B. Pour;

C. Pore.

120. Make the right choice to complete the sentence: The experience was like a _____ of passage for her.

A. write;

B. right;

C. rite.

121. Make the right choice to complete the sentence: More people seem to _____ at home than in a church.

A. pray;

B. prey;

C. pry.

122. Make the right choice to complete the sentence: I've _____ the passage three times and still don't understand it.

A. reed;

B. red;

C. read.

123. Make the right choice to complete the sentence: You are much smarter _____ the average candidate.

A. than;

B. then;

C. that.

124. Make the right choice to complete the sentence: If you don't _____ where to go, I can show you.

A. no;

B. now;

C. know.

125. Make the right choice to complete the sentence: When I _____ by his widow, I saw the light was still on.

A. pass;

B. passed;

C. past.

126. Make the right choice to complete the sentence: Don't _____ before trying!

A. quite;

B. quit;

C. quiet.

127. Make the right choice to complete the sentence: You need to raise the _____ of your soldiers, or you will lose the battle.

A. morale;

B. moral;

C. morals.

128. Make the right choice to complete the sentence: The route _____ the desert might be too dangerous.

A. thorough;

B. through;

C. throw.

129. Make the right choice to complete the sentence: Every time _____ in town, I feel much better.

A. you're;

B. your;

C. yore.

130. Make the right choice to complete the sentence: I want to dance the _____ night through.

A. hole;

B. hall;

C. whole.

131. Make the right choice to complete the sentence: _____ such a pity she didn't come.

A. Its;

B. It's;

C. It.

132. Make the right choice to complete the sentence: The _____ of Richard III was one of the shortest in English history.

- A. rein; B. rain; C. reign.

133. Make the right choice to complete the sentence: I've seen _____ house and it is small and pretty.

- A. they're; B. their; C. there.

134. Make the right choice to complete the sentence: He conquered the _____ of Mount Everest in 1953.

- A. peak; B. peek; C. pique.

135. Make the right choice to complete the sentence: These photographs _____ happy moments of my youth.

- A. bring out; B. bring forward; C. bring back.

136. Make the right choice to complete the sentence: The ball was organised _____ money for the local hospital.

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

137. Make the right choice to complete the sentence: He told me that, when he was a student, his favourite course was _____.

- A. logical; B. logics; C. logic.

138. Make the right choice to complete the sentence: He was so funny that I couldn't _____ laughing at his jokes.

- A. escape; B. help; C. fancy.

139. Make the right choice to complete the sentence: John is a nice guy, but he is so naïve that he can be easily _____.

- A. taken in; B. tricked into; C. fallen for.

140. Make the right choice to complete the sentence: I'm sure he can help us carry the heavy furniture upstairs. He is as strong as ____.

- A. a horse; B. an ox; C. an elephant.

141. Make the right choice to complete the sentence: When the detective showed him the photos that proved that he had been cheated on by his wife, he saw ____.

- A. orange; B. red; C. violet.

142. Make the right choice to complete the sentence: I wrote to him an e-mail ____ to our meeting at the conference in June.

- A. before; B. prior; C. previously.

143. Make the right choice to complete the sentence: Bucharest is about 250 kilometres from Galați, ____ a few kilometres.

- A. on and off; B. take or leave; C. give or take.

144. Make the right choice to complete the sentence: Martin ____ his idea of a new project so persuasively that we decided to help him.

- A. put forward; B. put on; C. put up.

145. Make the right choice to complete the sentence: Every evening I watch the weather ____ at 20.30. That helps me decide what to wear the next day.

- A. broadcast; B. prevision; C. estimation.

146. Make the right choice to complete the sentence: After she broke up with her boyfriend, she was a bit ____

- A. in the blue; B. over the moon; C. down in the dumps.

147. Make the right choice to complete the sentence: He complains that he cannot ____ his job any longer because his manager is too demanding and tyrannical.

- A. keep up with; B. put up with; C. take up.

148. Make the right choice to complete the sentence: If you don't remember her phone number, you'll have to look it _____ in the directory.

- A.** for; **B.** over; **C.** up.

149. Make the right choice to complete the sentence: ‘What time is it?’ ‘I think it’s five o’ clock; I have just heard the clock _____.’

- A.** strike; **B.** beat; **C.** ring.

150. Make the right choice to complete the sentence: When I heard that George and Mary _____ after ten years of marriage, I couldn't believe my ears.

- A.** made up; **B.** broke up; **C.** kept up.

151. Make the right choice to complete the sentence: John was really sorry he ____ the opportunity to thank his friend properly for his help.

- A.** escaped; **B.** missed; **C.** wasted.

152. Make the right choice to complete the sentence: We caught him _____ through the keyhole.

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

153. Make the right choice to complete the sentence: You are being very _____ this morning.

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

154. Make the right choice to complete the sentence: It's easy for cars to _____ on wet roads.

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

155. Make the right choice to complete the sentence: Money you are paid for your work is money you _____.

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

156. Make the right choice to complete the sentence: A person who has good sense and judgement is _____.

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

157. Make the right choice to complete the sentence: Sentences usually end with a _____.

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

158. Make the right choice to complete the sentence: Unfortunately, the old coin I found turned out to be _____.

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

159. 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.

160. 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.

Keys:

1-A	2-B	3-A	4-B	5-B	6-A	7-C	8-B	9-A	10-A
11-A	12-B	13-B	14-A	15-A	16-A	17-A	18-B	19-B	20-B
21-C	22-A	23-A	24-B	25-C	26-A	27-A	28-B	29-A	30-C
31-A	32-B	33-C	34-B	35-B	36-A	37-A	38-B	39-C	40-B
41-C	42-B	43-C	44-A	45-C	46-B	47-A	48-B	49-B	50-B
51-B	52-B	53-C	54-B	55-A	56-B	57-A	58-C	59-B	60-A
61-B	62-C	63-A	64-C	65-C	66-B	67-B	68-A	69-A	70-C
71-C	72-C	73-C	74-C	75-B	76-A	77-B	78-C	79-C	80-B
81-A	82-C	83-C	84-C	85-C	86-C	87-C	88-C	89-A	90-C
91-B	92-B	93-C	94-B	95-C	96-C	97-C	98-B	99-A	100-A
101-C	102-B	103-C	104-A	105-A	106-C	107-B	108-C	109-A	110-C
111-C	112-A	113-C	114-C	115-C	116-A	117-A	118-B	119-B	120-C
121-A	122-C	123-A	124-C	125-B	126-B	127-A	128-B	129-A	130-C
131-B	132-C	133-B	134-A	135-C	136-A	137-C	138-B	139-A	140-B
141-B	142-B	143-C	144-A	145-A	146-C	147-B	148-C	149-A	150-B
151-B	152-C	153-B	154-C	155-A	156-A	157-C	158-B	159-B	160-A