Universitatea "Dunărea de Jos" din Galați

CULEGERE DE TESTE PENTRU ADMITEREA 2017

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."

I.	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.

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

15. Astronomers work well withA. 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 <i>consistent</i> meansA. to be constant;B. to be dense;C. to be almost confirmed.
18. The verb <i>to care</i> as used here meansA. to be worried;B. to be careless;C. to be concerned.
19. Forever has for its antonymA. 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 isA. indifferent;B. violent;C. sympathetic.
 11. According to the text, a <i>tramp monster</i> 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, <i>fantastic</i> 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 <i>nomad</i>: A. drifter, rover, vagabond; B. passenger, sightseer, traveler; C. sojourner, transient, migrant.
19. According to the text, to stare one in the face meansA. 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.

. Animals fight among themselves because .
. they want to defend a certain territory;
3. they are aggressive and cruel;
C. they belong to an inferior species.
The best definition for a hierarchical system is .
A. a family unit in which the female is dominant;
3. layers of importance and privilege established among the members of a group;
C. a group characterized by conflict.
Pick out the correct arrangement with items from the text:
A. rigidly established hierarchy = territorial rights;
3. dominant male = the male in charge:

4. The consequence of *peck order* is ______.

C. primate life = the life of small monkeys.

- **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 meansA. 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 <i>spasmodic</i> isA. 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 meansA. 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 <i>peck-order</i> all males are dominant within the group.
18. The singular of the noun <i>species</i> 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 <i>subordination</i> 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 toA. moral misbehaviour;B. the strong language of cursing;C. words inoffensive to hearing.
 2. When the screen <i>corrodes</i> 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 <i>lies</i> 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. ParentsA. 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.
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.
C. social studies, the family, the initiary.
17. In Great Britain, everything is in place for
A. boosting crime and violence;
B. discouraging screen violence;
C. redressing linguistic violence.
C. redressing iniguistic violence.
18. The public is given what they want by
A. entertainment industry professionals;
B. the film studios abroad;
C. the authors of documentaries.
C. the authors of documentaties.
19. The military are mentioned because .
A. they put down juvenile deviations;
B. they defend social disorder;
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
C. they contribute to social harmony.
20 Canada hashan familian and an an
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*)

 Select the right word to complete the sentence: She through the keyhole peeped; stared; saw.
2. Was considering (2) is used with the meaning ofA. 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 <i>fortunately</i> (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 isA. 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 <i>Oh dear! Oh dear! I shall be</i>
too late! (3) functions as
A. a personification;
B. a hyperbole;
C. a metaphor.
C. a memphor.
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.
of three bounds use of language.
18. The rabbit in the story is talking to
A. Alice;
B. Alice's sister;
C. himself.
C. IIIIISCII.
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.
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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 <i>additional</i> .
6. The number of investments made by the author is
A. fourteen;
B. fifteen;
C.two.
Citiro.

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 ofA. 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 toA. 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 <i>goal</i> in view, that isA.a destination;B. an aim;C.a desire.
 19. The adverb <i>overall</i> 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.

A. B.	The life to be celebrated belongs to a political leader; an Irish president; an archbishop.
A. B.	Remember here means to share one's questions; to come together; to pay one's respects.
A. B.	In this circumstance, CNN provides the location for a funeral service; the legacy of peace; the presider of a discussion.
A. B.	To host the conversation means to allow it to happen at your virtual place; to conduct it to a happy end; to invite an archbishop or a reverend.
A. B.	A peaceful change is achieved with calm commands; during a violence-free move; by soldiers in warfare.
A. B.	Hangouts are punished criminals; persons in a video conversation; 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 <i>tune in</i> 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 promotingA. 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 areA. two;B. three;C. four.
13. Mandela's life is known to have beenA. of dedication to Divinity;B. linked to peace in Africa;C. devoted to noble ideals.
14. The Sunday mentioned above isA. 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 withA. a festival;B. an electronic archive;C. a political party.

16. To leave behind is to be read as meaningA. to pass to a descendant;B. to inherit;C. to die.
 17. The line <i>join them tomorrow morning at 7:30 a.m.</i> 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 <i>participants</i> the text mentions areA. guests in the digital show;B. mourners at the funeral;C. radio listeners.
19. The text reproduced above isA. an internet invitation;B. a political briefing;C. a business report.
20. The text is focused onA. 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

A. to emit;	
B. to fail; C . to declare.	
4 . Such professing stuff	f(3) means .
A. religious objects;	
B . false declarations of	
C. statements describin	g professional knowledge.
5. The verb to bestow (4)	4) may be replaced here by
A . to store;	
B . to give;	
C. to apply.	
•	hear his daughters publicly expressing their love for him,
	s kingdom among them, is an expression of
A. vanity;	
B . fatherly love;	
C. ambition.	
7. Regan () was made	e of the same hollow metal as her sister (5) means that:
A. Regan and her sister	
B . Regan was as insince	
C. Regan loved money	as much as her sister.
8. Regan () was not a	whit behind in her professions (6) may be rephrased as:
	onally as skilled as her sister.
B . Regan would always	s compete with her sister for their father's love.
C. Regan uttered a spee	ech that was as flattering as her sister's.
9 . To <i>profess</i> (7) is used	d here with the meaning of
A. claim falsely to have	
B . show allegiance to	
C. teach as a professor.	
10 . The sentence <i>She fo</i>	ound all other joys dead in comparison with the pleasure which
•	ner 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.	
2. 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' mearts were far from their lips (10)? A. Cordelia knew that her sisters cared about their father more than they could say. 3. Cordelia knew that her sisters could not find the right words to express their reelings. C. Cordelia knew that her sisters were not sincere.	
4. The word that can best replace the adjective <i>coaxing</i> in <i>their coaxing speeches</i> (11) s 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 <i>duty</i> in <i>she loved her Majesty according to her duty</i> (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 ofA. 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	TEXT	TEXT	TEXT	TEXT	TEXT	TEXT	TEXT
ONE	TWO	THREE	FOUR	FIVE	SIX	SEVEN	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 c	complete the sentence: The chil	idren will stay glued to
the TV until the movie	_·	
A. ends;	B. ended;	C. is ending.
2. Make the right choice to co	omplete the sentence: As soon a	as the sun, the
ducks stopped quaking.		
A. was setting;	B. had set;	C. set.
3. Make the right choice to o	complete the sentence: I though	t 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 fe	It as if she the
mother of them all.		
A. was being;	B. were;	C. will be.
5. Make the right choice to some strange sound came from	complete the sentence: She	for an hour, when
A. had read;	B. had been reading;	C. read.
,	٥	
6. Make the right choice to con	nplete the sentence: He saw her sh	iver. It was such
cold night.		
A. a;	B. an;	C. the.
7. Make the right choice to confiduty.	complete the sentence: We	never lose our sense
A. might;	B. couldn't;	C. should.

8. Make the right choice to	o complete the sentence: They	y had no difficulty
taking the right road out of t	he town.	
A. to;	B. in;	C. at.
9. Make the right choice	to complete the sentence: Joh	in and Mary were looking
the matter to take a	final decision.	
A. into;	B. at;	C. through.
10. Make the right choice t	to complete the sentence: She	returned home and had the
house red.		
A. painted;	B. painting;	C. paint.
11. Make the right choice to	o complete the sentence: Soon,	, they discovered the letters
were not at all.		
A. hers;	B. her;	C. she's.
12. Make the right choice t	o 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: H	e stood her at the
window and looked at the cl	oudy sky.	
A. besides;	B. beside;	C. bedside.
14. Make the right choice	e to complete the sentence	: If only theythe
devastating flood and gone l	nome!	
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	e to complete the sentence: B	en is unemployed. He is
looking for		
A. work;	B. job;	C. profession.
17. Make the right choi	ce to complete the sentence:	Three dayslong
enough to take a rest.		
A. isn't;	B. aren't;	C. are not.
18. Make the right choice me.	to complete the sentence: The t	rousers you bought for me
A. doesn't fit;	B. don't fit;	C. isn't fit.
19. Make the right choi computer technician:	ce to complete the sentence:	Bruce is askilled
A. completely;	B. highly;	C. perfectly.
20. Make the right choice Annto write her es	to complete the sentence: Don't ssay.	make so much noise!
A. tries;	B. is trying;	C. try.
21. Make the right choice t	to complete the sentence: What to	ime
A. the train leaves?; leave?	B. leaves the train?;	C. does the train
22. Make the right choice mountains.	e to complete the sentence:	a lot in winter in the
A. It snows;	B. It snewed;	C. it snown.
23. Make the right choic difficulties he meets.	e to complete the sentence: To	om has to go on,
A. whatever;	B. however;	C. whenever.

24. Make the right choice to c with a telescope.	omplete the sentence: To see the	nem better, planets
A. may observe;	B. should be observed;	C. observed.
25. Make the right choice to com	plete the sentence: The weather ap	ppears
A. changing;	B. changes;	C. to be
changing.		
26. Make the right choice to control the bicycle.	complete the sentence: The old	man was believed
A. to have stolen;	B. to steal;	C. to be stealing.
27. Make the right choice to conveyes.A. is said;	nplete the sentence: Sheto B. is saying;	be the apple of his C. says.
28. Make the right choice to co	omplete the sentence: In the first	stmonths of
training you have to eat less.		
A. some;	B. few;	C. any.
29. Make the right choice to comme know.	nplete the sentence: If you have _	questions, let
A. any;	B. much;	C. all.
30. Make the right choice to consubject, the professor asked for ac	nplete the sentence: Although he l	knewof the
A. many;	B. little;	C. much.
'Yes,very depressing.'	nplete the sentence: 'Did you hea	·
A. it was;	B. they were;	C. there was.

32. Make the right choice to	complete the sentence: Laura is ab	out me.
A. younger than two years; years than.	B. two years younger than;	C. younger two
33. Make the right choice to	complete the sentence: It's only th	e second time I
a job interview.		
A. have;	B. am having;	C. have had.
34. Make the right choice dealing with this issue.	to complete the sentence: There	are a websites
A. lots;	B. lot of;	C. lot.
work?' 'I'm having my car _		
A. servicing;	B. serviced;	C. to service.
36. Make the right choice to you?' 'Yes, but I!'	complete the sentence: 'You live	in a huge house, don't
A. didn't use to;	B. wouldn't;	C. use not.
37. Make the right choice yourself a job.	to complete the sentence: It's a	bout time you
A. got;	B. get;	C. will get.
38. Make the right choice t	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.
_	to complete the sentence: 'Why	
A. provided that;	Tommy wants to borrow B. unless;	C. in case.
A. provided that,	D. uiii055,	C. III Case.

40. Make the right cho	pice to complete the sentence: 'I've bed	en reading a great book.'
'I seem to be b	usy to find the time for reading these da	ays.'
A. enough;	B. too;	C. such.
41. Make the right cho	pice to complete the sentence: The ban	k didn't give me
information about my a	account.	
A. many;	B. some;	C. much.
42. Make the right cho	pice to complete the sentence: If you _	so bad-tempered,
Julie wouldn't have got	t annoyed with you.	
A. haven't been;	B. weren't;	C. wouldn't have
been.		
43. Make the right cho	pice to complete the sentence: The ne	w law is the old
one.		
A. more stricter than;	B. the strictest than;	C. much stricter
than.		
44. Make the right cho	pice to complete the sentence: 'Maybe	that's Stan at the door.'
'No, it be. He's	s gone to Trevor's for the weekend.'	
A. can't;	B. mustn't;	C. hadn't to.
45. Make the right ch by now.	oice to complete the sentence: Those	books I ordered should
A. be delivering;	B. have delivered;	C. have been
delivered.		
46. Make the right cho	ice to complete the sentence: 'Whose i	is this plane ticket on the
floor?' 'Oh, itt	to me. Thank you!'	
A. is belonging;		C. has belonged.

47. Make the right choice	to complete the sentence: Our ne	ext 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 v	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	e to complete the sentence: It was	s 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	e 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 l	nurt my hands at first, but I
finally it in the en		,
A. was used to;	B. got used to;	C. was used.
52 Make the right choice	to complete the sentence: There	he a lot more open
	they built the new underground sta	
•		
A. used;	B. used to;	C. got used to.
53. Make the right choice	to complete the sentence: 'Did yo	ou call Paul?' 'No, because
I go out. I'll try hi	m later today.'	
A. need;	B. had;	C. had to.

54. Make the right cho	ice to complete the sentence: I su	ippose we really to
book our ferry tickets in	advance.	
A. must;	B. ought;	C. can.
55. Make the right choice	ee to complete the sentence: It's ver	ry 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 choi	ce to complete the sentence: Shor	na could before she
learnt to talk properly!		
A. had sung;	B. sing;	C. have to sing.
57. Make the right choice	ce 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 cho	oice to complete the sentence: I	was disappointed that the
restaurant had fl	owers on the table.	
A. false;	B. untrue;	C. artificial.
59. Make the right choi	ce to complete the sentence: If or	ar flight is delayed, will we
our connection i		
A. drop;	B. miss;	C. lack.
60. Make the right choi	ce to complete the sentence: Anyo	one found stealing from this
shop will be		
A. prosecuted;	B. persuaded;	C. persecuted.
61. Make the right cho	pice to complete the sentence: Sa	arah and Michael's
seems to make both of the	nem unhappy.	
A. connection;	B. relationship;	C. link.

62. Make the right choice to	complete the sentence: Grace	e thinks she's very,
but I don't think many people	e like her, really.	
A. known;	B. recognisable;	C. popular.
63. Make the right choice to	o complete the sentence: I gla	nced at the newspaper and
saw that the said 'Pre	esident Resigns'.	
A. headline;	B. subtitle;	C. chapter.
64. Make the right choice to	complete the sentence: Scient	ists haven't found a
for that disease yet.		
A. healing;	B. therapy;	C. cure.
65. Make the right choice to	o complete the sentence: You	may experience some side
when you take this m	nedicine.	
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 Liverpo	ool.
A. infamous;	B. unknown;	C. hidden.
68. Make the right choice	to complete the sentence: W	hen they thought they had
enough evidence, the police	the man with murder.	
A. charged;	B. suspected;	C. arrested.
69. Make the right choice to of friends.	complete the sentence: David	seems to have found a new
A. company;	B. audience;	C. team.

70. Make the right choice	ce to complete the sentence: It seem	ns that the thief took
of the open window and	got inside that way.	
A. occasion;	B. chance;	C. advantage.
71. Make the right choice	ce to complete the sentence: The de	octor told Bill that he needed
on his arm.		
A. operation;	B. remedy;	C. surgery.
72. Make the right choice	ice to complete the sentence: The	judge looked at the
and reminded him that h	ne had to tell the whole truth.	
A. bystander;	B. onlooker;	C. witness.
73. Make the right cho	ice to complete the sentence: I th	nink my favourite is
probably table tennis.		
A. athletics;	B. gym;	C. sport.
74. Make the right cho	ice 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 cho	pice to complete the sentence: Pa	ssengers requiring a special
meal during the flight sh	nould inform the airline in	
A. ahead;	B. advance;	C. front.
76. Make the right choice.	ice to complete the sentence: The	re's a fantastic from
the top of the Empire St	ate Building.	
A. view;	B. appearance;	C. look.
77. Make the right choice	ce to complete the sentence: Inviti	ng both Doug and Shirley to
the party is a fo	or disaster!	
A. prescription;	B. recipe;	C. bill.

78. Make the right choice to c	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 co	implete the sentence: They will v	visit the museum after
they lunch.		
A. will have;	B. are having;	C. have had.
80. Make the right choice to co	omplete 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.		
	mplete the sentence: Don't you the	hink Sam just
like his father?		
A. looks;	B. is looking;	C. has been
looking.		
92 Make the right chaice to	o complete the sentence: 'Shal	1 we meet at seven
o'clock?' 'No, I'll still t		i we meet at seven
	B. have worked;	C he working
Ti. Work,	b. have worked,	C. 60 Working.
83. Make the right choice to co	mplete the sentence: By eight o'c	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 co	mplete the sentence: Michael wo	ould certainly buy this
dictionary if interesting.		
A. he finds it;	B. he had found it;	C. he found it.

85. Make the right choice	ce to complete the sentence: If you	i iron, it starts to
get red hot and then white	e hot.	
A. would heat;	B. heated;	C. heat.
86. Make the right choic	e to complete the sentence: The ma	n 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 choic	e to complete the sentence: I've go	t a good chance of getting
the job, I do okay	in the interview.	
A. unless;	B. only;	C. provided.
88. Make the right choic	ee to complete the sentence: How n	nuch is the bus to
the city centre?		
A. cost;	B. price;	C. fare.
89. Make the right choice	e to complete the sentence: I don't l	know how you up
with Carl's complaining a	all the time.	
A. put;	B. do;	C. get.
90. Make the right choic seeing you both next wee	ce to complete the sentence: We're kend.	really looking to
A. ahead;	B. in front;	C. forward.
91. Make the right choi next month.	ce to complete the sentence: Her	new novel is out
A. bringing;	B. coming;	C. going.

92. Make the right cho	ice to complete the sentence: Mr	s Mackenzie waited for the
class to before s	he continued.	
A. bring up;	B. settle down;	C. pass away.
93. Make the right ch details.	oice to complete the sentence:	Γhe policeman my
A. took in;	B. made up;	C. took down.
94. Make the right choice going on a long walk ye A. touches;	ce to complete the sentence: I'm : t. B. feels;	not sure Brian up to C. senses.
95. Make the right choice	ce to complete the sentence: You o	lon't need your hat.
A. Put if off!;	B. Raise it!;	C. Take it off!.
96. Make the right cho many sweets you'll grow	ice to complete the sentence: If y fat.	you don't eating so
A. give off;	B. give away;	C. give up.
97. Make the right choi his parents' death.	ce to complete the sentence: He v	vas by an aunt after
A. brought out;	B. grown up;	C. brought up.
98. Make the right cho but I can't what	ice to complete the sentence: Son it is.	nething is moving up there,
A. take on;	B. make out;	C. work off.
99. Make the right choose by his lies.	ice to complete the sentence: Unf	fortunately, she was
A. taken in;	B. taken up;	C. taken down.

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 forme!		choice to complete the sentence	ce: He was accused
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.	A. of;	•	C. in.
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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.
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107. Make the right choice to complete the sentence: Please, the piano forme!	106. Make the right cl project.	noice to complete the sentence: I d	on't know about th
me!	A. nothing;	B. information;	C. anything.
	107. Make the right of me!	choice to complete the sentence: P	Please, the piano for
	A. sing;	B. play;	C. listen.

108. Make the right choice to co	implete the sentence: She was born	May 15.
A. in;	B. of;	C. on.
109. Make the right choice to the four of you!	o complete the sentence: Please,	divide the pencils
A. among;	B. between;	C. with.
110. Make the right choice to o'clock!	o complete the sentence: I'll see	you five
A. on;	B. for;	C. at.
111. Make the right choice to converse colourful clothes.A. On;	omplete the sentence: our B. Through;	r town, most people C. In.
112. Make the right choice to co	implete the sentence: He came to Pa	aris April.
A. in;	B. on;	C. at.
113. Make the right choice to c of her younger brother.	omplete the sentence: She often ca	ame to the
A. AIDS;	B. aide;	C. aid.
114. Make the right choice to co	omplete the sentence: You'll need	money for
A. allot of;	B. many;	C. a lot of.
•	omplete the sentence: The professor	
A. site;	B. sight;	C. cite.

116. Make the right character my temper.	oice to complete the sentence: Don	't worry, I'm not going to
A. lose;	B. loose;	C. loss.
117. Make the right cho	vice to complete the sentence: If you ed one.	want my, I think
A. advice;	B. advise;	C. advises.
118. Make the right cho	sice to complete the sentence: This p	particular musical
A. peace;	B. piece;	C. peas.
119. Make the right cholet him finish his story.	ice to complete the sentence:	him a glass of wine and
A. Poor;	B. Pour;	C. Pore.
120. Make the right compassage for A. write;	hoice to complete the sentence: Ther. B. right;	The experience was like a C. rite.
121. Make the right chohome than in a church.	sice to complete the sentence: More	people seem to at
A. pray;	B. prey;	C. pry.
122. Make the right chotimes and still don't und	oice to complete the sentence: I've lerstand it.	the passage three
A. reed;	B. red;	C. read.
123. Make the right chothe average candidate.	pice to complete the sentence: You	are much smarter
A. than;	B. then;	C. that.

124. Make the right choice	e to complete the sentence: If you d	on't where to
go, I can show you.		
A. no;	B. now;	C. know.
125. Make the right choice saw the light was still on.	e to complete the sentence: When I	by his widow, I
A. pass;	B. passed;	C. past.
126. Make the right choice A. quite;	to complete the sentence: Don't B. quit;	before trying! C. quiet.
127. Make the right choic your soldiers, or you will l	e to complete the sentence: You nee ose the battle.	d to raise the of
A. morale;	B. moral;	C. morals.
128. Make the right choice be too dangerous.	e to complete the sentence: The route	e the desert might
A. thorough;	B. through;	C. throw.
129. Make the right choic much better.	ee to complete the sentence: Every ti	me in town, I feel
A. you're;	B. your;	C. yore.
130. Make the right choice through.	ce to complete the sentence: I want	to dance the night
A. hole;	B. hall;	C. whole.
131. Make the right choice come.	ee to complete the sentence:	
A. Its;	B. It's;	C. It.

132. Make the right ch	noice to complete the sentence: The	e of Richard III was
one of the shortest in E	nglish history.	
A. rein;	B. rain;	C. reign.
133. Make the right ch	noice to complete the sentence: I've	e seen house and it is
small and pretty.		
A. they're;	B. their;	C. there.
134. Make the right cho	pice to complete the sentence: He co	nquered the of Mount
Everest in 1953.		
A. peak;	B. peek;	C. pique.
135. Make the right ch	oice to complete the sentence: Thes	se 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 loca	al hospital.	
A. to raise;	B. to rise;	C. to arise.
137. Make the right ch	oice to complete the sentence: He to	old me that, when he was a
student, his favourite co		
A. logical;	B. logics;	C. logic.
138. Make the right ch	oice to complete the sentence: He w	vas so funny that I couldn't
laughing at his jok	res.	·
A. escape;	B. help;	C. fancy.
139. Make the right ch	oice to complete the sentence: John	is a nice guy, but he is so
naïve that he can be eas	•	
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. H	e is as strong as	
A. a horse;	B. an ox;	C. an elephant.
141. Make the right choice	e to complete the sentence: Wh	hen 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	e to complete the sentence: I w	vrote to him an e-mailto
our meeting at the conferen	nce in June.	
A. before;	B. prior;	C. previously.
143. Make the right che kilometres from Galaţi,	oice to complete the sentencea few kilometres.	ce: Bucharest is about 250
A. on and off;	B. take or leave;	C. give or take.
144. Make the right choic project so persuasively that A. put forward;	e to complete the sentence: Note that we decided to help him. B. put on;	Martinhis idea of a new C. put up.
The part for ward,	Di put on,	e par ap.
145. Make the right choi	ce to complete the sentence:	Every evening I watch the
weatherat 20.30. Tha	t helps me decide what to wear	the next day.
A. broadcast;	B. prevision;	C. estimation.
146. Make the right choice boyfriend, she was a bit	ce to complete the sentence:	After she broke up with her
A. in the blue;	B. over the moon;	C. down in the dumps.
his job any longer bec	ce to complete the sentence: ause his manager is too deman	ding and tyrannical.
A. keep up with;	B. put up with;	C. take up.

148. Make the right choice to cor	mplete 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 co five o' clock; I have just heard the		nt time is it?' 'I think it's
A. strike;	B. beat;	C. ring.
150. Make the right choice to co Maryafter ten years of marr A. made up;		
151. Make the right choice to coropportunity to thank his friend pr A. escaped;		ras really sorry hethe C. wasted.
152. Make the right choice to co the keyhole.	implete the sentence: We ca	nught him through
A. staring;	B. glancing;	C. peeping.
153. Make the right choice to comorning.A. ill-temper;	mplete the sentence: You a B. bad-tempered;	
154. Make the right choice to cowet roads.	omplete the sentence: It's ea	asy for cars to on
A. skate;	B. slip;	C. skid.
155. Make the right choice to c work is money you A. earn;	omplete the sentence: Mon	ney you are paid for your C. gain.

A. sensible;	B. sensitive;	C. conscious.
157. Make the right of	hoice to complete the sentenc	e: Sentences usually end with a
A. dot;	B. point;	C. full stop.
158. Make the right of	hoice to complete the sentence	e: Unfortunately, the old coin I
found turned out to be		
A. worthy;	B. worthless;	C. unworthy.
159. Make the right ch	oice to complete the sentence:	The told the little prince
the secret of the magic	well.	
A. geniuses;	B. genii;	C. high spirits.

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-В
21-C	22-A	23-A	24-B	25-C	26-A	27-A	28-B	29-A	30-С
31-A	32-B	33-С	34-B	35-B	36-A	37-A	38-B	39-С	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-С	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-С	94-B	95-C	96-C	97-C	98-B	99-A	100-A
101-C	102-В	103-C	104-A	105-A	106-C	107-В	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-С
131-B	132-С	133-В	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