

By about ... Anglo-Saxons established their separate kingdoms.

- A. 100
- B. 400
- C. 600
- D. 700

-

Choose the correct succession of tribes on the territory of the British Isles:

- A. Celts - Romans - Angles/Saxons/Jutes - Vikings
- B. Romans - Celts - Angles/Saxons/Jutes - Vikings
- C. Celts - Romans - Vikings - Angles/Saxons/Jutes
- D. Romans - Angles/Saxons/Jutes - Celts – Vikings

-

The oldest surviving text of Old English is:

- A. Beowulf
- B. Cura Pastoralis
- C. Cædmon's Hymn
- D. The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle

-

Kent was founded by:

- A. Jutes
- B. Angles
- C. Saxons
- D. Frisians

-

East Anglia was founded by:

- A. Jutes
- B. Angles
- C. Saxons
- D. Frisians

-

Wessex was founded by:

- A. Jutes
- B. Angles
- C. Saxons
- D. Frisians

-

The Danelaw was established by:

- A. Anglo-Saxons and Vikings
- B. Anglo-Saxons and Celts
- C. Angles and Saxons
- D. Angles and Vikings

-

William of Normandy crowned king of England in Westminster Abbey in

- A. 1066
- B. 878
- C. 793
- D. 800

-

... typology classifies languages according to their origin and the historic evolution.

- A. Areal
- B. Genetic
- C. Sociological
- D. Typological

-

... classification is based on the similarity of language grammar components between languages.

- A. Areal
- B. Genetic
- C. Sociological
- D. Typological

-

... is the tendency of phonetic assimilation of the root vowel to the vowel of the ending

- A. Ablaut
- B. Umlaut
- C. the First Consonant Shift
- D. Verner's Law

-

... is chain shift of the three series of plosive consonants

- A. Ablaut
- B. Umlaut
- C. the First Consonant Shift
- D. Verner's Law

-

... is a variation of vowels in the root that is paralleled by differences in meaning (sing, sang, sung)

- A. Ablaut
- B. Umlaut
- C. the First Consonant Shift
- D. Verner's Law

-

... - using different roots for different forms is called:

- A. Dental suffix
- B. Affixation
- C. Ablaut
- D. Suppletivism

-

Choose a functional part of speech that did not exist as a category in OE

- A. articles

- B. particles
- C. conjunctions
- D. prepositions

-

Preterite-present verbs in OE formed their forms by means of:

- A. ablaut
- B. ablaut and dental suffix
- C. different roots
- D. umlaut and dental suffix

-

Strong verbs in OE formed their forms by means of:

- A. ablaut
- B. dental suffix
- C. different roots
- D. umlaut

-

Weak verbs in OE formed their forms by means of:

- A. ablaut
- B. dental suffix
- C. different roots
- D. umlaut

-

Suppletive verbs in OE formed their forms by means of:

- A. ablaut
- B. dental suffix
- C. different roots
- D. umlaut

-

Nouns lost fully the grammatical category of ... in ME

- A. gender
- B. case
- C. number
- D. declension

-

Dual existed in Old English only for

- A. nouns
- B. pronouns
- C. adjectives
- D. verbs

-

The grammatical or function words (articles, prepositions etc) in Middle English were mostly ...

- A. old English
- B. norman French
- C. parisian/central/metropolitan French

D. scandinavian

-

The pronoun 'they' was borrowed from ...

A. Scandinavian

B. Latin

C. French

D. Celtic

-

Which category of verbs did not exist in Old English?

A. Aspect

B. tense

C. person

D. mood

-

Which pattern of word formation was the most productive in the history of the English language?

A. Noun + Noun

B. Adjective + Noun

C. Adjective + Adjective

D. Verb + Noun

-

Name the following semantic change: knight OE cniht 'boy, servant' >'servant' > 'military servant'

- A. amelioration
- B. pejoration
- C. widening
- D. narrowing

-

Middle English 'knede-knad-kneden-ykneden' is a ... verb

- A. strong
- B. weak
- C. preterite-present
- D. suppletive

-

What languages did Old English borrowed from?

- A. French, Latin, Celtic
- B. Scandinavian, Latin, French
- C. Latin, Celtic, Scandinavian
- D. French, Celtic, Scandinavian

-

What languages did Middle English borrowed from?

- A. French, Latin, Celtic
- B. Scandinavian, Latin, French
- C. Latin, Celtic, Scandinavian
- D. French, Celtic, Scandinavian

-



Year 1066 after the Battle of Hastings started

- A. Pre-English Period
- B. Old English Period
- C. Middle English Period
- D. Early Modern English Period

-

Year 1485, the establishment of the dynasty of the House of Tudor in England, started

- A. Pre-English Period
- B. Old English Period
- C. Middle English Period
- D. Early Modern English Period

-

The author of The Canterbury Tales is

- A. William Caxton
- B. William Langland
- C. Thomas Moore
- D. Geoffrey Chaucer

-

Beowulf is an Old English ...

- A. Religious poem
- B. Heroic poem

C. Wisdom poem

D. Elegiac poem

-

The change of the vowel in a pair 'foot – feet' is explained by

A. Umlaut

B. Ablaut

C. The Great Vowel Shift

D. Grimm's Law

-

The change of the vowel in forms 'write-wrote-written' is explained by

A. Umlaut

B. Ablaut

C. The Great Vowel Shift

D. Grimm's Law

-

The change of the vowel in forms 'child - children' is explained by

A. Umlaut

B. Ablaut

C. The Great Vowel Shift

D. Grimm's Law

-

...is a vowel shift that changed the pronunciation of all Middle English long vowels

- A. Umlaut
- B. Ablaut
- C. The Great Vowel Shift
- D. Grimm's Law

-

Semantic change: 'mete' in Old English meant "food", in present day- "food in the form of flesh"

- A. amelioration
- B. pejoration
- C. widening
- D. narrowing

-

Semantic change: 'bridde' in Old English meant "a small bird", compare to Modern English

- A. amelioration
- B. pejoration
- C. widening
- D. narrowing

-

Semantic change: 'villan' in Old English meant "farm laborer", compare to Modern English

- A. amelioration
- B. pejoration

C. widening

D. narrowing

-

The American Declaration of Independence in 1776 is considered to end the

A. Pre-English period

B. Old English period

C. Middle English period

D. Early Modern English period

-

Preterite-present verbs in Old English developed into ... verbs in Modern English

A. Modal

B. Notional

C. Linking

D. Auxiliary

-

The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle was written in

A. Mercian

B. Northumbrian

C. West Saxon

D. Kentish

-

Which category did Middle English adjectives have?

- A. Gender
- B. Case
- C. Person
- D. Number

-

Which kingdom did the Vikings not invade?

- A. Northumbria
- B. Mercia
- C. Wessex
- D. East Anglia

-

Choose the period when the reduction of unstressed syllables happened

- A. Pre-English period
- B. Old English period
- C. Middle English period
- D. Early Modern English period

-

Choose the category that Old English demonstrative pronouns did not have

- A. person
- B. number
- C. gender
- D. case

-

English pronouns are mostly of ... origin

- A. Germanic
- B. Indo-European
- C. Latin
- D. Greek

-

Compounds like 'sǣmearh' which are to be understood metaphorically rather than literally are:

- A. kennings
- B. barbarisms
- C. hybrids
- D. amelioration

-

Who is considered the greatest writer of Early Modern English?

- A. William Shakespeare
- B. Geoffrey Chaucer
- C. John Milton
- D. Thomas Hardy

-

It is imperative to \_\_\_\_\_ if good rapport is to be established with individuals.

- A. use modern equipment in class

B. correct students' mistakes and errors after the activity

C. start a class with a joke or funny story

D. remember students' names

-

The aims of the Communicative method are:

A. to develop logical thinking, intellectual capacities to attain a generally educational effect

B. to enable all learners to use English in everyday oral communication

C. to develop speaking skills

D. to deliver fast and substantial linguistic success

-

To maximise student talking time (STT), the teacher should:

A. provide individualised learning

B. explain clearly to the whole class

C. use authentic materials

D. use pair- and group work

-

The teacher talking quality (TTQ) depends on:

A. the teacher's foreign language proficiency

B. how it fits in with the need for students to get production opportunities

C. the teacher's voice and tempo of speaking

D. absence of the accent

-

The teacher decides to ask questions to the whole class, as it:

- A. promotes learner autonomy
- B. encourages student participation in class
- C. supports differentiation
- D. motivates students

-

Reading comprehension as the first priority is typical for ... Method.

- A. Palmer's
- B. Lozanov's
- C. F. Gouin's
- D. West's

-

The task "Listen to the announcement and note down the passenger's departure time" aims at:

- A. practicing listening for gist
- B. listening for specific information
- C. practicing intonation
- D. deducing the speaker's attitude

-

\_\_\_\_\_ means a friendly relationship that the students have with the teacher and vice versa

- A. sharing roles
- B. rapport
- C. confidence



D. interaction

-

The phonic method in teaching writing goes as follows:

A. From a letter to the word, establishing a link between a speech sound and a letter

B. From sentence to a word and a letter

C. From sentence breaking it down into word combinations

D. From dictation to composition writing

-

The comprehensive input in class depends on \_\_\_\_

A. student talking time, teacher talking time and teacher talking quality

B. activities used in class and active participation of the students

C. the rapport

D. the motivation to teach and study

-

Define the type of the mistake: "Where does she lives?"

A. grammar mistake

B. spelling mistake

C. lexical mistake

D. stylistic mistake

-

What type of assessment sums up student achievements at the course's end with a grade?

- A. Formative assessment
- B. Direct assessment
- C. Summative assessment
- D. Evaluation

-

To put students, who are roughly at the same language level, in one class teachers often use:

- A. Interviews of the students or students' questionnaire
- B. Letter of recommendation from a previous teacher or a language proficiency certificate
- C. Students' placement test or streaming
- D. Gender equality principle or an intuitive approach to grouping students

-

Role plays are used in TEFL to:

- A. Improve students' phonetics
- B. Stimulate motivation, because they are funny
- C. Assess students' knowledge properly
- D. Activate all language skills

-

The phonic method in teaching writing goes:

- A. From letter to word, establishing a link between a speech sound and a letter
- B. From sentence to a word and to letter
- C. From sentence breaking it down into word combinations
- D. From dictation to composition writing

-

The deductive way of teaching grammar presupposes that:

- A. students induce the rules from the examples
- B. grammar is neglected
- C. the teacher explains the rules first, and then students practice, applying the rule
- D. grammar is acquired naturally

-

The feedback teachers give students as a course is progressing belongs to \_\_\_\_\_assessment:

- A. Whole-class
- B. Innovative
- C. Summative
- D. Formative

-

The purpose of learning grammar is:

- A. to learn the grammar of which the language is a part
- B. to learn the language of which the grammar is a part
- C. to know the grammar tenses of a foreign language
- D. to master every aspect of each grammar point

-

A mixed-ability class will benefit if:

- A. Less able students are ignored
- B. Students work with a simplified content

C. Bright students are given absolute teacher's attention

D. Students are given different content

-

The joy of discovery, the satisfaction of control, the joy of remembrance, the elation of use are:

A. the four major classroom sources of motivation

B. the four major language skills

C. the four major approaches to language teaching

D. the four major principles of FLT

-

...in the field of foreign languages can take the form of school festivals.

A. the individual work

B. the group work

C. extra-curricular activities

D. the chorus work

-

To improve students' reading skills, the teacher should:

A. Ask students to read a text aloud to improve pronunciation

B. Have students go through the text again and discuss with a partner answers to the questions

C. Ask students to use dictionaries to look up new words while they read the text

D. Ask students to answer teacher's questions on the text

-

In ... approach, learning is often considered more important than acquiring factual knowledge.

- A. student-centred
- B. direct teaching
- C. chalk-and-talk
- D. instructive-influenced

-

The group task "Think of the best way to spend a holiday" helps:

- A. to practice presentation skills
- B. to give learners practice in negotiating
- C. to practice turn-taking in discussion
- D. to practice pronunciation

-

Brainstorming in pairs can be useful

- A. to actively engage learners in the topic
- B. to focus on the pronunciation of the new lexical items
- C. to get learners to work with different partners
- D. to focus on grammar

-

The primary purpose of using an L2 monolingual dictionary by students is to:

- A. look up definitions in two languages
- B. check the register of the new language
- C. see examples of meaning in context

D. check the spelling

-

...enable the teacher to understand how students are progressing in their studies.

A. Combined Lessons

B. Lessons of Communication of the Knowledge

C. Lessons of Verification and Testing

D. Lessons of Reinforcing of Knowledge and of Developing Skills and Abilities

-

The factor that demotivates students is:

A. Performance in front of the whole class

B. Teacher's correction of errors and mistakes

C. A continual failure

D. Sense of achievements

-

The students set their own learning goals and review them regularly with the teacher to:

A. promote learner autonomy

B. encourage student participation in class

C. support differentiation

D. motivate students

-

Placing new students in the right class in a school is achieved by:

- A. Diagnostic test
- B. Achievement test
- C. Placement test
- D. Proficiency test

-

The distinct sources for the students' errors are:

- A. Target language interference and individual errors
- B. Native language interference and developmental errors
- C. Teacher's constant interference and special errors
- D. Noise interference and ignorance

-

\_\_\_\_\_ means the relationship that the students have with the teacher and vice versa.

- A. sharing roles
- B. rapport
- C. confidence
- D. interaction

-

The group of linguistic principles of teaching includes \_\_\_\_\_:

- A. centrism, systemness and visuality
- B. centrism, systemness and language minimization
- C. systemness, motivation and staginess in forming habits and skills
- D. systemness, communicativeness and oral basis of teaching

-

The group of psychological principles of teaching includes \_\_\_\_\_:

- A. motivation, consciousness and visuality
- B. motivation, systemness and language minimization
- C. motivation, individualization and staginess in forming habits and skills
- D. motivation, communicativeness and oral basis of teaching

-

What is virtual learning?

- A. Learning only via Skype
- B. Learning based on computer tests such as TOEFL and TOEIC
- C. Learning based on using various websites
- D. Learning based on interactive whiteboards (IWB)

-

Blogs used in education are known as:

- A. Tutor blogs
- B. Photoblogs
- C. Edublogs
- D. Studyblogs

-

“ \_\_\_\_\_ is a direction or guidance to establish a course or procedure to be followed. ”

- A. Procedure
- B. Aim



C. Approach

D. Technique

-

A learner or teacher gives a presentation on a topic via chat. Which type of chat is it?

A. Practice chat

B. Informative/academic chat

C. Free topic chat

D. Collaborative/ task-oriented chat

-

“ \_\_\_\_\_ competence includes knowledge of how to express a message”.

A. Pragmatic

B. Grammar

C. Socio-cultural

D. Strategic

-

“ \_\_\_\_\_ competence includes knowledge of grammar rules, lexis and phonetics”.

A. Socio-cultural

B. Grammar

C. Pragmatic

D. Strategic

-

“\_\_\_\_\_ competence includes knowledge of how to express a message in a variety of circumstances”

A. Socio-cultural

B. Pragmatic

C. Grammar

D. Strategic

-

Choose a productive skill.

A. Monologue

B. Dialogue

C. Reading

D. Speaking

-

Choose a receptive skill

A. Writing

B. Speaking

C. Communication

D. Listening

-

The information gap activity is organised to promote ...

- A. writing activities
- B. listening activities
- C. speaking activities
- D. reading activities

-

What does it mean for the teacher to be a facilitator in a classroom?

- A. the teacher provides material and guidance to enable students to work on their own
- B. the teacher asks students to repeat a sentence after her for pronunciation practice
- C. the teacher explains when we use the present perfect for recently completed actions
- D. the teacher chats with students over coffee or arranges a cinema visit with a class

-

Where in the classroom should the auditory learners sit?

- A. it does not matter
- B. in front of the classroom
- C. at the back of the classroom
- D. at the centre of the classroom

-

Which learners learn skills by imitation and practice the most effectively?

- A. Visual learners
- B. Auditory learners
- C. Kinaesthetic learners
- D. All variants are correct

-

What types of e-learning do you know?

- A. Distance, open, closed, online
- B. Distance, open, blended, online
- C. Open, closed, blended, online
- D. Distance, closed, blended, online

-

Marking (in TEFL) is mainly used ..

- A. By teachers to grade students
- B. To mark up grammar, spelling and other word mistakes
- C. By students to grade other students
- D. To mark pages

-

Role plays are used in TEFL to:

- A. Improve students' phonetics
- B. Stimulate motivation because they are funny

C. Assess students' knowledge properly

D. Activate all language skills

-

The deductive way of teaching grammar presupposes that:

A. induce the rules from the examples

B. grammar is totally neglected

C. teacher explains the rules first and then students practice

D. grammar is acquired naturally

-

The main purpose of using an L2 monolingual dictionary by students is to:

A. look up definitions in two languages

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D. check the spelling

-

What structural element of the syllable is /aɪ/ in five?

- A. onset
- B. nucleus
- C. rhyme
- D. coda

-

The branch of phonetics which studies speech sounds as units of communication is called \_\_\_\_\_

- A. phonology
- B. auditory phonetics
- C. articulatory phonetics
- D. acoustic phonetics

-

Sound interchange is a very vivid manifestation of the connection of phonetics with \_\_\_\_\_

- A. lexicology
- B. morphology
- C. syntax
- D. stylistics

-

What is a visual system of notation of the sound structure of speech called?

- A. orthography
- B. punctuation
- C. transcription
- D. intonation

-

The syllables with \_\_\_\_\_ stress are termed unstressed.

- A. primary
- B. secondary
- C. tertiary
- D. weak

-

Which approaches to the problem of intonation are there in Great Britain?

- A. grammatical approach
- B. contour analysis
- C. conscious approach
- D. psychological approach

-

According to contour analysis the smallest unit to which linguistic meaning can be attached is \_\_\_\_

- A. word
- B. clause
- C. syllable
- D. tone-group

-

Which word stress tendency results in alternating stressed and unstressed syllables?

- A. the recessive tendency

- B. the rhythmic tendency
- C. the retentive tendency
- D. the semantic factor

-

What sounds have the lowest degree of sonority?

- A. plosives
- B. fricatives
- C. sonorants
- D. vowels

-

A syllable-forming element (a vowel or a sonorant) is called a \_\_\_\_\_

- A. glide
- B. nucleus
- C. onset
- D. coda

-

The phoneme is material, real and objective because it really exists in the material form of \_\_\_\_\_

- A. allophones
- B. syllables
- C. words
- D. utterances

-



Which function is performed by phonemes forming the sound-shape of morphemes and words?

- A. constitutive
- B. recognitive
- C. distinctive
- D. informational

-

What is a complex unity of melody, sentence stress, voice timbre, and tempo called?.

- A. intonation
- B. word accent
- C. syllables
- D. the phonemic structure

-

Which features does word accent have?

- A. degree
- B. pitch
- C. type
- D. place

-

Which word stress tendency results in alternating stressed and unstressed syllables?

- A. the recessive tendency
- B. the rhythmic tendency
- C. the retentive tendency

D. the semantic factor

-

The strongest degree of word stress in English is called \_\_\_\_\_

A. primary

B. secondary

C. tertiary

D. weak

-

According to the grammatical approach to the problem of intonation the main unit of intonation is a

\_\_\_\_\_

A. word

B. clause

C. syllable

D. tone-group

-

Which of the following is not typically described as RP?

A. Oxford English

B. Cambridge English

C. London English

D. Cockney English

-

According to Prof. J. Wells, there are \_\_\_\_\_ main varieties of RP.

A. 2

B. 3

C. 4

D. 5

-

What accentual type does the word 'cordiality' normally fall into?

A. 1

B. 2

C. 3

D. 4

-

Paragraph shaping is usually attributed to the \_\_\_\_\_ function of intonation.

A. grammatical

B. informational

C. textual

D. indexical

-

The term 'Estuary English' was coined by

A. J.C. Wells

B. A.C. Gimson

C. D. Rosewarne

D. D. Crystal

-

Lexical stress also shows the ..... function.

- A. constitutive
- B. identificatory
- C. distinctive
- D. culminative

-

A rhythmic group typically contains

- A. two weakly stressed syllables
- B. one weakly stressed syllable
- C. two strongly stressed syllables
- D. one strongly stressed syllable

-

From the point of view of stress, ..... types of suffixes are identified.

- A. two
- B. three
- C. four
- D. five

-

The placement of stress involves the following criteria

- A. the grammatical category of words

- B. the number of syllables in a word
- C. the historical origin of a word
- D. all of those listed

-

English numerals, such as 13 to 19, are stressed according to

- A. the recessive tendency
- B. the rhythmic tendency
- C. the retentive tendency
- D. the semantic factor

-

What does not characterize a professional translator?

- A. being fluent in the language from which he/she translates
- B. having a huge vocabulary in his/her native language and using it correctly only in oral form
- C. being able to correctly reproduce even the style of speech of the person he/she is translating
- D. possessing cultural competence

-

There are several types of lectures as a form of learning organization:

- A. thematic, final, review, advisory, lecture special course
- B. thematic, review, advisory
- C. thematic, review, advisory, lecture special course
- D. final, review, advisory

-

Linguistics is defined as:

- A. the study of the Word
- B. the study of language
- C. a set of sciences that study the culture of a people expressed in language and literary works
- D. the study of discourse

-

... - has an instant reaction, erudition, memory, physical endurance, oratory skills.

- A. philologist
- B. translator
- C. teacher
- D. student

-

Psychological, pedagogical and special knowledge is:

- A. a necessary but not sufficient condition for professional competence
- B. a necessary and sufficient condition for professional competence
- C. an unimportant condition for professional competence
- D. not necessary and not sufficient condition for professional competence

-

...is the most important means of communication and information processes in modern society:

- A. speech
- B. language
- C. communication

D. culture

-

The ethics of textual handling prescribes the translation of:

A. all linguistic units of the original text

B. the linguistic units of the original text that convey the main meaning

C. the linguistic units of the original text that convey the direct meaning

D. the linguistic units of the original text that convey the connotational meaning

-

... are people who are fluent in the language without violating literary and colloquial norms.

A. teachers

B. translators

C. philologists

D. student

-

The process of translation is a specific component of communication using:

A. two languages

B. two or three languages

C. one language

D. three or more languages

-

The translation process for a novice translator consists of at least three stages:

- A. analysis of the text to be translated; rough translation; adequate literary translation
- B. analysis of the text to be translated; rough translation; logical literary translation
- C. analysis of the text to be translated; rough translation; adequate cultural translation
- D. analysis of the text to be translated; rough translation; logical cultural translation

-

The main types of pedagogical activities carried out in a holistic pedagogical process include:

- A. psychological, pedagogical and subject training
- B. theory and practice
- C. teaching and educational work
- D. psychological work

-

The functions of language are:

- A. identifying, expressive, epistemological, thought-creating, aesthetic, etC.
- B. nominative, expressive, epistemological, thought-creating, aesthetic, etC.
- C. expressive, epistemological, thought-creating, aesthetic, etC.
- D. nominative, expressive, epistemological, etC.

-

According to the level of creativity students' independent work is divided into:

- A. classroom - out-of-class, collective work under the supervision of a teacher;
- B. compulsory, recommended, initiated;
- C. reproductive, reconstructive, heuristic, research
- D. compulsory, recommended

-



The study of the rules governing appropriate language use in communicative situations is known as:

- A. discourse analysis
- B. performative analysis
- C. conversation analysis
- D. cybernetic analysis

-

The early work on human communication theory primarily focused on the study of:

- A. discourse
- B. semiotics
- C. cybernetics
- D. language

-

What did the term "communication" originally mean?

- A. sharing of tangible things
- B. transmission of information
- C. generation of meaning
- D. perception of behaviour by another

-

Three constituents of a speech act are:

- A. interpretation, statement, proposition
- B. treatment, negation, interrogation
- C. assertion, aversion, perversion
- D. locution, illocution, perlocution

-

Communication between two people is called:

- A. asynchronous communication
- B. intrapersonal communication
- C. intercultural communication
- D. interpersonal communication

-

The maxim of manner as a conversation rule implies:

- A. be truthful, according to the evidence you have
- B. be informative, but not over-informative
- C. say things dearly, unambiguously, and briefly
- D. be relevant to the conversation

-

The maxim of quality as a conversation rule implies:

- A. be truthful, according to the evidence you have

- B. be informative, but not over-informative
- C. say things clearly, unambiguously, and briefly
- D. be relevant to the conversation

-

Which forms of communication fall under non-verbal communication?

- A. e-mail and telephone
- B. face-to-face and meetings
- C. written and oral communication
- D. body language and facial expressions

-

What is the role of decoding in the communication process?

- A. translating information into symbols
- B. sending feedback to the sender
- C. interpreting the received message and assigning meaning to it
- D. transmitting the message through a channel

-

Which type of communication involves communication between a large number of people?

- A. intrapersonal communication
- B. interpersonal communication
- C. group communication
- D. transpersonal communication

-

What does the study of pragmatics in linguistics focus on?

- A. syntax and grammar of language
- B. literal meaning of linguistic expressions
- C. context and functioning of language units in speech
- D. semantics and the relations of signs to objects

-

Which of the following is NOT a component of a communicative act?

- A. communicants
- B. circumstances of communication
- C. linguistic features
- D. communicative intentions

-

What are the three basic kinds of acts that J.L. Austin identified in speech act theory?

- A. locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary acts
- B. assertive, directive, and commissive acts

C. representatives, directives, and expressives acts

D. constatives, performatives, and declarations

-

Which type of speech act involves the speaker attempting to get the hearer to carry out an action?

A. representative

B. directive

C. commissive

D. expressive

-

What does communication etiquette primarily reflect?

A. cultural traditions

B. linguistic diversity

C. personal preferences

D. global standards

-

What does communication etiquette govern?

A. the expectations of social behavior

- B. the accuracy of language usage
- C. the technical success of communication
- D. the cultural diversity of communication

-

Violations of etiquette can lead to:

- A. increased cultural diversity
- B. enhanced social connections
- C. public disgrace or hurt feelings
- D. stronger interpersonal relationships

-

How does culture influence communication and miscommunication?

- A. It provides a foundation for assigning meanings to perceptions.
- B. It determines the effectiveness of communication barriers.
- C. It limits the types of communication failures that can occur.
- D. It eliminates the need for communication etiquette.

-

What is the main purpose of following theories in intercultural communication?

- A. to promote cultural clashes
- B. to earn respect from others

- C. to create misperceptions
- D. to limit communication skills

-

What is the final stage of cross cultural understanding?

- A. cross-cultural knowledge
- B. cross-cultural awareness
- C. cross-cultural sensitivity
- D. cross-cultural competence

-

What does cross-cultural sensitivity refer to?

- A. recognizing cultural differences
- B. having surface level cultural knowledge
- C. reacting to culturally rooted situations appropriately
- D. developing awareness and flexibility

-

Pragmatics is the study of the relation of signs to:

- A. objects
- B. interpreters
- C. other signs

D. creators

-

Within the framework of semiotics work on human communication theory began with a focus on:

A. vocabulary

B. meaning

C. logic

D. language

-

Request, question, order, advice, instruction are examples of:

A. representatives

B. directives

C. expressives

D. declaratives

-

Which of the following does not refer to the "external" stratification of communication code?

A. styles

B. paragraphs



C. registers

D. dialects

-

Communication failure when the speaker fails to produce the intended effect is called:

A. pragmatic transfer

B. communication barrier

C. miscommunication

D. misperception

-

The first book where a theory of communication was worked out is:

A. The Rhetoric

B. Human Communication

C. Semiotics

D. Persuasion

-

Assigning some meaning to the message by sending the stimulus to the brain for interpreting is:

A. decoding

B. encoding

C. transmission

D. feedback

-

A linguistic term borrowed from the Greek word for pointing or indicating is:

A. presupposition

B. conversational implicature

C. deixis

D. speech act

Promise, vow, pledge, guarantee, threat, offer are examples of:

A. representatives

B. directives

C. expressives

D. commissives

-

The Norman French language was popular among:

A. the Anglo-French aristocracy

B. the commoners

C. both the aristocracy and the commoners

D. priests and bishops only

-

The native spoken language in England other than English is:

- A. the Cornish language
- B. the Scottish language
- C. the Irish language
- D. the Cockney language

-

The language that has its official status in the territory of the UK is:

- A. Cornish
- B. English
- C. Welsh
- D. None

-

The most famous dialect used in London is:

- A. Cockney
- B. Londonish
- C. London-English
- D. Queen's English

-

The main island of Great Britain is:

- A. the largest in the world
- B. the largest in Europe
- C. the smallest in Europe
- D. the smallest in the world

-

The highest mountain in Great Britain is:

- A. Ben Nevis in Scotland
- B. Snowdon in Wales
- C. Cambrian Mountain in Lake District
- D. Cornish Heights

-

The longest river in Britain is:

- A. the Severn
- B. the Thames
- C. the Tweed
- D. the Trent

-

London is divided in \_\_\_\_ boroughs:

A. 30

B. 31

C. 32

D. 33

-

The capital of Scotland is:

A. Edinburgh

B. Cardiff

C. Manchester

D. Nottingham

-

The capital of Wales is:

A. Cardiff

B. Belfast

C. Edinburgh

D. Leeds

-

The capital of Northern Ireland is:

A. Belfast

B. London

C. Cardiff

D. Glasgow

-

The government of the UK is headed by:

A. the Queen

B. the Prime Minister

C. the House of Commons

D. the House of Lords

-

The UK's current monarch and head of state is:

A. Queen Elizabeth I

B. King Charles III

C. Prince Charles

D. Prince William

-

The British Parliament is composed of:

A. House Representatives and the Senate

B. House of Commons and House of Lords

C. Chamber of Clergy and Chamber of Commoners

D. Right Wing and Left Wing

-

In the UK Parliament "Lords Spiritual" are:

- A. elected members of the Parliament
- B. senior clerics
- C. members of the peerage
- D. members of the royal family

-

The official state church in England is:

- A. the Protestant Church of England
- B. the Orthodox Church of England
- C. the Baptist Church of England
- D. the Methodist Church of England

-

The spiritual head of the Church of England is:

- A. the archbishop of Canterbury
- B. the archbishop of Westminster Abbey
- C. the archbishop of Cornwall
- D. the archbishop of York

-

When the Irish Parliament joined the Parliament for England, Scotland and Wales in Westminster

- A. 1600
- B. 1700
- C. 1800

D. 1900

-

In the historic development the people in Ireland, Wales, highland Scotland belonged to the \_\_\_race

A. Celtic

B. Germanic

C. Romance

D. Slavic

-

In the historic development the people in England and lowland Scotland belonged to the \_\_\_\_\_race.

A. Celtic

B. Germanic

C. Romance

D. Slavic

-

The plant that is a symbol of Ireland is\_\_\_

A. Rose

B. Shamrock

C. Thistle

D. Leek/daffodil

-



The plant that is a symbol of England is\_\_\_\_

- A. Rose
- B. Shamrock
- C. Thistle
- D. Leek/daffodil

-

The plant that is a symbol of Wales is\_\_\_\_

- A. Rose
- B. Shamrock
- C. Thistle
- D. Leek/daffodil

-

The plant that is a symbol of Scotland is\_\_\_\_

- A. Rose
- B. Shamrock
- C. Thistle
- D. Leek/daffodil

-

The Patron Saint of England is\_\_\_\_

- A. St.George
- B. St.Patrick
- C. St.Andrew

D. St.David

-

The Patron Saint of Ireland is\_\_\_\_

A. St.George

B. St.Patrick

C. St.Andrew

D. St.David

-

The Patron Saint of Scotland is\_\_\_\_

A. St.George

B. St.Patrick

C. St.Andrew

D. St.David

-

The Patron Saint of Wales is\_\_\_\_

A. St.George

B. St.Patrick

C. St.Andrew

D. St.David

-

The prefix «Mac» or «Mc» in surnames is always \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. either Scottish or Irish
- B. either English or Welsh
- C. either Scottish or English
- D. either Irish or Welsh

-

The prefix «O» in surnames is \_\_\_\_\_

- A. English
- B. Scottish
- C. Welsh
- D. Irish

-

An article of clothes with a tartan pattern worn by men is a very well-known \_\_\_\_\_

- A. jacket
- B. kilt
- C. hat
- D. tuxedo

-

What musical instrument is an emblem of both Wales and Ireland?

- A. Bagpipe
- B. Flute

C. Harp

D. Violin

-

What musical instrument is an emblem of Scotland?

A. Bagpipe

B. Flute

C. Harp

D. Violin

-

The original Roman name for Britain was \_\_\_\_

A. Albion

B. Britannia

C. Englandia

D. New Land

-

The Roman name for Scotland was\_\_\_\_\_

A. Albion

B. Britannia

C. Cambria

D. Caledonia

-

The Roman name for Wales was \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Albion
- B. Cambria
- C. Hibernia
- D. Caledonia

-

The Roman name for Ireland was \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Cambria
- B. Albion
- C. Hibernia
- D. Caledonia

-

The Union Jack is the \_\_\_\_\_ of the UK.

- A. Patron Saint
- B. National flag
- C. Poetic name
- D. Modern name

-

“Erin” is a poetic name for \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Scotland
- B. Wales

C. England

D. Ireland

-

An invading army from Normandy defeated the English at the Battle of Hastings\_\_\_\_

A. October 14, 1066

B. October 14, 966

C. October 14, 1166

D. October 14, 1266

-

At the Battle of Hastings the English troops were led by\_\_\_\_

A. King Arthur

B. King Harold

C. King Albert

D. King George

-

Duke William of Normandy who was crowned king of England is known in popular history as\_\_\_\_

A. 'William the Great'

B. 'William the Confessor'

C. 'William the Lionhearted'

D. 'William the Conqueror'

-

The custom of naming the monarch's eldest son the 'Prince of Wales' began in \_\_\_\_

- A. the 13 th century
- B. the 12 th century
- C. the 14 th century
- D. the 15 th century

-

What king had the nickname Coer de Lion, "lionheart"?

- A. Arthur
- B. Edward
- C. Harold
- D. Richard I

-

The first parliament in Britain was formed during the reign of \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Henry I
- B. Henry II
- C. Henry III
- D. Henry VI

-

The plague, known as the Black Death, happened in the\_\_\_\_

- A. 13 th century
- B. 14 th century
- C. 15 th century
- D. 16 th century

-

The Hundred Years' War in the Middle Ages was led between \_\_\_\_

- A. Scotland and England
- B. The Norman Kingdom and the English Kingdom
- C. The Kingdom of England and the Kingdom of France
- D. The Scandinavian Kingdom and the Norman Kingdom

-

During the 15th century the throne of England was claimed by two rival groups:

- A. The Lancastrians and the Yorkists
- B. The Whigs and the Tories
- C. The Welsh and the Scottish
- D. The Tudors and the Stuarts

-

The Wars of the Roses was \_\_\_\_\_

- A. between 1555 and 1585
- B. between 1255 and 1285
- C. between 1355 and 1385
- D. between 1455 and 1485

-



The rebirth of English literature in the Middle Ages was possible due to\_\_\_

- A. common people who spoke English
- B. writers William Langland and Geoffrey Chaucer
- C. monarch's support of literature
- D. borrowings from Norman French

-

What kind of translation involves rewording in the same language for the purposes of clarification?

- A. intersemiotic
- B. interlingual
- C. intralingual
- D. none of the above

-

Dictionaries, grammars, information technology are referred to:

- A. translation aids
- B. translation criticism
- C. translator training
- D. None of the above

-

According to R. Jakobson, 'translation proper' is:

- A. intralingual

- B. interlingual
- C. intersemiotic
- D. none of the above

-

Which of the following is an example of intersemiotic translation?

- A. Translation of a document from Japanese to English
- B. Rewording of a phrase in the same language
- C. A film version of a book
- D. None of the above

-

Which was NOT among Etienne Dolet's principles:

- A. The translator must fully understand the sense and meaning of the original author
- B. The translator should have a perfect knowledge of TL only.
- C. The translator should avoid word-for-word renderings.
- D. The translator should use forms of speech in common use.

-

The Septuagint was allegedly completed by:

- A. 55 Jewish scholars
- B. 67 Roman scholars
- C. 72 Jewish scholars
- D. 83 Greek merchants

-

Dryden proposed three methods of translation. Which corresponds to word-for-word translation?

- A. Metaphrase
- B. Paraphrase
- C. Imitation
- D. None of the above

-

Which is NOT an aspect of translator reliability with regard to the text?

- A. Research
- B. Promises
- C. Checking
- D. Attention to detail

-

The translated text as product or commodity is most important from the:

- A. internal perspective
- B. external perspective
- C. maternal perspective
- D. eternal perspective

-

Which is NOT an aspect of translator reliability with regard to the client?

- A. Friendliness
- B. Promises
- C. Confidentiality
- D. Attention to detail

-

Which translation is an example of adaptive transcoding or translator's transcription?

- A. apathy - апатія
- B. region - регіон
- C. overlock – оверлок
- D. incorrect – неправильний

-

"Administrator" translated as "адміністратор" is an example of:

- A. transliteration
- B. transcription
- C. verbal translating
- D. none of the above

-

The third generation of machine translation systems rely on:

- A. direct approaches
- B. rule-based approaches
- C. corpus-based approaches
- D. none of the above

-

The closest possible match of form and content between ST and TT is called:

- A. dynamic equivalence
- B. formal equivalence
- C. referential equivalence
- D. functional equivalence

-

Eugene Nida is famous for his theory of:

- A. denotative equivalence
- B. dynamic equivalence
- C. referential equivalence
- D. informative equivalence

-

An exceptional translation of a SL unit which suits a particular context can be described as:

- A. partial equivalent
- B. occasional equivalent
- C. permanent equivalent
- D. none of the above

-

Equivalents are :

- A. constant correspondences that don't depend on the context.
- B. TL synonyms corresponding to a SL word depending on the context.
- C. a foreign word denoting the notion or phenomena that doesn't exist in the target culture.
- D. none of the above.

-

Which is not a type of antonymic translation?

- A. annulment
- B. negation
- C. replacement
- D. affirmation

-

Transformation of the type "small-невеликий" is an example of:

- A. annulment
- B. affirmation
- C. negation
- D. Integration

-

Which of the following is an example of interlingual translation?

- A. Translation of a document from Japanese to English
- B. Rewording of a phrase in the same language
- C. A film version of a book
- D. None of the above

-

What are the three elements of 'applied' translation studies?

- A. Translator training, translation aids and translation criticism
- B. Theoretical, descriptive and applied
- C. Teaching methods, testing techniques and curriculum design
- D. None of the above

-

Psychology of translation, trying to find out what happens in the mind of translator is the subject of:

- A. function-oriented descriptive translation studies (DTS)
- B. process-oriented DTS
- C. product-oriented DTS
- D. none of the above

-

If the translation is accessible:

- A. its message is meaningful in the TL and culture
- B. its message is clearly understood by the target audience
- C. it contains no technical factual or semantic errors
- D. its message fulfils its initial and any subsequent purposes

-

The Septuagint is the translation of the Old Testament:

- A. from Latin to Hebrew
- B. From Hebrew to Latin
- C. from Koine Greek to Hebrew
- D. from Hebrew to Koine Greek

-

The moving printing press was invented by:

- A. Johann Gutenberg
- B. Heinrich Steinhöwel
- C. Martin Luther
- D. George Chapman

-

In Western translation theory, what was the contribution of Cicero?

- A. He consolidated the word-for-word translation method popular in Ancient Rome
- B. He translated the speeches of Greek orators in a word-for-word fashion
- C. He translated the speeches of Greek orators through creative imitation
- D. None of the above

-

What was the importance of the translation method of Martin Luther?

- A. He interspersed German with Latin and thereby raised the profile of German
- B. He translated into everyday German and thereby helped to strengthen the German language.
- C. He translated into a highly formal German and helped to strengthen the German language
- D. None of the above

-

If the translation reads fairly fluently but has a slightly alien feel, which type of text reliability is it?

- A. Literalism
- B. Fluency



C. Foreignism

D. Adaptation

-

Which is NOT an area through which translators typically take professional pride?

A. talkativeness

B. ethics

C. reliability

D. involvement in profession

-

Restoration of the full composition of the source sentence starting from its semantic and syntactic core:

A. text compression

B. text development

C. text reliability

D. text depression

-

"Mistrust" translated as "недовіра" is an example of:

A. transliteration

B. transcription

C. verbal translating

D. none of the above

-

The first generation of machine translation systems relied on:

- A. direct approaches
- B. rule-based approaches
- C. corpus-based approaches
- D. none of the above

-

The principle of equivalence of effect on TT readers is the basis of:

- A. formal equivalence
- B. dynamic equivalence
- C. referential equivalence
- D. none of the above

-

The circumstances under which a ST was produced are termed:

- A. the immediate linguistic context
- B. the situational context
- C. the general context
- D. none of the above

-

One-to-one correspondence between SL and TL units can be described as a:

- A. partial equivalent
- B. occasional equivalent
- C. variable equivalent
- D. permanent equivalent

-

Transformation of the type "unabolished-чинний" is an example of:

- A. annulment
- B. affirmation
- C. negation
- D. integration

-

Translation device which implies combining two or more source sentences into one target sentence:

- A. partitioning
- B. integration
- C. replacement
- D. transposition

-

Transformation of the type "not impossible-возможен" is an example of:

- A. annulment
- B. affirmation
- C. negation
- D. integration

-

Which of the following statements is NOT the aim of applied linguistics research?

- A. To gain basic knowledge or theory about language learning or use
- B. To confirm existing knowledge, theories or ideas about language learning
- C. To address problems in language learning
- D. To reduce or minimize issues concerning unfairness or inequality among people

-

Which of the following statements define "the research process"?

- A. The research plan that will be carried out when doing the research
- B. A method of collecting data
- C. The stages that the researcher follows when carrying out the research
- D. The summary of a study that the researcher make after doing the research

-

...leads the reader from a general subject area to a particular field of research

- A. An abstract
- B. A conclusion
- C. An introduction
- D. A methodology

-

Which of the following is part of research proposal?

- A. Introduction
- B. Literature Review
- C. Methodology
- D. All of the above

-

What tool should a researcher use in qualitative research?

- A. Schedule
- B. Scale
- C. Map
- D. Questionnaire

-

Which of the following is the definition research objective (aim)?

- A. To review the literature

- B. To summarize what is already known
- C. To get an academic degree
- D. To state the purpose of the research

-

The purpose of a research is ....

- A. To keep searching
- B. Finding solution to any problem
- C. Working in a scientific way to find the truth of a problem
- D. None of the above

-

Which of the following is NOT the characteristic of a research?

- A. Systematic
- B. Logical
- C. Objective
- D. Personal

-

Which of the following is the characteristic of qualitative research?

- A. It relies on disciplined inquiry
- B. It uses random sampling technique
- C. It uses statistic
- D. It explores a phenomenon to better understand it

-

What is the purpose of using discourse analysis in applied linguistics research?

- A. To generate contextualized description of language use in a particular setting
- B. To confirm the data analysis
- C. To make sure the validity of the data
- D. To reduce researcher bias of the language use

-

What do discourse analysis study?

- A. forms of communication other than talk.
- B. the way discourses "frame" our understanding of the social world.
- C. the rhetorical styles used in written and oral communication.
- D. all of the above

-

Interview, commentaries and conversation are part of:

- A. Discourse analysis
- B. Text analysis
- C. Speech events
- D. Cohesiveness

-

What is a hypothesis?

- A. an experiment
- B. an educated guess
- C. a random guess
- D. a resume

-

Which is NOT a step of the scientific method?

- A. Hypothesis
- B. Count Item
- C. Problem
- D. Draw Conclusion

-



How should a bibliography/references be organized?

- A. most important to least important
- B. in the order in which you read
- C. least important to most important
- D. alphabetically

-

When doing a research report, you should only collect information from:

- A. textbooks
- B. Internet
- C. your parent(s)
- D. a variety of reliable sources

-

References are given in the research as follows:

- A. [72, c. 45]
- B. (72, c. 45)
- C. [72; c. 45]
- D. (72; c. 45)

-

What is the main role of research in education?

- A. To upsurge one's social status.
- B. To increase one's job prospects.
- C. To help a student in becoming a renowned educationalist
- D. To augment one's personal growth.

-

How is random sampling helpful?

- A. Reasonably accurate
- B. A linguistic method of data collection
- C. Free from personal biases
- D. All of the above

-

In order to pursue the research, which of the following is priorly required?

- A. Developing a research design
- B. Formulating a research aim
- C. Deciding about the data analysis procedure
- D. Formulating a research hypothesis

-

What does the longitudinal research approach actually deal with?

- A. Long-term research
- B. Short-term research
- C. Horizontal research
- D. None of the above

-

Which of the following does not correspond to characteristics of research?

- A. Research is not passive
- B. Research is not a process
- C. Research is systematic
- D. Research is problem-oriented

-

Which of the following options are the main tasks of research in modern society?

- A. To learn new things
- B. To keep pace with the advancement in knowledge
- C. To systematically examine and critically analyze the investigations/sources with the objective
- D. All of the above

-

The main aim of the scientific method in the research field is to \_\_\_\_\_

- A. improve data interpretation
- B. confirm triangulation
- C. discover laws
- D. introduce new variables

-

How to judge the depth of any research?

- A. By research title
- B. By research duration
- C. By research objectives
- D. By total expenditure on research

-

Who can successfully conduct Research? Someone who \_\_\_\_\_

- A. has studied research methodology
- B. is a hard worker
- C. possesses post-graduation degree
- D. possesses thinking and reasoning ability

-

A research problem is sensible only when

- A. it has utility and relevance
- B. it is new and adds something to knowledge
- C. it is researchable
- D. all of the above

-

Circle graphs are used to show \_\_\_\_\_

- A. how one part is related to other parts
- B. how various parts are related to the whole
- C. how various sections share in the whole
- D. how one whole is related to another whole

-

Authenticity of a research finding is its

- A. validity
- B. objectivity
- C. originality
- D. all of the above

-

What does a good thesis involve?

- A. Reducing punctuations as well as grammatical errors to minimalist
- B. Correct reference citations & well defined abstract
- C. Consistency in the way of thesis writing
- D. All of the above

-

What are the core elements of a term project (paper)?

- A. Introduction; Data Collection; Data Analysis; Conclusions and Recommendations
- B. Executive Summary; Literature Review; Data Gathered; Conclusions; Bibliography
- C. Research Plan; Research Data; Analysis; References
- D. Introduction; Literature Review; Research Methodology; Results; Conclusions

-

What are those conditions where a research problem is NOT viable?

- A. It is new and adds something to knowledge
- B. It contains dependent and independent variables
- C. It can be researched
- D. It has utility and relevance

-

How can we enhance the research objective?

- A. By making it more valid

- B. By making it more reliable
- C. By making it more impartial
- D. All of the above

-

Action-research can be understood as \_\_\_\_\_

- A. A longitudinal research
- B. An applied research
- C. A kind of research being carried out to solve a specific problem
- D. All of the above

-

...can be identified as an unexamined belief, which we contemplate without even comprehending it

- A. Scientific method
- B. Assumption
- C. Law
- D. Opinion

-

Which one among the following falls under the category of research development?

- A. Descriptive Research
- B. Philosophical Research
- C. Action Research
- D. All of the above

-

Which phrase DOES NOT correspond to the meaning of research as a process?

- A. Problem Solving
- B. Trial and Error
- C. Objective Observation
- D. Systematic Activity

-

Which method studies local or regional variations of a language or dialect as a field of knowledge?

- A. Descriptive method
- B. Distributional analysis method
- C. Historical method
- D. Linguistic geography method

-



What is the major attribute of Correlation Analysis?

- A. Association among variables
- B. Difference among variables
- C. Regression among variables
- D. Variations among variables

-

\_\_\_\_\_ is the study of methods, rules, or ideas that are important in a science.

- A. Science
- B. Research
- C. Method
- D. Methodology

-

\_\_\_\_\_ is the internal, essential connection of phenomena, which determines their natural development.

- A. Scientific method
- B. Assumption
- C. Law
- D. Opinion

-

Preparing the slides for the research presentation you should

- A. use phrases and key words instead of sentences
- B. use a light text on a dark background
- C. use capital letters for all your text
- D. use different fonts with a slide

-

Which of the charts would be particularly useful for showing the steps in the research?

- A. Pie chart
- B. Flow chart or diagram
- C. Table
- D. Vertical bar graph or diagram

-

Which of the charts would be particularly useful for showing percentages of the research data?

- A. Pie chart
- B. Flow chart or diagram
- C. Table
- D. Vertical bar graph or diagram

-

Which of the charts would be useful for comparing multiple sets of numbers of the research?

- A. Pie chart
- B. Flow chart or diagram
- C. Table
- D. Vertical bar graph or diagram

-

\_\_\_ is not merely a summary of your points of your research problem but a synthesis of key points.

- A. a methodology
- B. a conclusion
- C. an introduction
- D. literature review

-

Which and whose novel was set during the phony war?:

- A. G. Greene. The Power and the Glory
- B. W. Golding. Lord of the Flies
- C. R. Kipling. The Jungle Book
- D. E. Waugh. Put out more Flags

-

What kind of novel was 1984?:

- A. a utopia of totalitarianism
- B. a dystopia of totalitarianism
- C. a satire of totalitarianism
- D. a fairy-tale of totalitarianism

-

Which of these novels depicts a historical person?:

- A. Archives
- B. Harry Potter
- C. Knight Crusader
- D. V for Vendetta

-

Who invented the fictional bear Winnie-the Pooh?:

- A. V. Woolf
- B. Baroness Orczy
- C. D. H. Lawrence
- D. A. Milne

-

Who brought a generation of “angry young men” on the stage?:

- A. Samuel Beckett
- B. Bernard Shaw
- C. John Osborn
- D. Tom Stoppard

-

A Noble prize Laureate in 2007 was?:

A. W. Churchill

B. W. Golding

C. D. Lessing

D. S. Rushdie

-

Complete the name of a famous A. Christie's novel "Death on the\_\_\_\_\_":

A. Exam

B. Nile

C. Orient

D. Pacific

-

What literary group did V. Woolf belong to?:

A. Stream-of-consciousness group

B. Gaelic Dialect group

C. Bloomsbury group

D. The Borrowers group

-

Who was the most prolific poet of the Second World War?:

A. Sidney Keyes

B. E. Waugh

C. E. Blishen

D. I. Murdoch

-

Whose diary is described in a sequel by H. Fielding?:

A. D. Jones

B. F. Jones

C. B. Jones

D. J. Jones

-

Choose 2 famous female writers:

A. G. Greene and S. Kubrick

B. A. Burgess and R. Dahl

C. D. Lessing and J. Depp

D. I. Murdoch and M. Spark

-

Who wrote the best selling book series in history?:

- A. Winston S Churchill
- B. Neil Gaimann
- C. K.J. Rowling
- D. J.K. Rowling

-

What made Salman Rushdie famous?:

- A. Dorris Lessing
- B. African experience
- C. British colonies
- D. Satanic Verses

-

What did Ian Fleming create in Goldeneye?:

- A. 1st Jame Bond story
- B. 1st Miss Marple story
- C. 1st Harry Potter story
- D. 1st Wicca story

-

Whose work, *The God beneath the Sea*, is based on Greek mythology?:

- A. I. Murdoch
- B. M. Spark
- C. E. Blishen
- D. G. Greene

-

Who was Irene's lover in "*The Forsyte Saga*"?

- A. Old Jolyon
- B. "Young" Jolyon
- C. Philip Bosinney
- D. Soames

-

Who is the author of the novel "*History Of The World In 10 and 1/2 Chapters*"?

- A. Julian Barnes
- B. William Golding
- C. Ivlin Woe
- D. George Orwell

-

Where did the main hero of "*1984*" live?



- A. Oceania
- B. Eurasia
- C. East Asia
- D. America

-

The Auden group of politically left-wing writers was also called

- A. The Publishers
- B. The Patriots
- C. The Thirties
- D. The Sons and Lovers

-

Where did the events in "The Quiet American" take place?

- A. in Japan
- B. in China
- C. in Vietnam
- D. Korea

-

Free verse was especially associated with

- A. Manley Hopkins and Thomas Hardy
- B. Dylan Thomas and Edward Thomas
- C. T. S. Eliot and Ezra Pound
- D. Trystan and Isold

-

Lady Molly of Scotland Yard main character was an early example of a

- A. female detective
- B. gentleman adventurer
- C. women's rights
- D. English gentry

-

The Lord of the Rings belongs to the genre of...

- A. fantastic
- B. fantasy
- C. Science fiction
- D. Drama

-

What did the first issue of BLAST in 1914 contain?

- A. manifesto of Victorianism
- B. manifesto of escapism
- C. manifesto of Modernism
- D. manifesto of cultural revival

-

Wicca is a kind of ...

- A. crusade
- B. novel
- C. witchcraft
- D. short story

-

Whose poetry finds roots in speech patterns of Northern England:

- A. Ted Hughes
- B. Allan Llwyd
- C. Donald MacAuley
- D. Martin Amis

-

Which of these was made into a film by Stanley Kubrick?

- A. The Satanic Verses
- B. Watership Down
- C. A Clockwork Orange
- D. Lord of the Flies

-

Who is the author of Charlie and the Chocolate Family:

- A. Willy Wonka
- B. Roald Dahl
- C. Matilda
- D. Ruth Rendel

-

Doris Lessing immigrated to England from...

- A. South Africa
- B. South America
- C. South Rhodesia
- D. South Korea

-

In Modernism the focus is on

- A. stream of consciousness
- B. individual
- C. death
- D. classical tradition

-

Dylan Thomas, Angela Carter and Harold Pinter created their famous works for the

- A. Royal Court Theatre
- B. BBC radio
- C. Garric Theatre

D. The Theaters Act

-

Lady Chatterley was allowed to have an affair because

- A. Albert Camus was happy about it
- B. Clifford was paralyzed waist down
- C. Lawrence had difficulty finding a publisher
- D. Mrs Morel had a child

-

Who was one of the best observers in the English Literature?

- A. V Woolf
- B. J.Joyce
- C. S. Beckett
- D. D. H. Lawrence

-

Portmanteau words mean

- A. ideas in our heads
- B. author's neologisms

C. wideawake language

D. colloquialisms

-

Which of these writers had a profound effect on the 1960-s subculture?

A. E. Waugh

B. S. Beckett

C. A. Huxley

D. V. Woolf

-

Choose The Thirties Poets representatives

A. Spender, Auden, Day-Lewis

B. Sassoon, Brooke, Owen

C. Lewis, Roberts, MacDermid

D. Coleridge, Shelly, Byron

-

Yeats' early books were influenced by

A. Visual Arts

B. Irish folklore

C. Oscar Wilde

D. S. Beckett

-

In the poem 'IF', the author summed up

A. his American experience

B. what a man should be

C. TED approach to life

D. British rule in India

-

Choose the writer who based his books on Christian beliefs

A. H. Lofting

B. M. Norton

C. C. S. Lewis

D. W. Wonka

-

A secret literary society Tolkien was the member of inspired

- A. Hobbit
- B. Silmarilion
- C. Fellowship of the ring
- D. Aileen

-

In which of these works is the protagonist a test-subject in a medical experiment?

- A. The French Lieutenant's Woman
- B. Women in Love
- C. A Clockwork Orange
- D. The Time Machine

-

What was Robert Baden Powell the founder of?

- A. The Nobel Prize
- B. The Scouts
- C. Neoromantic anarchism
- D. Modernist movement

-

One day in the life of its characters was described in all these novels except for

- A. Mrs Dalloway
- B. Ulysses
- C. Portrait of the artist as a young man



D. Finnegans Wake

-

H. Wells' ideas expressed in his novel 'The Time Machine' were later proved by

A. Einstein's theory of relativity

B. Edison's inventions

C. the invention of the tank

D. aerial bombing of the capital city

-

'The Man of Property' by J. Galsworthy was the 1st book

A. to protect Belgium

B. written under Jon Sinjon pen-name

C. of The Forsyte Saga

D. of Martian invasion

-

Peter Rabbit

A. was an obedient bunny

B. got into a pie

C. was very naughty

D. met a celebrity

-

All the members of Inklings were affiliated with

A. Oxford

B. Harvard

C. Yale

D. Stanford

-

"Midnight's children" all had

A. been of the same nation

B. magic powers

C. taken part in Indian revolution for independence

D. been acquainted with the Ghandi family

-

Modernism is a cultural movement that

A. rejected tradition

B. reflected modern period

C. followed classical tradition

D. used modern words

-

Which of M. Spark's books replicates in miniature the rise of fascism in Europe?

A. The Comforters

B. The Ballad of Peckham Rye

C. The Prime of Miss Jean Brodie

D. The Satanic Verses

-

Choose the syntactic stylistic devices based on the reduction of the sentence model:

A. repetition, enumeration, pleonasm, tautology, polysyndeton, parenthetical sentences;

B. polysyndeton, rhetorical question, chiasmus, antithesis;

C. ellipsis, apokoinu construction, polysyndeton, aposiopesis, rhetorical question;

D. apokoinou construction, aposiopesis, asyndeton, ellipsis, parcelling.

-

Find an example of assonance:

A. "Ye've a duty to the public don'tcher know that, a duty to the Kreat English public?"

B. The fair breeze blew, the white foam flew, the furrow followed free.

C. On a proud round cloud in white high night.

D. The human tide is rolling westward.

-

Find an example of onomatopoeia:

- A. Or hear old Triton blow his wreathed horn.
- B. How they tinkle, tinkle, tinkle in the icy air of night!
- C. His wife was shrill, languid, handsome and horrible.
- D. The human tide is rolling westward.

-

Find an example of aposiopesis

- A. The river slushed and rushed, bubbling and gurgling along the rocks.
- B. The river wove hither and thither, glistening
- C. He's... Well, he's.... I don't know how to describe him.
- D. The rising world of waters dark and deep.

-

What is the type of narration when the author renders the thoughts and feelings of many characters?

- A. first-person narration
- B. represented speech
- C. third-person unlimited
- D. third-person omniscient

-

Three types of syntactic gradation (climax) are

- A. logical, emotive, quantitative

B. nominal, expressive, quantitative

C. nominal, evaluative, quantitative

D. logical, expressive, nominal

-

What is "image" in stylistics?

A. a certain picture of the objective world created by the writer

B. words used in the descriptions

C. the peculiarities of language means functioning in descriptions

D. a verbal objective description of a person, event, occurrence

-

Connotative meaning is ...

A. the dictionary meaning of a word

B. the associative potential of the lexical meaning

C. the meaning that refers to a certain grammatical form

D. the literal meaning

-

Which type of Stylistics involves the analysis of non-literary texts?

- A. Literary
- B. Linguistic
- C. Fictional
- D. Artistic

-

Which example contains an expressive graphic device of capitalization?

- A. Suzanne Bernstein, M.D. , Ph.D. , showed up in town for a conference
- B. On Winnie's pillow was a folded note. "PLEASE make them think I'm out taking a walk.
- C. Now she could remember nothing but the wife's name, Rose, and one girl—Andrea?
- D. Thus, sits the Lord High Chancellor in his High Court of Chancery.

-

Stylistic semasiology is a part of stylistics, which studies

- A. lexis in the sphere of semantics
- B. stylistic functions of shifts of meaning
- C. the expressive order of words
- D. style-forming phonetic features of the text

-

Choose an example of tautology

- A. The evening sunset was beautiful
- B. You're burning yourself out. And for what?
- C. It jumped across the room!
- D. Adieu you, old man. I pity you, and I despise you

-

A sentence where one of the main members is omitted is...

- A. rhetorical
- B. parallel
- C. elliptical sentence
- D. Detached

-

Choose the list of syntactic stylistic devices based on the extension of the sentence model

- A. repetition, enumeration, pleonasm, tautology, polysyndeton, parenthetical sentences
- B. polysyndeton, rhetorical question, chiasmus, ellipsis, antithesis
- C. inversion, apokoinu construction, ellipsis, asyndeton, enumeration, aposiopesis
- D. apokoinu construction, ellipsis, asyndeton, aposiopesis

-

Choose an example of the stylistic device anticlimax

- A. It isn't rank and that; only somehow there are some men gentlemen and some not.
- B. The kindest folks alive I have found among those scowling whiskeradoes.
- C. Young life! And so fearless! So fearless, because so defenceless.
- D. He lost his family, his car and his cell phone.

-

Represented Speech in the narrative is ....

- A. uttered or unuttered speech given in the author's words
- B. the representation of the actual utterance through the author's language.
- C. the representation of the thoughts and feelings of the character
- D. repetition of the exact utterance as it was spoken

-

The deliberate omission of one or more words for stylistic purposes is called

- A. anadiplosis
- B. inversion
- C. ellipsis
- D. detachment

-



What figure of speech is in the following example? It is a blessing. This woman. A benediction

- A. parcelling
- B. detachment
- C. framing
- D. anadiplosis

-

Which type of syntactical repetition is it: Every dad wants his child to be happy— every dad!

- A. framing
- B. chain
- C. successive
- D. ordinary

-

\_\_\_\_\_ refers to the repetition of consonant sounds at the beginning of words in close proximity?

- A. Simile
- B. Alliteration
- C. Metaphor
- D. Personification

-

Which of the following language features is commonly associated with an informal register?

- A. Long, complex sentences
- B. Formal vocabulary
- C. Use of slang or colloquial expressions
- D. Objective tone

-

\_\_\_\_\_ is typically associated with formal, professional, and technical writing?

- A. Casual register
- B. Informal register
- C. Academic register
- D. Colloquial register

-

Which of the following statements is true about the use of register in communication?

- A. Register has no impact on how a message is perceived
- B. Register is solely determined by the topic being discussed
- C. Register affects the formality and appropriateness of a message
- D. Register is the same across all cultures and languages

-

Which of the following vocabulary choices is likely to be found in formal or academic writing?

- A. Slang

B. Jargon

C. Colloquialisms

D. Technical terminology

-

What is the effect of using too many barbarisms or foreignisms in a text?

A. It enhances clarity and understanding

B. It adds sophistication and elegance

C. It can confuse or alienate the reader

D. It improves the flow and rhythm of the text

-

Which word is considered more formal?

A. to use

B. to utilize

C. to employ

D. to apply

-

What is the formal equivalent of the word "to get"?

A. to acquire

B. to obtain

C. to receive

D. to attain

-

Which phonetic stylistic device involves the repetition of vowel sounds in nearby words?

- A. Assonance
- B. Consonance
- C. Euphony
- D. Rhyme

-

Which of the following terms describes the use of words that imitate the sounds they represent?

- A. Alliteration
- B. Rhyme
- C. Onomatopoeia
- D. Repetition

-

What is the term for the deliberate exaggeration for emphasis or dramatic effect?

- A. Alliteration
- B. Hyperbole
- C. Metaphor

D. Simile

-

Which term refers to the arrangement of words or sounds to create a pleasant or harmonious effect?

A. Euphony

B. Hyperbole

C. Metaphor

D. Alliteration

-

What is the term for the deliberate use of words or phrases that have similar ending sounds?

A. Alliteration

B. Assonance

C. Rhyme

D. Onomatopoeia

-

Which of the following is a narrative point of view where the narrator is a character in the story?

A. First person

B. Third person limited

C. Third person omniscient

D. Second person

-

What is the term for the sequence of events in a narrative?

A. Plot

B. Theme

C. Symbolism

D. Tone

-

What is the term for the way a story is told, including the choice of language and style?

A. Narrative voice

B. Character development

C. Conflict resolution

D. Plot structure

-

Which narrative element provides information about the characters, setting, and background?

A. Exposition

B. Rising action

C. Climax

D. Falling action

-

The following: "The table was chattering, murmuring, whispering" is an example of:

A. Metaphor

B. Synecdoche

C. Personification

D. Metonymy

-

A literary model intended to produce a particular effect in a work of literature

A. Sign

B. Meter

C. Device

D. Foot

-

The words of the stylistically lowest group which are considered too offensive for the polite usage

A. barbarisms

B. vulgar words

C. jargon words

D. nonce-words

-

A secret lingo of the underworld (of thieves and robbers)

A. Vulgarisms

B. Slang

C. Jargonisms

D. Barbarisms

-

Find the oxymoronic word combination.

A. Low skyscraper

B. Small room

C. People town

D. Little person

-

"Coffee has a rough time in our house. It gets mugged every morning" is an example of:

A. pun

B. irony

C. paradox

D. metaphor



-

"Don't chase the white rabbit, you may be trapped" is an example of:

- A. allusion
- B. antonomasia
- C. cliché
- D. epigraph

-

Her voice was clear and cool, like a small waterfall, or ice tinkling on glass - represents the case of:

- A. hyperbole
- B. epithet
- C. oxymoron
- D. simile

-

"Have played" is

- A. analytical form of the verb
- B. a phrase
- C. an absolute tense form
- D. a secondary predication form

-

Determine the morphological class of the word-group "weary of lying wakeful":

- A. adjectival phrase
- B. substantival phrase
- C. predicative phrase
- D. prepositional phrase

-

The morphological class of the word-group “nothing to see”:

- A. verbal phrase
- B. adverbial phrase
- C. pronominal phrase
- D. coordinate phrase

-

\_\_\_\_\_ is a language unit of the lexicological level

- A. lexeme
- B. lex
- C. word
- D. word combination

-

The morphological class of the word-group "on the train to Kirkuk":

- A. prepositional phrase
- B. adverbial phrase
- C. substantival phrase
- D. stational phrase

-

A type of the word-group "relatively homogeneous academic writing" according to its structure:

- A. elemental
- B. enlarged
- C. syndetic
- D. symmetric

-

What units of the language (speech) have a nominative function?

- A. lexeme and lex
- B. phoneme and phone
- C. morpheme and morph
- D. word combination and sentence

-

Choose the correct subtype of the coordinate word-group “the odds and ends”:

- A. asyndetic
- B. disjunctive
- C. symmetric
- D. asymmetric

-

The structural type of the sentence “Curiosity killed the cat but satisfaction brought it back”:

- A. simple sentence
- B. compound sentence
- C. complex sentence
- D. mixed sentence

-

Choose the structural type of the sentence “None is so blind as those who won’t see”:

- A. simple sentence
- B. compound sentence
- C. complex sentence
- D. mixed sentence

-

The highest level of language (speech) is:

- A. lexicological
- B. morphological
- C. syntax-minor
- D. syntax-major

-

A type of a subject in the sentence "There is no fire without smoke" is:

- A. complex subject
- B. formal subject
- C. definite subject
- D. indefinite subject

-

A type of a subject in "The delegation was reported to have already arrived" is:

- A. complex subject
- B. formal subject
- C. definite subject
- D. indefinite subject

-

Identify the type of a predicate in the sentence "Appearances are deceitful":

- A. simple verbal
- B. simple nominal
- C. compound verbal
- D. compound nominal

-

A type of a predicate in the sentence "A drowning man will catch at a straw":

- A. simple verbal
- B. simple nominal
- C. compound verbal
- D. compound nominal

-

The sentence "I saw him go home not so long ago" contains:

- A. a direct object
- B. an indirect object
- C. a direct and an indirect object
- D. a complex object

-

The sentence "I find it strange that he did not come" contains:

- A. an indirect object

B. a direct and an indirect object

C. a complex object

D. a formal object

-

Any material means of expressing a grammatical meaning is a \_\_\_:

A. grammatical form

B. grammatical paradigm

C. grammatical category

D. grammatical feature

-

“Sing, sang, sung” is the example of \_\_\_:

A. self-gradation

B. sound-interchange

C. self-organization

D. sound-imitation

-

Choose a line with the analytical forms:

A. was broken, won't come, will get

B. have been asked, is asked, asked

C. bringing up, more common, didn't know

D. better than, is being built, writes back

-

The analytical form must include at least one\_\_\_:

A. formal verb

B. notional verb

C. linking verb

D. irregular verb

-

A type of a subordinate clause in "This is what I have been thinking about all night long":

A. subject clause

B. object clause

C. predicative clause

D. adverbial clause

-

Syntax is concerned with:

A. phrases and sentences

B. words and word combinations

C. allosentences and allomorphs



D. parts of sentences and parts of speech

-

What languages express grammatical meanings by auxiliary words?

A. analytic

B. synthetic

C. kindred

D. non-kindred

-

A type of a subordinate clause in "You speak as if you did not know me" is:

A. adverbial clause of degree

B. adverbial clause of condition

C. adverbial clause of concession

D. adverbial clause of manner

-

The first scientific English grammars was written by

A. Henry Sweet

B. Otto Jespersen

C. Emiliya Morokhovskay

D. Dionisius Thrax

-

A type of a subordinate clause in “She sat behind me so that I could not see her face” is:

A. adverbial clause of result

B. adverbial clause of purpose

C. adverbial clause of cause

D. adverbial clause of concession

-

Numerals in English are:

A. cardinal, ordinal, fractional

B. cardinal, ordinal, collective

C. indefinite, cardinal, fractional

D. cardinal, decimal, fractional

-

Identify the type of a subordinate clause in “While there’s life, there’s hope”:

A. adverbial clause of time

- B. adverbial clause of condition
- C. adverbial clause of concession
- D. adverbial clause of result

-

In the sentence "He was first" the numeral is a part of:

- A. compound nominal predicate
- B. compound attribute
- C. compound predicative
- D. simple numeral

-

What is not the subject matter of syntax?

- A. combinability of words
- B. word order
- C. internal structure of words
- D. rules of utterance formation

-

Syntagmatic relations of independence refer to:

- A. coordination
- B. subordination
- C. predication
- D. syntactic position

-

Syntagmatic relations of interdependence pertain to:

- A. coordination
- B. subordination
- C. predication
- D. syntactic position

-

The grammatical form of the English verb finds its expression in:

- A. synthetic and analytical forms
- B. only synthetic forms
- C. only analytical forms
- D. self-gradation and suppletive forms

-

A sentence makes a statement and conveys excitement or emotion:

- A. declarative
- B. imperative
- C. interrogative
- D. exclamatory

-

\_\_\_\_\_ sentences are characterised by a special word order and require an answer.

- A. declarative
- B. imperative
- C. interrogative
- D. exclamatory

-

A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ subject denotes a thing that can be clearly defined: a concrete object, process, quality

- A. complex
- B. formal
- C. indefinite
- D. definite

-

The categories of person and number of verbs are realized:

- A. synthetically
- B. analytically
- C. synthetically and analytically
- D. very seldom

-

Primary predication is observed between:

- A. the subject and the predicate of the sentence
- B. nominal elements in the sentence and non-finite forms of the verb
- C. the verb and direct object
- D. notional and functional parts of the sentence

-

Adjectives “boyish, capable, despotic” are:

- A. base
- B. derived
- C. compound
- D. composite

-

The communicative purpose of the \_\_\_\_ sentence is to make the listener act as requested.

- A. declarative

- B. imperative
- C. interrogative
- D. exclamatory

-

Syntagmatic relations of dependence between the units of different linguistic rank are called:

- A. coordination
- B. subordination
- C. predication
- D. syntactic position

-

\_\_\_\_\_ sentences assert or deny something.

- A. declarative
- B. imperative
- C. interrogative
- D. exclamatory

-

What adjectives have no grading?

- A. blind, lilac, bay
- B. black, smart, soft

C. red, cruel, hungry

D. dark, kind, small

-

\_\_\_\_\_ subject is usually represented by the pronoun "it" and the adverb "there".

A. complex

B. formal

C. indefinite

D. definite

-

Pronouns "each other, one another" are:

A. reciprocal

B. reflexive

C. relative

D. relative-indefinite

-

A \_\_\_\_\_ predicate comprises verbs denoting desire, intention, determination, hope, attempt.

A. compound verbal aspective



B. compound verbal modal

C. compound nominal

D. mixed

-

An adjective that follows a linking verb in a sentence is called a(n):

A. attribute

B. predicative

C. adverbial modifier

D. object

-

Structural type of pronouns "I myself" is:

A. complex

B. compound

C. composite

D. connective

-

Pronouns "mine, hers, its, ours, yours, theirs" are:

A. possessive conjoint

B. possessive absolute

C. relative-possessive

D. indefinite-possessive

-

Which of these prefixes have the opposite meaning

A. ultra-, sub-, pre-

B. re-, co-, pre-

C. anti-, counter-, non-

D. de-, un-, over-

-

Sound imitation, reduplication, clipping, abbreviation are:

A. ways of changing syntactic pattern and paradigm of words

B. productive ways of word-building

C. minor types of word making

D. principal ways of word-building

-

The word-building means in the word "DEPROFESSIONALIZATION":

A. blending

B. affixation

C. conversion

D. compounding

-

-dom, -ness, -ation are:

- A. noun-forming suffixes
- B. adverb-forming suffixes
- C. adjective -forming suffixes
- D. verb-forming suffixes

-

According to semantic classification morphemes fall into two classes:

- A. root-morphemes and affixational morphemes
- B. full-morphemes and compressed morphemes
- C. common root-morphemes and divergent non-root morphemes
- D. partial morphemes and full morphemes

-

Identify the dominant in the following synonymic groups:

- A. perfume
- B. smell
- C. odour
- D. aroma

-

The word-formation method in the word "DVD":

- A. alphabetic abbreviation
- B. acronymic abbreviation
- C. Latin abbreviation
- D. clipping

-

Words that have been shortened at the end are called:

- A. apocope
- B. aphaeresis
- C. syncope
- D. acronyms

-

Derivational compounds are:

- A. words made up of elements derived from two or more different languages
- B. elements of set expressions which are structurally necessary
- C. words which provide the structural completeness of a word-group
- D. compound words that have affixes

-

There are two approaches to meaning in English lexicology:

- A. comparative and structural
- B. referential and functional
- C. semantic and analytical
- D. transformational and comparative

-

Identify the example of onomatopoeia:

- A. babble
- B. chirp
- C. buzz
- D. Squeak

-

Significative and communicative functions of the words are achieved by:

- A. connotative meaning of the word
- B. denotative meaning of the word
- C. emotional connotative meaning of the word
- D. descriptive meaning of the word

-

What is clipping:

- A. the result of adding affixes to free stems
- B. the result of merging parts of words into one new word
- C. the result of shortening and compounding
- D. the result of reduction of a word to one of its parts

-

Identify the example of adverbial phraseological units:

- A. a drop in the bucket
- B. from head to foot
- C. by hook or by crook
- D. to take a fancy

-

Choose a synonymic dominant:

- A. to exalt
- B. to please
- C. to content
- D. to gratify

-

Identify the example of mixed clipping:

- A. tec (detective)
- B. vegs (vegetables)
- C. Liz (Elisabeth)
- D. Nick (Nickolas)

-

Identify the word-formation method in the word “browse, n”:

- A. conversion
- B. composition
- C. clipping
- D. blending

-

Identify the example of semi-bound morphemes:

- A. well-known
- B. resist
- C. babyish
- D. himself

-

Identify the word-formation method in the word “LAN” (local area network):

- A. alphabetic abbreviation
- B. clipping
- C. acronymic abbreviation
- D. conversion

-

Identify the example of graphic abbreviations:

- A. Mr.
- B. X-mas
- C. USA
- D. UNESCO

-

Identify the example of syncope:

- A. stach (moustache)
- B. specs (spectacles)
- C. doc (doctor)
- D. plane (aeroplane)

-



According to the derivative structure all words fall into two big classes:

- A. simplexes and non-derived words
- B. complexes and derivatives
- C. non-derived words and complexes
- D. derived words and complexes

-

Identify the example of alphabetic abbreviations:

- A. UNO
- B. SALT
- C. M.P.
- D. Hi-Fi

-

The borrowing first dancer (from Ital. prima-ballerina) is:

- A. a borrowing proper
- B. a translation loan
- C. a semantic loan
- D. a translation semantic borrowing

-

Identify the example of acronyms:

- A. NATO
- B. FBI
- C. L-driver
- D. e. g.

-

Identify the example of apocope:

- A. van (caravan)
- B. fancy (fantasy)
- C. prefab (prefabricated)
- D. stach (moustache)

-

Identify the word-formation method in the word “reskill, v”:

- A. prefixation
- B. conversion
- C. clipping
- D. blending

-

Identify the example of reduplication:

- A. first night

- B. sing a song
- C. johnny-jump
- D. payday

-

Identify the dominant in the following synonymic groups:

- A. strange
- B. odd
- C. quaint
- D. queer

-

The most productive ways of word-formation are:

- A. affixation, conversion, word-composition and abbreviation
- B. affixation, conversion, word-composition and sound imitation
- C. affixation, conversion, word-composition and blending
- D. affixation, conversion, word-composition and alliteration

-

What do we call a person nominated for a post?

- A. nominator
- B. nominee

- C. nominated
- D. nomination

-

Abbreviation is achieved by:

- A. cutting off two or more syllables of a word
- B. some syllables or sounds have been omitted from the middle
- C. omission of letters from one or more parts of the whole
- D. adding of letters at the beginning of a words and omission of letters at the end of a word

-

Identify the following pairs of words: fast train – a hard and fast rule

- A. homophones
- B. homographs
- C. homonyms proper
- D. two different meanings of a polysemantic word

-

Choose the literary colloquial word:

- A. make-up

B. touchy

C. granny

D. beans

-

According to the criterion of interchangeability synonyms are:

A. total, relative, contextual

B. partial, full, absolute

C. interchangeable, non-interchangeable, fixed

D. connected, distant, cooperative

-

What is the opposite of EXPERIENCED?

A. inexperienced

B. ilperienced

C. imperienced

D. unexperienced

-

Identify the word-formation method in the word "zootique, n":

- A. suffixation
- B. word-composition
- C. blending
- D. back-formation

-

Identify the type of these synonyms “brainy – intelligent”:

- A. absolute
- B. ideographic
- C. stylistic
- D. contextual

-

Identify the type of these synonyms “fog – mist”:

- A. absolute
- B. ideographic
- C. stylistic
- D. contextual

-

Identify the type of these synonyms “to begin – to commence”:

- A. absolute

B. ideographic

C. stylistic

D. contextual

-

Identify the type of these synonyms “to end – to terminate”:

A. absolute

B. ideographic

C. stylistic

D. contextual

-

Establish the source of synonymy “a professor – a prof”:

A. borrowing from the dialects of English

B. euphemisms

C. affixation

D. shortening

-

Establish the source of synonymy “an examination – an exam”:

A. borrowing from the dialects of English

B. euphemisms

C. affixation

D. shortening

-

Establish the source of synonymy “a belly – a stomach – an abdomen”:

A. borrowing from other languages

B. borrowing from the dialects of English

C. conversion

D. euphemisms

-

Identify the type of these synonyms “wet – humid”:

A. absolute

B. ideographic

C. stylistic

D. contextual

-

Identify the type of these synonyms “a fag – a cigarette”:

A. absolute



B. ideographic

C. stylistic

D. contextual

-

“Lexicology” is composed of two Greek morphemes:

A. lexis -‘word, phrase’; logos -‘learning, a department of knowledge’

B. lexis -‘lexicon’; logos -‘language’

C. lexis -‘vocabulary’; logos -‘levels of language’

D. lexis -‘learning words’; logos -‘studying’

-

The approach to deal with changes and development of vocabulary in the course of time is:

A. the diachronic approach

B. the synchronic approach

C. the developmental approach

D. the systematic approach

-

Words “machine, camouflage, tobacco” are:

A. not assimilated phonetically

B. not assimilated semantically

C. not assimilated grammatically

D. not assimilated graphically

-

He used \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of "fantasy" books when a teenager.

A. read

B. for reading

C. reading

D. to read

-

Oh, it's a very difficult question. I'd rather \_\_\_\_\_ about it for a while than \_\_\_\_\_ now.

A. think, to decide

B. to think, to decide

C. think, decide

D. thought, decide

-

I regret \_\_\_\_\_ that you've failed your exam.

A. being said

B. to say

C. myself to say

D. saying

-

The captain ordered the cases \_\_\_\_\_ .

A. to be loading

B. to be loaded

C. to have loaded

D. loading

-

At last the authorities officially reported the President \_\_\_\_\_ in the capital.

A. to have been arrived

B. has been arriving

C. to have arrived

D. have arrived

-

She \_\_\_\_\_ fish even though she hated it.

A. was made to eat

B. was made eat

C. was been made eat

D. was being made eat

-

You \_\_\_\_\_ at the problem for last three years.

A. is known to have been working

B. are known have been working

C. are known to have been working

D. are known to have working

-

This cathedral \_\_\_\_\_ by Christopher Wren.

A. is reported to been designed

B. is reported to design

C. is reported to have been designed

D. is reported have been designed

-

It's spring now. A fall in house prices \_\_\_\_\_ in December but I didn't notice it.

A. was announced to have taken place

B. was announced to be taking place

C. was announced to take place

D. was announced have taken place

-

He is not used \_\_\_\_\_ soap operas on TV.

A. to watch

B. to watching

C. for watching

D. watch

-

If your clothes are very dirty, try \_\_\_\_\_ them in a little bleach.

A. to wash

B. wash

C. washing

D. for washing

-

It's no good \_\_\_\_\_ for a walk. It's raining.

A. of going

- B. going
- C. about going
- D. in going

-

Do you think the show is \_\_\_\_\_?

- A. worth seeing
- B. worthy to see
- C. worth to see
- D. worthy seeing

-

There is a possibility \_\_\_\_\_ this property at a good price.

- A. to acquire
- B. of acquiring
- C. to acquiring
- D. to be acquired

-

Although he is a jockey champion, he actually prefers \_\_\_\_\_ dogs and \_\_\_\_\_ horses.

- A. breed, ride
- B. breed, riding

C. breeding, riding

D. breeding, ride

-

It is very difficult to get used to \_\_\_\_\_ in a tent after having a comfortable bed to lie on.

A. sleep

B. slept

C. sleeping

D. be sleeping

-

I regret \_\_\_\_\_ that he couldn't go on \_\_\_\_\_ like a child. Now he is upset.

A. saying, behaving

B. to say, to behave

C. saying, behave

D. to say, behaving

-

He doesn't recommend \_\_\_\_ in fast food restaurants.

A. to eat

- B. to be eating
- C. eating
- D. to have been eating

-

Elisa congratulated herself \_\_\_\_\_ the first prize in the competition.

- A. on having won
- B. on to have won
- C. with having won
- D. with winning

-

He looks much younger. I think he \_\_\_\_\_ .

- A. has had his hair dyed.
- B. had his hair dying.
- C. has had his hair die.
- D. has got his hair die.

-

If \_\_\_\_\_, we will increase the value of pensions.



- A. electing
- B. elected
- C. having been elected
- D. to be elected

-

Since \_\_\_\_\_, I've had no time to go out.

- A. having promoted
- B. promoting
- C. being promoted
- D. to be promoting

-

The baby was crying because she \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. was having her hair washed
- B. had her hairs washed
- C. was having her hair washing
- D. was having her hair being washed

-

\_\_\_\_\_ his face but \_\_\_\_\_ his name, I just smiled and said, "Hi."

- A. Recognized, having forgotten
- B. Recognizing, had forgotten
- C. Recognizing, having forgotten
- D. Recognized, forgetting

-

\_\_\_\_\_ the silver, he looked for a place to hide it.

- A. Being stolen
- B. Having stolen
- C. Having been stolen
- D. To be stolen

-

The lion, \_\_\_ his cage door open and \_\_\_ no sign of his keeper, left the cage

- A. finding, seeing
- B. having been found, seeing
- C. being found, seeing
- D. finding, being seen

-

\_\_\_\_\_ extremely fashionable clothes and \_\_\_\_\_ by pressmen, she swept up to the microphone.

- A. Having been worn, surrounded
- B. Having worn, surrounding
- C. Wearing, surrounded
- D. Wearing, having surrounded

-

I \_\_\_\_\_ all my work \_\_\_\_\_ yet.

- A. haven't had ... marked
- B. haven't got ... having been marked
- C. haven't had ... marking
- D. haven't had ... being marked

-

I love \_\_\_\_\_ my shoulders \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. have... massaged
- B. having... being massaged
- C. having... massaged
- D. having... massaging

-

I want my brother \_\_\_\_\_ the work as soon as possible.

A. finishing

B. finishes

C. to finish

D. finish

-

My father makes me \_\_\_\_\_ the piano three hours a day.

A. to play

B. play

C. playing

D. in playing

-

A passer-by asked me how \_\_\_\_\_ to the railway station.

A. can get

B. getting

C. get

D. to get

-

I started \_\_\_\_\_ at the age of two.

- A. to speak
- B. speak
- C. be speaking
- D. in speaking

-

I couldn't \_\_\_\_\_ a cheap flat in the downtown.

- A. finding
- B. to find
- C. in finding
- D. find

-

The government intend \_\_\_\_\_ social programmes.

- A. at starting
- B. to start
- C. starting
- D. start

-

He decided \_\_\_\_\_ the English course as soon as possible.

- A. taking
- B. take

C. of taking

D. to take

-

John expects \_\_\_\_\_ studying law next semester.

A. begin

B. began

C. to begin

D. beginning

-

Remind me \_\_\_\_\_ Ann tomorrow.

A. to phone

B. phone

C. phoning

D. be phoning

-

Let \_\_\_\_\_ half an hour to think about it and then I'll let \_\_\_\_\_ .

A. me have, you know

B. me to have, you to know

C. I have, I know

D. I to have, I to know

-

I don't mind \_\_\_\_\_ out.

A. against eating

B. eating

C. eat

D. to eat

-

Some parents enjoy \_\_\_\_\_ their children what to do.

A. telling

B. to tell

C. in telling

D. tell

-

My grandmother remembers \_\_\_\_\_ this famous actor in many old films.

A. to see

B. seeing

C. of seeing

D. see

-

The firms are not interested \_\_\_\_\_ people over fifty.

A. in employing

B. employ

C. to employ

D. employing

-

She is proud \_\_\_\_\_ a scholarship.

A. to award

B. of awarding

C. of being awarded

D. with being awarded

-

The driver was accused of \_\_\_\_\_ the road accident by the police that morning.

A. provoke

B. provoking

C. provoked

D. to provoke

-



Mary insisted on \_\_\_\_\_ the bus instead of the plane.

A. having taken

B. to take

C. taking

D. being taken

-

Fred confessed to \_\_\_\_\_ the jewels.

A. stealing

B. to steal

C. steal

D. stole

-

John stopped \_\_\_\_\_. He is not going to school any more.

A. studying

B. studied

C. to study

D. to have studied

-

There is definitely no point in \_\_\_\_\_ about your unsuccessful destiny. No one can help you.

A. to complain

B. to have been complaining

C. to be complaining

D. complaining

-

They noticed \_\_\_\_\_ toward the lake.

A. we walk

B. we to walk

C. we walking

D. us walking

-

She found \_\_\_\_\_ her letters.

A. him read

B. him to read

C. he read

D. him reading

-

I heard my mother \_\_\_\_\_ up and \_\_\_\_\_ on the radio.

A. waking, turning

B. waking, turn

C. wake, turning

D. wake, turn

-

When she looked out of the window she saw a stranger \_\_\_\_\_ on the bench.

A. to sit

B. sitting

C. to be sitting

D. be sitting

-

\_\_\_\_\_ nothing to do, the children were bored.

A. Having

B. Have

C. To have

D. Has

-

\_\_\_\_\_ into the centre of the great empty drawing-room, he stood still.

A. To walk

B. Walking

C. Walks

D. Walk

-

The children \_\_\_\_\_ that school receive a good education.

- A. attend
- B. attended
- C. attending
- D. having attended

-

Do you know the woman \_\_\_\_\_ toward us?

- A. come
- B. having come
- C. coming
- D. comes

-

The people \_\_\_\_\_ for the bus in the rain are getting wet.

- A. wait
- B. having waited
- C. to be waiting
- D. waiting

-

I thought I would have a \_\_\_\_\_ time but actually I was quite \_\_\_\_\_ by the \_\_\_\_\_ acts.

A. boring, astonished, amazing

B. bored, astonishing, amazed

C. bored, astonishing, amazing

D. boring, astonishing, amazed

-

I was made \_\_\_\_\_ to play the piano.

A. learn

B. learning

C. to learn

D. in learning

-

The tourists expected the hotel \_\_\_\_\_ much better.

A. be

B. of being

C. being

D. to be

-

Peter was never a good friend. If I were you I would try \_\_\_\_\_ him.

A. to forget

B. for forgetting

C. forgetting

D. forget

-

After two hours we stopped \_\_\_\_\_ a snack.

A. for having

B. have

C. having

D. to have

-

Poor people can't afford \_\_\_\_\_ their children to expensive schools.

A. sending

B. sent

C. to send

D. send

-

I'd love \_\_\_\_\_ abroad this summer.

A. going

B. go

C. to go

D. being gone

-

He saw \_\_\_\_\_ from the cliff.

- A. her to fall
- B. her fall
- C. she falling
- D. she to fall

-

We heard \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ the room and \_\_\_\_\_ the door.

- A. they stand up, cross, close
- B. they to stand up, cross, closing
- C. them stand up, cross, close
- D. them to stand up, crossing, close

-

She felt the spider \_\_\_\_\_ up her leg.

- A. crawl
- B. be crawling
- C. to crawl
- D. to have been crawled

-

She found \_\_\_\_\_ her letters.

- A. him read
- B. him to read
- C. he read
- D. him reading

-

The blue file are used \_\_\_\_\_ old invoices.

- A. store
- B. for storing
- C. being stored
- D. for having stored

-

If you don't succeed \_\_\_\_\_ your exams, I won't let you go to a disco.

- A. in taking
- B. take
- C. taking
- D. to take

-

Please stop \_\_\_\_\_ so loudly!

- A. to speak
- B. speak
- C. speaking
- D. to be speaking

-

He went on \_\_\_\_\_ his newspaper as if nothing had happened.

- A. to read



- B. reading
- C. read
- D. in reading

-

The child was so nice that people couldn't help \_\_\_\_\_ at him.

- A. smile
- B. smiling
- C. to smile
- D. from smiling

-

George was looking forward \_\_\_\_\_ Alice.

- A. to meeting
- B. meeting
- C. for meeting
- D. on meeting

-

I spent hours \_\_\_\_\_ to buy that book.

- A. to try
- B. trying
- C. in trying
- D. of being trying

-

I met you at Claire's. Have you forgotten \_\_\_\_\_ me?

- A. to meet
- B. meeting
- C. to have met
- D. being met

-

We are accustomed \_\_\_\_\_ late on weekends.

- A. of sleeping
- B. to sleep
- C. to sleeping
- D. sleep

-

I had difficulty \_\_\_\_\_ exams.

- A. in passing
- B. of passing
- C. to pass
- D. with passing

-

\_\_\_\_\_ totally \_\_\_\_\_ by his proposal of marriage, Carol could not find the words to reply.

- A. being surprised
- B. to be surprised
- C. be surprising

D. to be surprising

-

He entered, \_\_\_\_\_ but \_\_\_\_\_.

A. puzzled, interesting

B. puzzled, interested

C. puzzling, interested

D. having puzzled, be interesting

-

\_\_\_already\_\_\_ all of his last paycheck, he doesn't have any money to live on for the rest of the month.

A. have spent

B. has spent

C. having spent

D. to be spent

-

\_\_\_\_\_ through lack of sleep, I fell asleep at my desk.

A. Having exhausted

B. Exhausted

C. Exhausting

D. To be exhausted

-

Not \_\_\_to inconvenience my friend by asking her to drive me to the airport, I decided to take a taxi.

- A. wanted
- B. want
- C. wanting
- D. to be wanting

-

\_\_\_\_\_ from the outside, the building looks a mess, but it's lovely inside.

- A. Having seen
- B. To be seeing
- C. Seeing
- D. Seen

-

Although \_\_\_\_\_ many years ago, the book is still relevant today.

- A. written
- B. writing
- C. having written
- D. be written

-

\_\_\_\_\_ in the cellar, the money was not discovered for many years.

- A. Hiding
- B. Hidden
- C. Having hidden
- D. Be hidden

-

We're going \_\_\_\_\_ next month.

- A. to have the kitchen redecorating
- B. have the kitchen redecorated
- C. to have the kitchen redecorated
- D. to have the kitchen being redecorated

-

I left them \_\_\_\_\_ the washing-up.

- A. doing
- B. do
- C. being done
- D. having done

-

Janie doesn't approve \_\_\_\_\_ using video games in the classroom.

- A. about
- B. up
- C. of
- D. on

-

They believe \_\_\_\_\_ the essential goodness of human nature.

- A. in
- B. about

C. on

D. up

-

I asked the waiter \_\_\_\_\_ some extra napkins.

A. to

B. for

C. up

D. about

-

Congratulations \_\_\_\_\_ winning the scholarship!

A. from

B. of

C. with

D. on

-

The girl at the party was so beautiful that I couldn't stop staring \_\_\_\_\_ her.

A. on

B. with

C. to

D. at

-

I've been trying to get in touch with Allie, but she hasn't responded \_\_\_\_\_ any of my e-mails.

A. up

B. to

C. for

D. on

-

The success of the project depends \_\_\_\_\_ his work.

A. from

B. on

C. to

D. of

-

If I have to remind \_\_\_\_\_ you one more time to clean your room, you're going to be in big trouble!

A. to

B. of

C. about

D. at

-

It took me a long time to recover \_\_\_\_\_ the surgery.

A. from

B. of

C. in

D. for

-

I borrowed these books \_\_\_\_\_ the library.

- A. to
- B. of
- C. from
- D. up

-

Nowadays we don't use \_\_\_ cash, because we use our credit cards

- A. much
- B. a lot
- C. many
- D. plenty

-

The expedition was held up because of \_\_\_\_\_ delays in the delivery of food supplies.

- A. any
- B. several
- C. every
- D. much

-

We only spent \_\_\_\_\_ days in Istanbul; on the first day we visited mosques and then just shopped

- A. a few



- B. no
- C. many
- D. little

-

Though it is a densely populated city, there are surprisingly \_\_\_\_\_ people seen on the streets.

- A. few
- B. a few
- C. a little
- D. little

-

I am afraid I will have to ask you for some money as I seem to have \_\_\_\_\_ left for the bus ticket.

- A. a little
- B. none
- C. some
- D. no

-

\_\_\_\_\_ students use their students IDs to enter the building.

- A. All the
- B. The whole
- C. Every
- D. Each

-

I know \_\_\_\_\_ of the book is not worth reading but most of the readers like the end of the book.

- A. much
- B. many
- C. a few
- D. several

-

If you ask my opinion, \_\_\_\_\_ of those dresses is appropriate for the wedding.

- A. some
- B. neither
- C. none
- D. all

-

\_\_\_\_\_ one of the individuals in a society is supposed to be responsible for their own deeds

- A. either
- B. the whole
- C. each
- D. none

-

With hard work and \_\_\_\_\_ luck nothing can stop you in your way to success.

- A. little
- B. a little
- C. plenty

D. few

-

Very \_\_\_\_\_ people fly just because of terrorist activities.

A. little

B. much

C. many

D. few

-

Johnny is a keen player but unfortunately he has \_\_\_\_\_ skills.

A. few

B. none

C. some

D. little

-

If we don't move faster, we'll miss our transfer to Munich. There isn't \_\_\_\_\_ time to waste.

A. little

B. any

C. many

D. few

-

Unfortunately, I haven't got \_\_\_\_\_ time for watching TV.

- A. few
- B. no
- C. much
- D. little

-

You can buy these maps at \_\_\_\_\_ station. They all have them.

- A. a lot of
- B. several
- C. some
- D. any

-

If you have \_\_\_\_\_ questions, I'm ready to answer.

- A. little
- B. any
- C. much
- D. some

-

I didn't have \_\_\_\_\_ trouble getting the passports. I only had a problem with my photo

- A. much
- B. any
- C. no

D. several

-

There is \_\_\_\_\_ water left, so drink only if you must.

A. some

B. little

C. few

D. much

-

There isn't \_\_\_\_\_ point at all in getting upset about it.

A. few

B. several

C. any

D. many

-

\_\_\_\_\_ coat will do. It doesn't need to be a raincoat.

A. Little

B. No

C. Any

D. Few

-

- Are you finished? - Not yet. I need \_\_\_\_\_ more minutes.

- A. few
- B. a few
- C. little
- D. a little

-

- Are you finished? - Not yet. I need \_\_\_\_\_ more time.

- A. few
- B. a few
- C. little
- D. a little

-

Because the family is very poor, the children have \_\_\_\_\_ toys.

- A. few
- B. a few
- C. little
- D. a little

-

I like to listen to \_\_\_\_\_ music after dinner before I begin studying.

- A. few
- B. a few
- C. little

D. a little

-

I don't watch TV very much because there are \_\_\_\_\_ television programs that I enjoy.

A. few

B. a few

C. little

D. a little

-

Many people are multilingual, but \_\_\_\_\_ people speak more than ten languages.

A. few

B. a few

C. little

D. a little

-

If a door squeaks, \_\_\_\_\_ drops of oil in the right places can prevent future trouble.

A. few

B. a few

C. little

D. a little

-

Do you have \_\_\_\_\_ minutes? I need \_\_\_\_\_ more information.

- A. few; little
- B. a few; a little
- C. a few; little
- D. few; a little

-

The town was very small. There were only \_\_\_\_\_ houses.

- A. few
- B. a few
- C. little
- D. a little

-

This is a very boring place to live. There's \_\_\_\_\_ to do.

- A. few
- B. a few
- C. little
- D. a little

-

My birthday is on March \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. fiveth
- B. fifth
- C. fivth
- D. fifeth

-



The criminal was caught on the \_\_\_\_\_ floor.

- A. two
- B. second
- C. twos
- D. secondth

-

I think her \_\_\_\_\_ album is still her best.

- A. one
- B. ones
- C. oneth
- D. first

-

I was the \_\_\_\_\_ person in line, and had to wait for twenty minutes at the bank.

- A. twelfth
- B. twelvth
- C. twelveth
- D. twelve

-

Valentine's Day is on February \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. forteenth
- B. fourteenth

C. fourteens

D. fortieth

-

How do you say 379 in English?

A. three hundred seventy-nine

B. three hundred nine and seventy

C. three hundred seventy and nine

D. three hundred and seventy-nine

-

How do you say 2,550,000 in English?

A. two millions, five hundreds and fifty thousands

B. two millions, five hundred fifty thousands

C. two million, five hundred and fifty thousand

D. two million, five hundred fifty thousands

-

How do you say 2,860 in English?

A. two thousand eight hundred and sixty

B. two thousand eight hundred sixty

C. two thousands eight hundreds and sixty

D. two thousands eight hundreds sixty

-

Which of the following is the correct way to say the date 20.09 in English?

- A. the twentieth of September
- B. twenty zero nine
- C. September twenty
- D. the twelfth of September

-

How do you say the year 1997 in English?

- A. nineteen and ninety-seven
- B. nineteen hundred ninety-seven
- C. nineteen ninety-seven
- D. one thousand nine hundred and ninety-seven

-

How do you say the fraction  $\frac{2}{3}$  in English?

- A. two thirds
- B. two third
- C. two three
- D. two to three

-

\_\_\_\_\_ pencils in my hand are small.

- A. that
- B. this

C. these

D. those

-

\_\_\_\_\_ table in the other room is new.

A. that

B. this

C. these

D. those

-

\_\_\_\_\_ books here are hers.

A. that

B. this

C. these

D. those

-

\_\_\_\_\_ cupcakes are delicious, Shawn. May I have another one?

A. that

B. this

C. these

D. those

-

The picture was taken in Indi\_\_\_\_\_ mountains back there are the Himalayas.

- A. that
- B. this
- C. these
- D. those

-

Hi, Jane! \_\_\_\_\_ is Michael.

- A. that
- B. this
- C. these
- D. those

-

Who is \_\_\_\_\_ knocking at the door?

- A. that
- B. this
- C. these
- D. those

-

\_\_\_\_\_ cakes you made for my birthday tasted delicious.

- A. that
- B. this
- C. these
- D. those

-

Do you see \_\_\_\_\_ birds on the treetop.

- A. that
- B. this
- C. these
- D. those

-

Next August, Bob and Sue \_\_\_\_\_ for 10 years.

- A. are married
- B. have been married
- C. will have been married
- D. will marry

-

If you cut your finger, it\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. bleed
- B. will bleed
- C. bleeds
- D. bled

-

The weather \_\_\_\_\_hotter and hotter.

- A. gets

B. is getting

C. has been getting

D. get

-

Ian \_\_\_ in Scotland for ten years. Now he lives in London.

A. lived

B. has lived

C. has been living

D. lives

-

The food that Ann is cooking in the kitchen \_\_\_\_\_ delicious.

A. is smelling

B. smelt

C. smells

D. will smell

-

I wish I could help you, but I \_\_\_\_\_ his phone number.

A. didn't know

B. haven't known

C. couldn't know

D. don't know

-

When your plane \_\_\_\_\_ , please call me.

- A. will arrive
- B. arrives
- C. arrived
- D. will have arrived

-

\_\_\_\_\_ in the hospital since last Thursday.

- A. He was
- B. He's been
- C. He's
- D. He'd been

-

While the reporter \_\_\_\_ the policeman, the robber escapeD.

- A. interviewed
- B. was interviewing
- C. had been interviewing
- D. has interviewed

-

What's wrong with Tony? \_\_\_\_\_ very stressed and nervous lately.

- A. He's being
- B. He'll have been
- C. He must've been



D. He's been

-

We'll have to move upstairs if the river \_\_\_\_\_ any higher.

A. will rise

B. rise

C. rises

D. rose

-

We find it difficult to imagine where we come from and believe that we are in fact \_\_\_\_ from apes.

A. directed

B. departed

C. devolved

D. descended

-

He was arrested for being outside the house with \_\_\_\_\_ to burgle it.

A. purpose

B. reason

C. intent

D. inclination

-

Not only did he pay for them to go on holiday but he \_\_\_\_ provided them with spending money.

A. addition

B. also

C. either

D. too

-

I know you trust him but I have my doubts about him and must admit to being \_\_\_\_\_ of him.

A. suspect

B. suspecting

C. suspicious

D. suspected

-

You needn't worry about that regulation as it doesn't \_\_\_\_\_ to your situation.

A. adhere

B. apply

C. attract

D. attach

-

The Government published a report clearing the minister of any guilt and \_\_\_ he had acted correctly.

A. concluded

B. conducted

C. conferred

D. confided

-

They are twins but are not at all alike physically but are not \_\_\_\_\_ from one another in attitude.

A. separate

B. divided

C. diverse

D. different

-

Like all good philosophers in \_\_\_\_\_ of truth she is always looking for new perspectives.

A. sight

B. reach

C. search

D. enquiry

-

Let's look at it this way - it's not so much a problem \_\_\_\_\_ a challenge to our efforts.

A. as

B. since

C. for

D. it

-

Choose the correct article: Regent Street

A. A

B. An

C. The

D. Zero article

-

Choose the correct article: Odeon Cinema

A. A

B. An

C. The

D. Zero article

-

Choose the correct article: Drury Lane Theatre

A. A

B. An

C. The

D. Zero article

-

Choose the correct article: Heathrow Airport

A. A

B. An

C. The

D. Zero article

-

Choose the correct article: United Kingdom

A. A

B. An

C. The

D. Zero article

-

Choose the correct article: Czech Republic

A. A

B. An

C. The

D. Zero article

-

Choose the correct article: Bolivia

A. A

B. An

C. The

D. Zero article

-

Choose the correct article: Australia

- A. A
- B. An
- C. The
- D. Zero article

-

Choose the correct article: Asia

- A. A
- B. An
- C. The
- D. Zero article

-

Choose the correct article: Atlantic Ocean

- A. A
- B. An
- C. The
- D. Zero article

-

Glassware products \_\_\_\_\_ produced in the city of Bristol since the time of the Romans.

- A. have
- B. have been
- C. are been
- D. been

-

At the end of the war all the remaining ships were \_\_\_\_\_ by the navy of the winning side.

- A. sinking
- B. sank
- C. sunk
- D. sunken

-

After \_\_\_\_\_ for ten minutes, the cake mixture should be allowed to stand for a few minutes

- A. be beaten
- B. being beaten
- C. been beaten
- D. have been beaten

-

The children \_\_\_\_\_ to take part in sporting activities but they preferred watching TV

- A. encouraged
- B. were encouraging
- C. been encouraged
- D. were encouraged

-

Many of Shakespeare's plays are believed \_\_\_\_\_ written by other less well-known writers.

- A. been
- B. to have
- C. to be

D. to have been

-

Since he stepped down last year, \_\_\_\_been suggested that Bush was the worst US president ever.

A. it has

B. he has

C. they have

D. people have

-

It\_\_whether the new Olympic Stadium will be ready for the opening of the Bristol Olympics

A. can't know

B. doesn't know

C. hasn't known

D. isn't known

-

The British railways \_\_\_\_\_ to be the best in the world but are now almost the worst.

A. once thought

B. once thinking

C. were once thought

D. were once thinking

-

Potter had \_\_ by local broomstick thieves while he was having a drink inside the Leaky Cauldron.



- A. stealing his broomstick
- B. stolen his broomstick
- C. stole his broomstick
- D. his broomstick stolen

-

I've heard a rumour that our teacher is going to get his nose \_\_\_\_\_. Do you think it'll suit him?

- A. pierce
- B. pierced
- C. piercing
- D. have pierced

-

Most of the patient visits \_\_\_\_\_ to physician assistants in the recent years all around the world.

- A. have been made
- B. was made
- C. will have been made
- D. have made

-

These differences between two photographs \_\_\_\_\_ with the help of Photoshop.

- A. should remove
- B. must have removed
- C. have to remove
- D. could have been removed

-

No clinical studies \_\_\_\_\_ in this child disease research so far.

- A. will be completed
- B. have completed
- C. had to complete
- D. have been completed

-

The government \_\_\_\_\_ that the tasks \_\_\_\_\_ with great success.

- A. is confirming / maintained
- B. confirms / have been maintained
- C. was confirmed / have maintained
- D. will confirm / had been maintained

-

With this report, the country's position in the global arena \_\_\_\_\_ with measurable criteria.

- A. is to identify
- B. identifies
- C. will be identified
- D. is going to identify

-

The critics \_\_\_\_\_ that the review \_\_\_\_\_ as a book in English and in many other languages.

- A. are said / could be published
- B. say / can be published

C. will say / had been published

D. said / may be published

-

New legislation \_\_\_\_\_ in congress but it \_\_\_\_\_ by many.

A. was introduced / wasn't accepted

B. will be introduced / isn't accepted

C. introduced / hadn't been accepted

D. is introduced / won't accept

-

If you would like to know what \_\_\_\_ in the project so far, you \_\_\_\_ the full report at our website.

A. has been completed / can find

B. completed / will be found

C. completes / should be found

D. was completed / had been found

-

These clothes \_\_\_\_\_ for daily use so you \_\_\_\_\_ them wherever you want.

A. design / should be worn

B. are designed / can wear

C. were designed / could be worn

D. designed / might be worn

-

A more developed model of this car \_\_\_\_\_ in the showroom soon.

- A. is going to show
- B. will be shown
- C. has been shown
- D. will show

-

Our plan... by the members of the committee.

- A. is being considered
- B. is considering
- C. was considering
- D. will be considering

-

They should send it to us at once.

- A. It should being sent to us at once by them.
- B. It should be sent to us at once by them.
- C. It shall being sent to us at once by them.
- D. It should sent to us at once by them.

-

Many accidents ...by dangerous driving.

- A. caused
- B. is caused
- C. have been caused

D. has been caused

-

Where ...? Which hairdresser did you go to?

A. did you cut your hair

B. have you cut your hair

C. did you have cut your hair

D. did you have your hair cut

-

I've just had my bike ... .

A. repair

B. repaired

C. repairing

D. was repaired

-

Jane ... to phone me last night, but she didn't.

A. supposes

B. supposed

C. is supposed

D. was supposed

-

The room ... yet.

- A. isn't being cleaned
- B. won't be cleaned
- C. hasn't been cleaned
- D. haven't been cleaned

-

The fire has destroyed the house.

- A. The house has been destroyed by the fire.
- B. The house was being destroyed by the fire.
- C. The house is destroyed by the fire.
- D. The house had been destroyed by the fire

-

There's somebody walking behind us. I think...

- A. we are following
- B. we are being following
- C. we are followed
- D. we are being followed

-

...many more people will die from starvation in the next decade.

- A. It expects that
- B. It is expecting that
- C. It is expected that
- D. It'll be expected that

-

She would reject the offer.

- A. The offer will have been rejected by her.
- B. The offer would be rejected by her.
- C. The offer will be been rejected by her.
- D. The offer would reject by her.

-

The winning horse ... by Pat Murphy.

- A. was ridden
- B. was riding
- C. were been ridden
- D. was been riding

-

Henry ... in love with Claire.

- A. is said to be
- B. were said to be
- C. were said to be
- D. will said to be

-

They were interviewing her for the job.

- A. She was being interviewed for the job.
- B. She was interviewed for the job.

C. She has been interviewed for the job.

D. She had been interviewed for the job.

-

...that the President had suffered a heart attack.

A. It'll be reported

B. It was reported

C. It reported

D. It is reporting

-

When I came up to the post office, it was closed. I ... a bit earlier.

A. can't have come

B. has to come

C. must come

D. ought to have come

-

Your face seems familiar to me. We ... somewhere.

A. should have met

B. must meet

C. must have met

D. should meet.

-



I have found a job already. So I ... write any letters of application.

- A. needn't to
- B. don't have to
- C. mustn't
- D. can't

-

We never ... to allow him do this injustice.

- A. should
- B. have
- C. are
- D. ought

-

I'm not really sure where Beverly is. She ...in the living room, or perhaps she's in the backyard

- A. might sit
- B. might have sat
- C. might be sitting
- D. might have sit

-

My mother ... take these medicines since her operation.

- A. must
- B. ought to
- C. may
- D. has had to

-

Remember that a present ... expensive to be a success.

- A. needn't to have been
- B. can't be
- C. didn't need to be
- D. doesn't have to be

-

You can't mean that! You ...

- A. may be joking
- B. must be joking
- C. have to joke
- D. can be joking

-

As my grandfather ...say, "life is not easy".

- A. need
- B. must
- C. would
- D. ought

-

The machine ... on by flipping this switch.

- A. can turn

- B. can be turned
- C. can be turning
- D. can have been turned

-

It was impossible to get there. The police ... drivers of thick mist and blowing snow.

- A. can have warned
- B. might to have warned
- C. ought to have warned
- D. should to have warned

-

I have found a job already. So I ... write any letters of application.

- A. needn't to
- B. don't have to
- C. mustn't
- D. can't

-

It's too late! He ... at this time.

- A. can't be working
- B. may be working
- C. would be working
- D. ought be working

-

The spy .... tell anyone about his mission – it is top secret.

- A. doesn't need to
- B. doesn't have to
- C. hasn't got to
- D. mustn't

-

...I have more cheese on my sandwich?

- A. must
- B. could
- C. would
- D. have to

-

I asked her....

- A. what is the answer
- B. what the answer is
- C. what was the answer
- D. what the answer was

-

I told him ....do it.

- A. not to
- B. to not
- C. to don't

D. don't

-

"Don't repair the computer yourself," she warned him. She warned him ....

A. don't repair the computer himself

B. didn't repair the computer yourself

C. not to repair computer himself

D. not to repair computer yourself

-

He said, "I like this song". He said...

A. he like this song

B. he likes that song

C. he liked this song

D. he liked that song

-

I warned him ...

A. to be not late

B. don't be late

C. not to be late

D. didn't late

-

When we asked her, Jane told us that she ... a ghost.

- A. never saw
- B. never seen
- C. had never seen
- D. did never see

-

“Leave me alone,” she said.

- A. she asked leave me alone
- B. she asked left me alone
- C. she asked to leave me alone
- D. she asked to leave her alone

-

“I will get myself a drink,” she said. She said...

- A. she would get herself a drink
- B. she would get myself a drink
- C. she will get herself a drink
- D. she will get myself a drink

-

Can you tell me... ?

- A. what that is
- B. what that be
- C. what is it that
- D. what is that

-

"I was very tired," she said. She said ...

- A. she is very tired
- B. she was very tired
- C. she has been very tired
- D. she had been very tired

-

"Where have you spent your money?" she asked him. She asked him ...

- A. where you had spent your money
- B. where have you spent your money
- C. where he had spent his money
- D. where had he spent his money

-

Three days ago a friend told me that she was going to visit me ... .

- A. today
- B. tomorrow
- C. the day before
- D. the next day

-

Do you remember ...?

- A. when is her birthday
- B. when her birthday is

C. when her birthday

D. when be her birthday

-

"I cannot drive here", he said. He said...

A. he cannot drive here

B. he cannot drive there

C. he couldn't drive there

D. he couldn't drive here

-

The young boy asked, "Can you tell me what time it is, please?" The young boy asked ...

A. can I tell him what time it is

B. if I can tell him what time it is

C. if I could tell him what time it was

D. could I tell him what time it was

-

Choose the most appropriate answer: He knew that she ... as her eyes were red.

A. is crying

B. has been crying

C. was crying

D. had been crying

-



Select the best and most logical sequence of verbs: She says she cannot do this work.

- A. She say she could not do this work.
- B. She said she could not have done this work.
- C. She said she could not do that work.
- D. She said she could not done that work.

-

Select the best and most logical sequence of verbs: I think I can finish the report by four o'clock.

- A. I thought I could finished the report by four o'clock.
- B. I thought I could finish the report by four o'clock.
- C. I am thought I could finish the report by four o'clock.
- D. I was thought I could finish the report by four o'clock.

-

Fill in the blank with the appropriate verb form: Although they ..., they did not lose heart.

- A. defeated
- B. were defeated
- C. had defeated
- D. have defeated

-

Select the most logical sequence of verbs: The meteorologist predicts that it will rain tomorrow.

- A. The meteorologist predicted that it would rain tomorrow.
- B. The meteorologist predicted that it will rain tomorrow.
- C. The meteorologist predicted that it would have rained tomorrow.
- D. The meteorologist predicting that it would rain tomorrow.

-

Select the best and most logical sequence of verbs: She says she may be late.

- A. She said she might be late.
- B. She said she may be late.
- C. She said she might being late.
- D. She said she might have been late.

-

He declared that he ... it even if he saw it with his own eyes.

- A. would not believe
- B. believe
- C. was not believed
- D. had not believed

-

Select the best and most logical sequence of verbs: Does he say he can't do it?

- A. Did he say he couldn't done it?
- B. Did he saying he couldn't do it?
- C. Did he say he can't do it?
- D. Did he say he couldn't do it?

-

Numerous scientists defined that the true shape of the Earth ...spherical.

- A. is
- B. was
- C. will be
- D. were

-

Select the best and most logical sequence of verbs: She complains that she has a toothache.

- A. She complained that she has a toothache.
- B. She complaining that she had a toothache.
- C. She complained that she had a toothache.
- D. She complained that she had had a toothache.

-

Choose the most appropriate answer: He answered he ... when he ... the answer.

- A. will phone, knows
- B. would phone, knew
- C. would phone, would know
- D. will phone, would know

-

Select the most logical sequence of verbs: He promises that the error will not occur again.

- A. He was promising that the error would not occur again.
- B. He promised that the error would not occur again.
- C. He was promised that the error will not occur again.
- D. He is promised that the error would not occur again.

-

Select the most logical sequence of verbs: They say the weather will probably be cold next week.

- A. They say the weather would probably be cold next week.
- B. They said the weather will probably be cold next week.
- C. They said the weather would probably been cold next week.
- D. They said the weather would probably be cold next week.

-

My younger daughter learned in class yesterday that the Earth .... around the Sun.

- A. revolves
- B. is revolving
- C. revolved
- D. was revolving

-

Select the best and most logical sequence of verbs: I didn't think I would see you again.

- A. I hadn't think I would see you again.
- B. I hadn't thought I would have seen you again.
- C. I hadn't thought I would see you again.
- D. I didn't thinks I would see you again

-

Red measles \_\_\_\_\_ a very contagious disease.

A. am

B. are

C. be

D. is

-

The dregs on the bottom of the bottle \_\_\_\_\_ suspicious.

A. looks

B. look

C. are looking

D. looking

-

Five miles \_\_\_\_\_ a long way to walk.

A. is

B. are

C. be

D. am

-

The grapes you have just chosen \_\_\_\_\_ seedless.

A. is

B. am

C. be

D. are

-

The Machine Gunners \_\_\_\_\_ one of Robert Westall's most successful books.

A. was

B. were

C. be

D. being

-

At this time of the year the Netherlands \_\_\_\_\_ one hour ahead of the UK.

A. are

B. being

C. be

D. is

-

A number of refugees \_\_\_\_\_ at the border now.

A. are

B. is

C. be

D. being

-

The number of casualties \_\_\_\_\_ not known.

- A. are
- B. is
- C. being
- D. be

-

This species of moth \_\_\_\_\_ rare.

- A. be
- B. am
- C. is
- D. are

-

I know he is clever, but brains \_\_\_\_\_ the only thing in life.

- A. aren't
- B. isn't
- C. be not
- D. being not

-

He looked as though he \_\_\_\_\_ back over his whole life as he spoke to her.

- A. thinks
- B. will think
- C. were thinking
- D. is thinking

-

If there \_\_\_\_\_ an explosion, I \_\_\_\_\_ away and so would you.

- A. had been; would have been blown
- B. was; would have blown
- C. had been; would be blown
- D. was; will be blown

-

But \_\_\_\_\_ she \_\_\_\_\_ him if he \_\_\_\_\_ poor?

- A. would she had married; was
- B. would she had married; had been
- C. would she had married; would be
- D. would she marry; will be

-

Sorry I didn't give you a lift. If I .....to repair my car earlier, I .....\_\_ you to London.

- A. managed; could have driven
- B. managed; could drive
- C. had managed; can drive
- D. had managed; could have driven

-

Oh, I feel so sorry for yesterday's fight! If only I \_\_\_\_\_too much, this \_\_\_\_\_!

- A. hadn't drunk; wouldn't have happened



- B. didn't drink; wouldn't happen
- C. don't drink; will happen
- D. didn't drink; wouldn't have happened

-

Thank you so much! You saved us! But for your help, we \_\_\_\_\_ in trouble then!

- A. will be
- B. would be
- C. would have been
- D. had been

-

Excuse me, but I would rather you \_\_\_\_\_ here!

- A. don't smoke
- B. didn't smoke
- C. wouldn't smoke
- D. will smoke

-

I wish it ..... raining tomorrow!

- A. stopped
- B. had stopped
- C. will stop
- D. would stop

-

The village school ..... years ago but for the determination of teachers and parents to keep it open.

- A. would be closed
- B. was closed
- C. would have been closed
- D. closed

-

Suppose I \_\_\_\_\_ to lower the price by \$ 100. \_\_\_\_\_ buying the car then?

- A. were; would you consider
- B. am; would you have considered
- C. would be; do you consider
- D. am; were you to consider

-

My friend fears lest his parents \_\_\_\_\_ out the truth soon.

- A. had found
- B. should find
- C. to find
- D. will find

-

She is so unhappy! But she .... happy if she ..... up her career when she got married.

- A. would have been happy; didn't give
- B. would be; hadn't given
- C. were; wouldn't give

D. will be; would not

-

She..... care of the children for us next weekend if her business trip ..... .

A. wouldn't be taking; hadn't been cancelled.

B. wouldn't have taken; was not cancelled

C. weren't taking; won't be cancelled

D. isn't taking; isn't cancelled

-

Tanya is a great planner and ..... weddings for years.

A. was organising

B. is organising

C. has been organising

D. had been organising

-

I went to a family reunion and ..... long-lost relatives.

A. have seen

B. saw

C. had seen

D. was seeing

-

The adoptive parent was the boy's legal ..... .

A. guardian

- B. partner
- C. sibling
- D. descendant

-

Peter ..... in a foreign country after a while.

- A. got used to living
- B. would live
- C. was used to living
- D. used to live

-

Jake is the spitting ..... of his grandfather.

- A. image
- B. appearance
- C. impression
- D. expression

-

Children of ..... families almost always need counselling.

- A. dysfunctional
- B. hostile
- C. damaged
- D. aggressive

-

My sister ..... my clothes without asking me.

- A. always borrows
- B. is always borrowing
- C. always is borrowing
- D. has always been borrowing

-

A ..... marriage is the foundation for a successful family.

- A. timid
- B. tense
- C. solid
- D. dominant

-

Paul let everyone ..... when he didn't come to the family gathering.

- A. out
- B. away
- C. off
- D. down

-

Joe's parents were ..... when they heard he lost his job.

- A. considerate
- B. tolerant

C. sympathetic

D. affectionate

-

I think John ..... a course in robotics next term.

A. will take

B. will be taking

C. will have taken

D. will have been taking

-

The surgeon's ..... consisted of a new method that made operations much safer.

A. breakthrough

B. development

C. advancement

D. ointment

-

Tom and Lyle ..... civil engineers when they finish university. At least

A. that is their plan.

B. will be

C. will have been

D. are being

5. are going to be

-

David has ..... his kitchen with new high-tech appliances.

- A. broadened
- B. modernised
- C. revolutionised
- D. renewed

-

Henry ..... making a call when the phone rang.

- A. was due to
- B. was on the point of
- C. was about to
- D. was sure to

-

The idea of 3D printing was ..... by a group of engineering experts.

- A. conceived
- B. compiled
- C. conveyed
- D. commenced

-

By the end of the year, Jacob ..... biology for three years.

- A. will be studying
- B. will have been studying
- C. has been studying

D. is studying

-

Medical researchers have ..... artificial organs into human bodies.

A. activated

B. integrated

C. generated

D. installed

-

Researchers are ..... experiments to learn more about human biology.

A. undertaking

B. demonstrating

C. conducting

D. carrying

-

If you like telling others what to do, you:

A. breathe down their neck

B. call the shots

C. go on the picket line

D. call it a day

-



Complete the gap in the sentence: Their ..... high-school romance ended before it could bloom.

- A. budding
- B. consummate
- C. daunting
- D. ludicrous

-

Choose the verbs followed only by -ing forms:

- A. let, consider, remember
- B. love, hate, make
- C. keep, can't help, like
- D. afford, avoid, forget

-

Complete the gap in the sentence: The sprinter fell because of a sudden ..... in his calf muscle.

- A. crutch
- B. sling
- C. twist
- D. cramp

-

Working in a team you have to ..... despite your mutual dislike.

- A. beam
- B. grimace
- C. grin and bear

D. smirk

-

The children usually .... with pleasure when they see a new toy.

A. beam

B. grimace

C. grin and bear

D. smirk

-

You should eat sweets ....moderation.

A. to

B. in

C. under

D. with

-

Ian admitted ..... my camera without asking me first.

A. to take

B. of taking

C. to taking

D. to have taken

-

'Alan, it's starting to rain. You had better ..... a bit slower,' she said.

- A. be driving
- B. drive
- C. to drive
- D. be driven

-

\_\_\_\_\_ mothers' smoking can result in brain damage of their unborn babies.

- A. unacceptable
- B. expectant
- C. anxious
- D. grounded

-

The fox cubs hid in the \_\_\_\_\_ of the tree.

- A. ground
- B. pit
- C. hollow
- D. location

-

The teacher's high expectations were slowly sinking into a bottomless\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. grounds

B. pit

C. solutions

D. hollow

-

She could not put up with her husband\_\_\_\_\_cheating on her.

A. recurrently

B. recurrence

C. recurrant

D. recurred

-

Such behaviour of\_\_\_\_\_is not acceptable in the Parliament.

A. politics

B. politicians

C. politicals

D. politicized

-

The old man nodded his head\_\_\_\_\_.

A. approvingly

B. disapprovingly

C. approved

D. approval

-

I haven't visited my aunt for ages. My cousin must be ..... her teens now.

- A. straightening out
- B. well into
- C. rattling
- D. reckless

-

Choose the correct negative forms:

- A. misidentify
- B. unidentify
- C. unidentification
- D. disidentification

-

Choose ONE correct option to fill in the gap: Huge leaves surround the ..... flowers.

- A. inconspicuous
- B. wiry
- C. rugged
- D. lumpy

-

The mantelpiece was covered with ornaments and various .....

- A. magpies
- B. knick-knacks
- C. chunks

D. quid

-

Which of the following can mean “a faint smell”?

A. a whiff of

B. a hint of

C. a touch of

D. a soft spot

-

Choose ONE correct option to fill in the gap: He ..... to jazz.

A. took the mood

B. got a good look

C. took a shine

D. had a soft spot

-

Choose the sentence with the INCORRECT usage of the speech pattern:

A. Rather than hire new workers, we found new markets.

B. Rather than hiring new workers we found new markets.

C. We prefer hiring new workers rather than looking for new markets.

D. We found new markets rather than hiring new workers.

-

Choose ONE correct option to fill in the gap: socially ..... like a child with autism

- A. dexterous
- B. aloof
- C. sluggish
- D. boisterous

-

Choose ONE correct option to fill in the gap: The injured man was .....in bandages.

- A. swathed
- B. ensconced
- C. rugged
- D. guzzled

-

Choose the sentence with the INCORRECT usage of the speech pattern:

- A. Rather than run, he walked in the pouring rain.
- B. Rather than walking in the pouring rain, he run.
- C. I prefer renting an apartment rather than living in a hotel.
- D. I'll rent an apartment rather than live in a hotel.

-

Which adjective can characterise something sharp?

- A. uneven
- B. lumpy
- C. rugged
- D. jagged

-

Working as a construction labourer is a physically ..... job.

- A. gruelling
- B. stressful
- C. strenuous
- D. mind-numbing

-

Tom has a mentally ..... job as a writer and always needs to come up with new ideas.

- A. stimulating
- B. gripping
- C. rewarding
- D. invigorating

-

Larry attached a list of ..... from former employers to his job application.

- A. credentials
- B. references
- C. potentials
- D. prospects

-

John ..... by bus to his job in the city centre every day.

- A. commutes



B. commits

C. recruits

D. excludes

-

Laughter can be quite ..... , causing others to laugh too.

A. therapeutic

B. mood-enhancing

C. infectious

D. amiable

-

Jim suffered a ..... skull in the accident.

A. stubbed

B. fractured

C. blocked

D. dislocated

-

Helen ..... a muscle in her leg and was on crutches for a while.

A. tore

B. twisted

C. bruised

D. swelled

-

Sue was ..... with joy when she received a promotion at work.

- A. smirking
- B. grinning
- C. chuckling
- D. beaming

-

Eating whole ..... such as barley and wild rice is good for your health.

- A. fibre
- B. bacteria
- C. grains
- D. minerals

-

Tony had a ..... headache and took some painkillers.

- A. thrashing
- B. stinging
- C. throbbing
- D. splitting

-

Ken apologised for ..... the office document.

- A. lose
- B. having been lost
- C. having lost

D. being lost

-

There is no point ..... over your mistake. It won't change anything.

A. to cry

B. in crying

C. to have cried

D. to be crying

-

Tim's mum made him ..... his messy bedroom.

A. tidy

B. tidying

C. to tidy

D. to have tidied

-

Jeff went to bed late and is too sleepy ..... properly.

A. to function

B. functioning

C. to have functioned

D. to be functioning

-

You ..... Mark at work. He's gone on holiday.

- A. can't have seen
- B. needn't have seen
- C. might not have seen
- D. mustn't have seen

-

My leg is healed and I ..... a cast anymore.

- A. mustn't wear
- B. shouldn't wear
- C. don't have to wear
- D. can't wear

-

Only the manager ..... enter the building without a pass. No one else!

- A. is sure to
- B. is bound to
- C. is allowed to
- D. is supposed to

-

You ..... paper for the printer. There is plenty in the cupboard.

- A. had to buy
- B. mustn't buy
- C. can't have bought
- D. needn't have bought

-

Jane doesn't eat sweets; she's ..... worried about her health.

- A. bitterly
- B. deeply
- C. entirely
- D. ludicrously

-

Tom suddenly left the office without ..... anyone.

- A. to inform
- B. to have informed
- C. to be informing
- D. informing

-

Ian admitted ..... my camera without asking me first.

- A. to take
- B. to taking
- C. of taking
- D. to have taken

-

People who get bored easily are usually happier if they have a ..... job.

- A. mind-numbing
- B. rewarding

C. stimulating

D. demanding

-

The antique bracelet is said ..... to a wealthy businessman.

A. to have been sold

B. to be sold

C. to have sold

D. having been sold

-

'Gavin, it's starting to rain. You had better ..... a bit slower,' she said.

A. be driving

B. to drive

C. drive

D. be driven

-

...designing the web page, Ann turned off the computer and took a break.

A. Finishing

B. Having been finished

C. To finish

D. Having finished

-

Lewis ..... have stayed up so late last night; he's totally exhausted today.

- A. shouldn't
- B. couldn't
- C. wouldn't
- D. needn't

-

Wendy believes she has a migraine because she has got a ..... headache.

- A. stinging
- B. splitting
- C. thrashing
- D. throbbing

-

If you like, we ..... go to that new vegetarian restaurant in town for dinner.

- A. would
- B. might
- C. may
- D. could

-

Eric's coach helped him learn the ..... and understand the rules when he first started training

- A. shots
- B. things
- C. ropes
- D. systems

-

Emily ..... that dish; she never touches nuts because she is allergic to them.

- A. mustn't have eaten
- B. might not have eaten
- C. shouldn't have eaten
- D. can't have eaten

-

Her new glasses \_\_\_\_\_ like an owl.

- A. make her to look
- B. make her look
- C. let her look
- D. let her to look

-

"Can I have one more portion of meat?" "I'd \_\_\_\_\_. You may have a stomachache if you overeat."

- A. better you didn't
- B. rather you don't
- C. better you do
- D. rather you didn't

-

She arranged \_\_\_\_\_ for Friday afternoon at four-fifteen.

- A. an appointment



- B. a felony
- C. a challenge
- D. an epidemic

-

He was convicted \_\_\_\_corruption, and will be disqualified from office for seven years.

- A. for
- B. in
- C. of
- D. at

-

He \_\_\_\_\_ this tricky question and talked only in general.

- A. avoided
- B. refused
- C. stayed awake
- D. followed through

-

He was \_\_\_\_\_ when the war began.

- A. called after
- B. called down
- C. called up
- D. called out

-

That tiny radiator doesn't \_\_\_\_\_ much heat.

- A. call off
- B. call back
- C. give off
- D. give back

-

She \_\_\_\_\_ my temperature and urged me to drink cup after cup of hot water.

- A. had
- B. took
- C. got
- D. caught

-

He wants to \_\_\_\_\_ all his modern possessions and return to nature.

- A. give away
- B. give onto
- C. give up to
- D. give over

-

Please \_\_\_\_\_ so that I can hear you.

- A. hit the spot
- B. put back on your heels
- C. read to yourself

D. read aloud

-

She wanted to go but her parents wouldn't \_\_\_\_\_ .

A. make her do so

B. let her do so

C. let her to do so

D. make her to do

-

You'd \_\_\_\_\_ your own decisions. No one can decide it for you.

A. better to make

B. better make

C. rather to make

D. rather make

-

Playing a character so different from herself was \_\_\_\_\_.

A. an appointment

B. a felony

C. a challenge

D. an epidemic

-

At school I was quite good \_\_\_\_\_ arts, but hopeless at science.

A. at

B. in

C. of

D. on

-

Pat \_\_\_\_\_ to give her any information about Sarah.

A. avoided

B. refused

C. stayed awake

D. followed through

-

Tomorrow`s match has been \_\_\_\_\_ because of the icy weather.

A. called down

B. called out

C. called off

D. called by

-

Never \_\_\_\_\_ your dreams. Miracles happen everyday.

A. call up

B. give up

C. call back

D. give back

-

The doctor told me to \_\_\_\_\_ it easy for a few weeks.

A. take

B. put

C. get

D. have

-

The bedroom windows \_\_\_\_\_ the street.

A. give away

B. give onto

C. give up to

D. give over

-

As for the next text, \_\_\_\_\_ not to distract anybody. .

A. hit the spot

B. put back on your heels

C. read it to yourself

D. read it aloud

-

They did everything possible to \_\_\_\_\_ the truth .

- A. make him tell
- B. make him to tell
- C. let him tell
- D. let him to tell

-

I'd \_\_\_\_\_ on time. We are not going to wait for you for ages.

- A. rather you arrived
- B. rather you arrive
- C. better you arrived
- D. better you arrive

-

However, what may be a misdemeanor in one state could be \_\_\_\_\_ in another.

- A. an appointment
- B. a felony
- C. a challenge
- D. an epidemic

-

What makes you think that you are qualified \_\_\_\_\_ this job?

- A. for
- B. in
- C. of
- D. on

-

I \_\_\_\_\_ to lie about it; it's against my principles.

- A. avoid
- B. refuse
- C. stay awake
- D. follow through

-

Bill was often \_\_\_\_\_ by his teacher for doing homework carelessly.

- A. called down
- B. called out
- C. called off
- D. called by

-

I'm busy at the moment - can you \_\_\_\_\_ later?

- A. call up
- B. give up
- C. call back
- D. give back

-

I feel a little feverish. I'll \_\_\_\_\_ my temperature.

- A. take
- B. put

C. get

D. have

-

Will you \_\_\_\_\_ complaining? We're nearly there.

A. give away

B. give onto

C. give up to

D. give over

-

The teacher continued to \_\_\_\_\_ to the class.

A. hit the spot

B. put back on your heels

C. read it to yourself

D. read it aloud

-

Many women still take career breaks to \_\_\_\_\_ children.

A. pass up

B. bring up

C. pass on

D. bring on

-



Despite their promise that they would \_\_\_\_\_ the prices, they have gone on rising.

- A. bring down
- B. bring off
- C. pass by
- D. pass up

-

It's possible to \_\_\_\_\_ the virus to others through physical contact.

- A. pass over
- B. pass away
- C. pass on
- D. pass out

-

He passed out after the fall, and they were unable to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. bring him up
- B. bring him out
- C. bring him to
- D. bring him in

-

\_\_\_\_\_ is a light meal eaten in the late afternoon that includes cooked food, cakes, and tea

- A. fry-up
- B. afters
- C. elevenses
- D. high tea

-

With her speed and \_\_\_\_\_, Cage cut out all her competitors in the race.

- A. stuffing
- B. cream tea
- C. indigenous
- D. agility

-

Don't \_\_\_\_\_ on the bed you'll break the springs!

- A. bounce
- B. negotiate
- C. encourage
- D. go mainstream

-

Europe should take measures to prevent the spread of \_\_\_\_\_ cow disease to other countries.

- A. mad
- B. crazy
- C. insane
- D. mental

-

You pop \_\_\_\_\_ without notice and expect me to drop everything, just like that.

- A. down
- B. up

C. into

D. out

-

He still prefers the old-fashioned British meal of meat and two \_\_\_\_\_.

A. veg

B. fruit

C. fish

D. meat

-

I can't believe she \_\_\_\_\_ the chance to go to South America.

A. passed up

B. brought up

C. passed on

D. brought on

-

Will you please pick up my parcel at the post office as you \_\_\_\_\_ it?

A. bring down

B. bring off

C. pass by

D. pass up

-

The boss decided to \_\_\_\_\_ his slight mistakes, as they weren't so important.

- A. pass over
- B. pass away
- C. pass on
- D. pass out

-

It's only a matter of time before they \_\_\_\_\_ their own version of the software.

- A. bring up
- B. bring out
- C. bring to
- D. bring in

-

\_\_\_\_\_ light refreshment (such as a snack) taken in the middle of the morning.

- A. fry-up
- B. afters
- C. elevenses
- D. high tea

-

I vary the accompaniments such as \_\_\_\_\_ and sauces each season.

- A. stuffing
- B. cream tea
- C. indigenous
- D. agility

-

A teacher can \_\_\_\_\_ children to think analytically.

- A. bounce
- B. negotiate
- C. encourage
- D. pop up

-

The foot-and-\_\_\_\_\_ disease cost British farmers and the tourism industry billions of dollars in 200A.

- A. mouse
- B. mouth
- C. month
- D. moth

-

It is likely that video streaming and virtual reality will go \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. downstream
- B. upstream
- C. leftstream
- D. mainstream

-

If you are having hot cakes, also order hash \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. greens

- B. brows
- C. whites
- D. browns

-

Stress can \_\_\_\_\_ an asthma attack.

- A. pass up
- B. bring up
- C. pass on
- D. bring on

-

I \_\_\_\_\_ your house last night at about ten o'clock.

- A. brought down
- B. brought off
- C. passed by
- D. passed up

-

I am sorry to tell you that he \_\_\_\_\_ on after a massive stroke.

- A. passed over
- B. passed away
- C. passed on
- D. passed out

-

He`s got some funny ideas about how to \_\_\_\_\_ children.

- A. bring up
- B. bring out
- C. bring to
- D. bring in

-

\_\_\_\_\_ is a dish which contains a mixture of fried or cooked foods, such as sausages, eggs, bacon.

- A. fry-up
- B. afters
- C. elevenses
- D. high tea

-

The Maori are the \_\_\_\_\_ people of New Zealand.

- A. stuffing
- B. specialized
- C. indigenous
- D. agility

-

The climbers had to \_\_\_\_\_ a steep rock face.

- A. bounce
- B. negotiate
- C. encourage

D. go mainstream

-

South Korea banned U.S. beef in 2003 due to concerns about \_\_\_\_\_ cow disease.

A. mad

B. crazy

C. insane

D. mental

-

She was startled when Lisa popped \_\_\_\_\_ at the door all smiles.

A. down

B. up

C. into

D. out

-

Accidents due to failure of safety \_\_\_\_\_ are uncommon nowadays..

A. equipment

B. equipment

C. equip

D. equipment

-

Mike wrote too \_\_\_\_\_ on the exam. But he always writes everything \_\_\_\_\_.



- A. slow, correct
- B. slowly, correct
- C. slow, correctly
- D. slowly, correctly

-

Hello Henry, Kate, Peter. Help \_\_\_\_\_ to some food and I'll be with you in a moment.

- A. you
- B. yours
- C. yourself
- D. yourselves

-

Sue will be \_\_\_\_\_ the classroom \_\_\_\_\_ 8:30.

- A. at, at
- B. in, at
- C. in, in
- D. at, in

-

Why is Sally upset? She \_\_\_\_\_ her bag.

- A. lost
- B. had lost
- C. has lost
- D. is losing

-

I..... down the street this morning when I ..... a lot of people in front of me.

A. walked ... saw

B. was walking ...was seeing

C. was walking ... saw

D. had walked...saw

-

He looked exhausted. Well, he \_\_\_\_\_ the windows from 8 till 11 o'clock.

A. had been cleaning

B. has been cleaning

C. has being cleaned

D. has cleaned

-

\_\_\_\_\_ people we met on holiday in \_\_\_\_\_ north of England came from the USA.

A. the, -

B. the, the

C. -, -

D. -, the

-

After I ..... to him, I felt better.

A. had talked

B. has talked

C. talk

D. talks

-

What are you going to do when your exams \_\_\_\_\_ over?

A. will be

B. are

C. will have been

D. would be

-

The people who live in \_\_\_\_\_ Netherlands are called \_\_\_\_\_ Dutch.

A. -, the

B. the, -

C. the, the

D. -, -

-

She worked \_\_\_\_\_ with the sick child. She was a very \_\_\_\_\_ worker.

A. carefully, persistent

B. careful, persistent

C. carefully, persistently

D. careful, persistently

-

You mustn't blame \_\_\_\_\_. You are the guilty one.

- A. yourself
- B. me
- C. myself
- D. you

-

I met Donna \_\_\_\_\_ a party \_\_\_\_\_ Friday night.

- A. at, on
- B. in, on
- C. on, at
- D. in, at

-

By the time my friends \_\_\_\_\_ I \_\_\_\_\_ for 2 hours.

- A. had come, was cooking
- B. come, had cooked
- C. came, had been cooking
- D. came, has been cooking

-

Before he \_\_\_\_\_ for a walk with his friends, he \_\_\_\_\_ his homework.

- A. had gone, did
- B. went, had done
- C. went, did
- D. had gone, had done

-

I don't like the way Dan is behaving right now. He \_\_\_\_\_ selfish today.

- A. is
- B. is being
- C. has been
- D. was being

-

\_\_\_\_\_ your sister recently? Yes, she came to visit last weekend.

- A. did you see
- B. have you been seeing
- C. have you seen
- D. had you seen

-

She \_\_\_\_\_ my own car by the time she \_\_\_\_\_ thirty.

- A. will have bought, is
- B. will have bought, will be
- C. will buy, is
- D. will buy, was

-

He always drinks \_\_\_\_\_ tea with \_\_\_\_\_ milk.

- A. the / \_

B. \_ / \_

C. a / \_

D. a / a

-

Nick: `Did you see a bird in the tree?` - Nick wonders \_\_\_\_ in the tree.

A. if I saw a bird

B. that I saw a bird

C. if I had seen a bird

D. whether I see a bird

-

A: I wonder who took my alarm clock. B: It \_\_\_\_ Julia. She \_\_\_\_ supposed to get up early.

A. might be / is

B. could be / is

C. had to be / was

D. must have been / was.

-

He said, `I'm very busy today`. He said \_\_\_\_ .

A. he had been very busy that day

B. he is very busy today

C. he was very busy that day

D. I'm very busy today

-

Tracey has been in \_\_\_\_\_ prison for a year. Last Sunday his father went to \_\_\_\_\_ prison to see him.

A. \_ / \_

B. the / the

C. a / the

D. \_ / the

-

A: How \_\_\_\_\_ apples did you eat? B: I ate \_\_\_\_\_ apples.

A. many / a few

B. much / some

C. many / a little

D. a lot of / a few

-

Carol writes well. Andy writes \_\_\_\_\_ than Carol. Mary writes \_\_\_\_\_.

A. good / the best

B. better / better

C. good / better

D. better / the best

-

You \_\_\_\_\_ any more aspirins; you've had four already!!

A. mustn't take

B. needn't have taken

C. shouldn't have taken

D. had better not take

-

\_\_\_\_\_ sick, Sam left school early.

A. Feeling

B. Having feeling

C. Fallen

D. Felt

-

Imagine \_\_\_\_ with a woman who never stops \_\_\_\_.

A. To live/to talk

B. Living / being talked

C. Live/talking

D. Living /talking

-

Would you mind \_\_\_\_ your dog out of the room as I hate dogs.

A. To put

B. To be putting

C. Being put

D. Putting

-

I forgot \_\_\_\_\_ him. (I didn't meet him because I forgot to do it.)



- A. Meet
- B. To meet
- C. Meeting
- D. To meeting

-

He went on \_\_\_\_\_ English and French. (He ended one period of time before this)

- A. Learn
- B. To learn
- C. Learning
- D. To learning

-

We aim \_\_\_\_succeeding in his business.

- A. In
- B. For
- C. At
- D. To

-

Everything depends \_\_\_\_ getting it right.

- A. From
- B. At
- C. On
- D. In

-

I must congratulate you \_\_\_\_\_ passing the exam.

A. With

B. In

C. At

D. On

-

We last \_\_\_\_\_ the carpets \_\_\_\_\_ a year ago; they now look dirty again.

A. Got/clean

B. Get/cleaned

C. Have/cleaned

D. Had/cleaned

-

Jonathan never \_\_\_\_\_ his shoes \_\_\_\_\_ and always wears awful clothes.

A. Got/polishes

B. Had/polished

C. Has/polished

D. Gets/to polish

-

I don't need to go to the hairdresser's \_\_\_\_\_ my hair \_\_\_\_\_ because I do it myself at home.

A. Having/dying

B. To get/dyed

C. Having/dye

D. To get/to dye

-

Since \_\_\_\_\_, the government has had one crisis after another.

A. Being elected

B. Having elected

C. Electing

D. Having been elected

-

He can't wait to hear his name \_\_\_\_\_.

A. Call

B. Calling

C. Having called

D. Called

-

I forgot \_\_\_\_\_ him. (I didn't meet him because I forgot to do it.)

A. Meet

B. To meet

C. Meeting

D. To meeting

-

He went on \_\_\_\_\_ English and French. (He ended one period of time before this)

- A. learn
- B. to learn
- C. tearning
- D. to learning

-

She quit \_\_\_\_\_ here. (She quit her job here. She doesn't work here anymore.)

- A. work
- B. to work
- C. working
- D. to working

-

I regret \_\_\_\_\_ you that we can't hire you. (I'm telling you now, and I'm sorry.)

- A. tell
- B. to tell
- C. telling
- D. to telling

-

She remembered \_\_\_\_\_ her grandmother. (She didn't forget to visit.)

- A. visit
- B. to visit
- C. visiting
- D. to visiting

-

I stopped \_\_\_\_\_ you. (I interrupted another action in order to call you.)

- A. call
- B. to call
- C. calling
- D. to calling

-

I tried \_\_\_\_\_ the window (This was one option I sampled. Maybe the room was hot)

- A. open
- B. to open
- C. opening
- D. to opening

-

Which of these is an example of perfect infinitive passive

- A. Having typed
- B. Have typed
- C. Have been typed
- D. Have been typing

-

She wants her idea \_\_\_\_\_ by everybody.

- A. Being adopted

- B. To adopt
- C. To be adopted
- D. Was adopted

-

Her heart raced as she \_\_\_\_\_ searched for a place to hide. (in a panicky way)

- A. frantically
- B. cowardly
- C. worthlessly
- D. hauntingly

-

Finish the sentence: When I got out of the car, the cold air hit me like A.....

- A. frostbite
- B. double glazing
- C. slap across the face
- D. gust

-

It is vital that he \_\_\_\_\_ the parcel today.

- A. delivers
- B. deliver
- C. delivered
- D. will deliver

-

We spent \_\_\_\_\_ summer in Europe, all three months.

- A. a trickle of
- B. whole
- C. all
- D. the majority of

-

"This isn't the first time he lied, is it?" she said.

- A. She reminded me that it wasn't the first time he had lied.
- B. She said that this wasn't the first time he had lied, was it?
- C. She said that this had been the first time he had lied, it wasn't.
- D. She said that this wasn't the first time he had lied, it wasn't.

-

There were 5 members in our team. \_\_\_\_\_ of us had a map.

- A. none
- B. neither
- C. nobody
- D. either

-

We trekked through \_\_\_\_\_ pristine jungle to the entrance of Son Doung.

- A. rich
- B. heavy
- C. concentrated

D. dense

-

The garden is \_\_\_\_\_ of any sunlight so plants just die there.

A. deciduous

B. deserted

C. deprived

D. destitute

-

The rain could come back, so we are not out of the \_\_\_\_\_ yet, and there may be more flooding.

A. woods

B. shade

C. bush

D. wave

-

If the weather is \_\_\_\_\_, it is cold.

A. balmy

B. nippy

C. muggy

D. breezy

-

Somebody who takes unnecessary risks is



- A. foolhardy
- B. restless
- C. complacent
- D. restless

-

When Ann is getting ready for the show she practices\_\_for hours to make sure she is fully prepared.

- A. relentlessly
- B. tentatively
- C. tediously
- D. spectacular

-

We are going to get to the cinema on time, we really need to \_\_\_\_\_ this show on the road.

- A. steal
- B. make
- C. get
- D. call

-

The job of a professional stuntman \_\_\_\_\_a lot of training.

- A. forges
- B. entails
- C. entices
- D. contrives

-

Because of war \_\_\_\_\_ could continue their education.

- A. little
- B. a little
- C. few
- D. a few

-

You can see the whole valley from this \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. high tide
- B. vintage point
- C. slush point
- D. vantage point

-

She said: "I'd rather you told me the truth".

- A. She said that she would rather I told her the truth.
- B. She said that she would rather I had told her the truth.
- C. She said that she had told her the truth.
- D. She said that she would rather tell her the truth.

-

It will be \_\_\_\_\_ three hours before the train leaves.

- A. the other
- B. other

C. another

D. more

-

He said " They must have got delayed"

A. He said that they must have got delayed

B. He said that they had got delayed

C. He said that they had to have got delayed

D. He said that they had have got delayed

-

I took this photo, but the rest were taken by MayA.

A. others

B. the others

C. every other

D. the other one

-

The climb to the top was more difficult than i had \_\_\_\_\_

A. presumed

B. anticipated

C. projected

D. foretold

-

The campaign is designed to \_\_\_\_\_ tourists back to the province

- A. defy
- B. endure
- C. lure
- D. patter

-

Rain \_\_\_\_\_ against the window.

- A. pattered
- B. pedaled
- C. paddled
- D. pounded

-

Which of the two ties do you prefer? As a matter of fact, I don't like \_\_\_\_\_ of them.

- A. either
- B. neither
- C. both
- D. none

-

The heat \_\_\_\_\_ long after the sun had gone down.

- A. enticed
- B. entailed
- C. relished

D. lingered

-

We'll have to hire more staff \_\_\_\_\_ the number of people coming to the show.

A. provided

B. given

C. supposing

D. supposed

-

I just dropped \_\_\_\_\_ to wish you good luck.

A. out

B. off

C. by

D. into

-

Alex was a real professional and will be a tough act to \_\_\_\_\_

A. make

B. follow

C. face

D. break

-

We found the film's script to be \_\_\_\_\_ and unbelievable.

A. breathtaking

B. poignant

C. contrived

D. dedicated

-

The walk is moderately \_\_\_\_\_ (difficult), with several climbs - some of them quite steep.

A. strenuous

B. uncanny

C. hotspot

D. murky

-

Which of the following phrases means "very quickly"?

A. shoot up

B. upon reflection

C. like a shot

D. in the first place

-

Let's take another shot \_\_\_\_\_ the puzzle.

A. in

B. with

C. of

D. at

-

\_\_\_\_\_ reflection, she had been too quick to judge him and she regretted it now.

- A. Over
- B. With
- C. On
- D. In

-

Perhaps you could acquire a taste \_\_\_\_\_ decaffeinated coffee or fruit tea.

- A. in
- B. for
- C. to
- D. of

-

Choose the grammatically correct ending for the sentence: Megan behaved as though

- A. I make a terrible mistake.
- B. I made a terrible mistake.
- C. I am making a terrible mistake.
- D. I had made a terrible mistake.

-