



الجمهورية العربية السورية

وزارة التعليم العالي

جامعة دمشق

أملية خاصة بالاختبار الوطني للغات الأجنبية

## National Test of Foreign Languages

الاختبار الوطني للغات الأجنبية

جامعة دمشق  
Damascus University

توصيف الاختبار



# National Test of Foreign Languages

## Exam Description

- Exam level: **(Pre-intermediate)**
- Full mark: 100%
- Pass mark: 50%
- Exam duration: 75 minutes
- Exam type: multiple choice questions with standard four- choice answers
- Number of questions: 60
- Exam sections:  
Section One: English in Use  
Section Two: Grammar & Structure  
Section Three: Reading  
Section Four: Controlled Writing

### 1. English in Use:

This section must include **10 questions** about some of the following:

- starting a conversation
- ending a conversation
- finding things in common
- apologies, reasons and promises
- asking for opinions, agreeing and disagreeing
- taking and leaving phone messages
- what sales assistants say, what customers say
- invitations and making arrangements
- questions with *what... like?*
- complaints and requests
- suggestions, offers and requests

### 2. Grammar & Structure:

This section must include **20 questions** about some of the following:

- review of verb forms and questions
- subject questions
- past simple
- past continuous: positive and negative, questions
- have to/ had to: positive and negative, questions and short answers
- present continuous and present simple; activity and state verbs
- present perfect for life experiences: positive and negative
- present perfect with life experiences: *yes/no* questions with *ever*
- *will* for prediction; *might*
- *be going to*; plans, hopes and ambitions
- making comparisons: comparatives, a lot, much, a bit, (not) as ..... as
- echo questions
- superlative
- present continuous for future arrangements
- quantifiers; possessive pronouns
- present perfect with *for* and *since*; questions with *How long*
- *should, shouldn't, must, mustn't*; infinitive of purpose
- first conditional; future time clauses with *when, as soon as, before, after, until*
- *too, too much, too many, (not) enough*
- present simple passive; past simple passive
- present perfect for giving news with *just, yet* and *already*
- *used to*
- relative clauses with *who, which, that* and *where*
- reported speech
- second conditional



### 3. Reading:

This section must include:

- a. three reading texts of about 150 words each
- b. **7 questions** for each text
- c. different questions must test different reading skills:
  - finding the main topic of a passage
  - back referencing (pronouns and numbers)
  - definitions elicited from context (phrases, synonyms, opposites)
  - reading for specific information
  - figuring out a word's part of speech from context

### 4. Controlled Writing:

This section must contain **9 questions** about some of the following:

- connecting words (condition, addition, cause/effect, contrast)
- correcting mistakes
- punctuation
- position of adverbs
- position of phrasal verbs
- position of adjectives
- pronouns (object, possessive, subject)
- subject verb agreement
- tenses
- nouns (plural, singular, formation)
- verb pattern
- adjectives + prepositions
- quantifiers (some, a lot of, much, many)
- comparative and superlative
- reflexive pronouns

شرح النقاط القواعدية المطلوبة في هذا الاختبار



## Review of verb forms and questions

### POSITIVE

- **Present Simple:** Every week millions of people **watch** him on TV.
- **Present Continuous:** At the moment Jamie **is writing** a new book.
- **Past Simple:** When he was only eight, he **started** helping in his parents' restaurant.
- **be going to:** He **is going to** open fifteen restaurants in Australia and the USA.

### QUESTIONS

- **QUESTIONS:** all verbs except **be / have got / and be going to**
  - We usually use an auxiliary (*do, does, did, can, is, etc.*) to make questions.

	Question word	Auxiliary	Subject	Main verb	
<b>Present Simple</b>	How	does	he	travel	around London?
<b>Past Simple</b>	When	did	he	get	married?
<b>Can</b>	Which instrument	can	he	play?	
<b>Present Continuous</b>	What	is	he	waiting	at the moment?

- **QUESTIONS:** **be / have got / and be going to**
  - We don't use *do, does or did* to make questions with **be:**
    - How often **is** *Friends* on TV?
    - How old **was** he when he started college?
  - We make questions with *have got* to ask about family relationships and possessions:
    - How many children has he got?
    - Have you got a car?
  - We can ask questions about future plans with *be going to:*
    - When is he going to open his new restaurants?

### • Subject Questions

Subject	Verb	Object or preposition & noun
<b>Mick Benton</b>	made	<b>the TV program.</b>
<b>Andrea Price</b>	lives	<b>in Paris</b>

- Who made the TV program? **Mick Benton.**
- Who lives in Paris? **Andrea Price.**

### • NON-SUBJECT QUESTIONS

- What did Mike Benton make? **The TV program.**
- Where does Andrea Price live? **In Paris.**

- We use **Who** when we ask about the **subject** of a sentence and the subject is a person.
- Subject questions have the same word order as positive sentences.
- We don't use *do, does or did* in Present Simple and Past Simple subject questions.
- We use *do, does or did* in Present Simple and Past Simple questions that ask about the object or preposition + noun.

- We can also make subject questions with What, Whose and Which:
  - What happened?
  - Whose journey takes two hours?
  - Which journey costs the most?

Sample Questions:

- How \_\_\_\_ your parents?  
A. are            B. do            C. does            D. is
- \_\_\_\_ your sister \_\_\_\_ a mobile?  
A. Have / got    B. Has / got    C. Does / got    D. Has / get
- What \_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_ to do with your money?  
A. do / go    B. do / going    C. are / going    D. will / going
- Who \_\_\_\_ the window?  
A. did break    B. broken    C. does break    D. broke
- When \_\_\_\_ he get up on Friday?  
A. does    B. is    C. has    D. do

## The Past Simple

- We use the Past Simple to talk about the past.
- We know when these things happened.

• All verbs except be

**POSITIVE**

- The Past Simple is the same for all subjects:
  - I / you / we / he / she / it / they / you closed the restaurant.
- There are no rules for irregular verbs.
- The past of can / can't is could / couldn't:
  - He could serve all his customers there.
  - I couldn't understand it.

**NEGATIVE**

Subject	Auxiliary	Infinitive	
I / you / we / he / she / it / they / you	did not (didn't)	go	to work yesterday.

- We **DON'T** use the Past Simple form of the main verb in negative sentences:
  - I ~~didn't went to work yesterday.~~



## QUESTIONS

Question word	Auxiliary	Subject	Infinitive	
When	did	I /you/he/she/we/they	learn	to cook?
—	Did		go out	last night?

- **Short answers**

- **Yes**, I /you/he/she/we/they **did**.
- **No**, I /you/he/she/we/they **didn't**.

**Tip:**

- We don't use **did** when we ask about the subject of the sentence:
  - Who bought KFS in 1986?

- **The verb be**

Positive	Negative
I /he/she/It was	I /it/he/she wasn't (= was not)
You/ we/they were	You/ we/they weren't (= were not)

- **Question**

Question word	Was/were	subject		
When	was	I /he/she/it	in the UK?	
Where	were	you/we/they	last night?	
	Was	I /he/she/it	late?	
	Were	you/we/they	at home?	

- **Short answers**

- **Yes**, I / he/she **was**. / **No**, I / he/she wasn't.
- **Yes**, you/we/they **were**. / **No**, you/we/they **weren't**

- **Past time phrases**

- **AGO**

- We use **ago** to talk about a time in the past. We use it with the Past Simple:
  - We got married six months ago. (= six months before now).

**Tip:** The day before yesterday = two days ago

- **LAST**

- We use **last** to say the day, week, etc. in the past that is nearest to now:
  - I saw Jo last Friday. (= the Friday before now).
- We use **last** with days, (last Friday) months (last May), seasons (last summer) and in these phrases:
  - last night, last week, last weekend, last month, last year, last century.

**Tips:**

- We say last night, but yesterday morning/ afternoon/evening not ~~last morning~~, etc.

- We don't use a preposition with last or yesterday: last weekend not ~~in~~ last weekend yesterday evening **NOT** at yesterday evening.

- We can use on with days to mean last:

- I bought it on Friday. = I bought it last Friday.

### • IN

- We use in with years (in 1955) and months (in July).

- We use in the with decades (in the sixties) and centuries (in the nineteenth century).

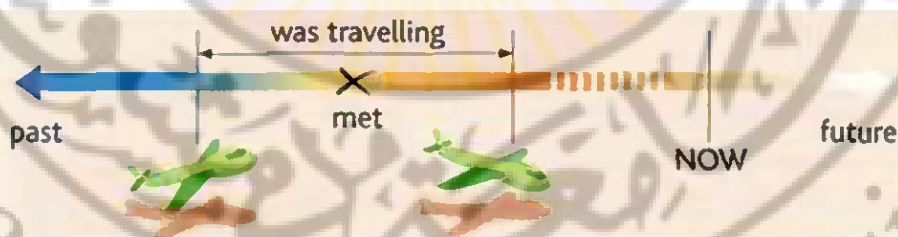
### Sample Questions:

- We \_\_\_\_ them to our party, but they decided not to come.  
A. invite                    **B. invited**                    C. invites                    D. has invited
- They \_\_\_\_ her to the party, so she didn't go.  
A. didn't invited                    B. invites                    **C. didn't invite**                    D. don't invite
- Did she enjoy the party? No, she \_\_\_\_.  
A. did                    **B. didn't**                    C. doesn't                    D. did not
- I \_\_\_\_ a very good program on TV last night.  
A. was seen                    B. see                    **C. saw**                    D. have seen

## Past Continuous: positive and negative

We use the Past Continuous to talk about an action that was in progress when another (shorter) action happened. The action in the Past Continuous might continue after this point:

- I was travelling back from China and we met on the plane.



**was travelling** = longer action (Past Continuous)                    **met** = short action (Past Simple)

### POSITIVE

I/he/she/it + was + verb + ing  
you/we/they + were + verb + ing

### NEGATIVE

I/he/she/it + wasn't + verb + ing  
you/we/they + weren't + verb + ing

**Tip:** We can also use the Past Continuous to talk about an activity in progress at a point of time in the past:

- I was watching TV at 9 o'clock. (= I started watching TV before 9 o'clock and continued watching after 9 o'clock).

• **Past continuous questions**

- We make questions in the Past Continuous with:

- question word + was or were + subject + verb + ing.

Question word	Auxiliary	Subject	Verb + ing	
Where	was	I/he/she/it	going	to?
Who	were	you/we/they	talking	
What	were	they	doing?	when Liam asked Jenny to marry him?
What	was	Liam	doing	when she said yes?

**Sample Questions:**

- **Last week the police \_\_\_\_\_ Alan in his car because he \_\_\_\_\_ over 80 miles an hour.**

- A.** were stopping / was driving                      **B.** stop /drove  
**C.** stopped / was driving                              **D.** was stopping/ drove

- **What \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ at 10 o'clock last night?**

- A.** were /doing                      **B.** have / done                      **C.** do /did                      **D.** are / doing

**Have to / Had to: Positive and negative**

- We use (have to/ has to) to say it is necessary to do this:
  - You have to have a degree.
- We use (don't have to / doesn't have to) to say it is not necessary to do this, but you can if you want:
  - You don't have to go to university.
- We use (had to) to say it was necessary to do this in the past:
  - I had to do 72 weeks' basic training.
- We use (didn't have to) to say it wasn't necessary to do this in the past:
  - I didn't have to pay for it.

	POSITIVE	NEGATIVE
<b>Present simple</b>	I/you/we/they <b>have to</b> pay for it. He/she/it <b>has to</b> pay for it.	I/you/we/they <b>don't have to</b> pay for it. He/she/it <b>doesn't have to</b> pay for it.
<b>Past simple</b>	I/you/we/they/he/she/it <b>had to</b> pay for it.	I/you/we/they/he/she/it <b>didn't have to</b> pay for it.

- We use the infinitive after have to/had to:
  - I have to go.
  - They didn't have to do anything
- We also use **has to** or **had to** when the subject is **it**:
  - It has to be here tomorrow.
  - It had to stop at midnight.

**Tips:** In the present we can use **have to** or **have got to**:

- I've got to work tonight. = I have to work tonight.
- **Have got to** is very common in spoken English.
- We can't use **have got to** in the past:
  - I had to work last night, **NOT** ~~I had got to work last night.~~
- We can't use (haven't to, hasn't to or hadn't to) to say something isn't or wasn't necessary:
  - I don't have to do that, **NOT** ~~I haven't to do that.~~
  - We didn't have to pay for it, **NOT** ~~We hadn't to pay for it.~~
- **Have to /Had to: questions and short answers**

### QUESTIONS

	Question word	Auxiliary verb	subject	have to	infinitive	
<b>Present Simple</b>	When What	do does Do Does	I/you/we/they he/she/it I/you/we/they he/she/it	have to have to have to have to	go? Know? have work	a degree? at night?
<b>Past simple</b>	How many tests	did  Did	I/you/we/they he/she/it I/you/we/they he/she/it	have to  have to	do?  pass	  an oral test?

### SHORT ANSWERS

#### - Present Simple

**Yes**, I/you/we/they **do**.

**Yes**, he/she/it **does**.

**No**, I/you/we/they **don't**.

**No**, he/she/it **doesn't**.

#### - Past Simple

**Yes**, I/you/we/they **did**.

**No**, I/you/we/they **didn't**.

#### Tips:

- In Present Simple questions we can say: Do you have to ...? or Have you got to ...?
  - Do you have to work tonight? = Have you got to work tonight?
- We can't use have got to in Past Simple questions:
  - Did you have to work last night? **NOT** ~~Had you got to work last night?~~
- We can't use Have you to ...? or Had you to ...? to make questions:
  - Do you have to wear a suit? **NOT** ~~Have you to wear a suit?~~
  - When did you have to be there? **NOT** ~~When had you to be there?~~

#### Sample Questions

- **Jane \_\_\_\_ travel a lot for her work.**

**A.** have to                      **B.** has                      **C. has to**                      **D.** have

- **You \_\_\_\_ tell him, but you can if you want to.**

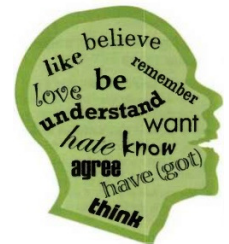
- A. doesn't have to    **B. don't have to**    C. has to    D. have to
- I \_\_\_\_ to school when I was a child.
- A. had to go**    B. have to go    C. must go    D. have go
- Why \_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_ leave early?
- A. are / have to    B. do / have    C. had / had to    **D. did / have to**
- Did they have to pass an oral test? Yes, they \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. do    **B. did**    C. have    D. had

## Present Continuous and Present Simple

- We use the Present Continuous for things that:
  - are happening at the moment of speaking:
    - Today he's doing some gardening.
    - I'm writing to tell you how it feels to be unemployed.
  - are temporary and happening around now, but maybe not at the moment of speaking:
    - Now he's looking for his first job.
    - I'm applying for every job I can.
- We use the Present Simple for:
  - daily routines and things we always/sometimes/never do:
    - He reads the adverts in the paper every day.
    - I never get an interview
  - verbs that describe states (*be, want, have got, think, etc.*):
    - He needs a real job.
    - People think I'm too old.
- Activity and state verbs
  - Activity verbs talk about activities and actions. We can use activity verbs in the Present Simple and the Present Continuous:
    - He plays football every day.
    - He's playing football now.
 Typical activity verbs are: *play, work, write, eat, run* and *do*.
  - State verbs talk about states, feelings and opinions. We don't usually use state verbs in the Present Continuous (or other continuous verb forms):

- I like him. **NOT** ~~I'm liking him.~~
- I think it's great, **NOT** ~~I'm thinking it's great.~~

Learn the common state verbs in the picture.



Common State Verbs

- Some verbs can be both activity verbs and state verbs:
  - I'm having a shower. (activity)
  - He has three children. (state)

### • Present Continuous

- We make the Present Continuous with: **subject + be + (not) + verb + ing.**

#### POSITIVE

- I'm working at the moment.
- You/We/They're looking for a job.
- He/She/It's waiting for you.

#### NEGATIVE

- I'm not driving very fast.
- You/They aren't watching TV.
- He/She/It isn't working now.

#### Wh-QUESTIONS

Question word	auxiliary verb	subject	verb + ing
Where	am	I	going?
What	are	you/we/th	doing?
Who	is	ey he/she/it	looking at?

#### YES/NO QUESTIONS

- Am I working today?
- Are you/we/they watching TV?
- Is he/she/it waiting for me?

#### SHORT ANSWERS

Yes, I <b>am</b> .	No, I'm <b>not</b> .
Yes, you/we/they <b>are</b> .	No, you/we/they <b>aren't</b> .
Yes, he/she/it <b>is</b> .	No, he/she/it <b>isn't</b> .

#### Tips:

- We can also make negatives and negative short answers with '**re not** and '**s not**:'
  - They're not playing.
  - Is she waiting? No, she's not.
- We often use the Present Continuous with: now, today, at the moment.

### • Present Simple

- For I/you/we/they the Present Simple is the same as the infinitive.
- For he/she/it we add -s or -es to the infinitive: he lives, she hatches, it goes.
- We make the Present Simple negative with: don't or doesn't + infinitive.

### POSITIVE

- I/You/We/They live in the UK.
- He/She/It wants to go home.

### NEGATIVE

- I/You/We/they don't live in Germany.
- He/She/It doesn't want to go out.

### Wh-QUESTIONS

Question word	auxiliary verb	subject	infinitive
Where	do	I/you/we/th	live?
What	does	ey he/she/it	do?

### YES/NO QUESTIONS

- Do I/you/we/they live here?
- Does he/she/it come from England?

### SHORT ANSWERS

Yes, I/you/we/they do.  
Yes, he/she/it does.

No, I/you/we/they don't.  
No, he/she/it doesn't.

### Sample Questions:

- Oh, someone \_\_\_\_\_ in my seat!  
A. sits      **B. is sitting**      C. would sit      D. sit
- Annie \_\_\_\_\_ from Ireland.  
**A. comes**      B. 'm coming      C. come      D. are coming
- He \_\_\_\_\_ playing football.  
A. would like      B. is like      C. is liked      **D. likes**
- Why \_\_\_\_\_ she \_\_\_\_\_ Italian?  
**A. is / learning**      B. are / learning      C. is / learn      D. does / learning
- Are you working now? Yes, \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. I'm      **B. I am**      C. I do      D. I'm not
- Julia \_\_\_\_\_ tea very often.  
A. don't drink      B. hasn't drunk      C. not drink      **D. doesn't drink**

• What \_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_?

- A. do /do      B. does /do      C. are /do      D. do /doing

• Do you speak English? Yes, I \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. am      B. do      C. does      D. I don't

## Present Perfect

### • Present perfect for life experiences (1): positive and negative

- We use the Present Perfect For experiences that happened sometime before now. We don't know or don't say when they happened:
  - He's been to Star Wars conferences all over the world.
- We use the Past Simple if we say exactly when something happened:
  - He met his wife, Holly, in 1994.

### POSITIVE

Subject	auxiliary	past participle (V3)	
I/You/We/They	've (=have)	seen	the first <i>Star War</i> film.
He/She/It	's (=has)	met	some of the actors.

### NEGATIVE

Subject	Auxiliary + not	past participle (V3)	
I/You/We/They	haven't (=have + not)	seen	the first <i>Star War</i> film.
He/She/It	hasn't (=has + not)	met	the director.

### Tips:

- To make past participles of regular verbs, add -ed or -d to the infinitive: play > played, watch > watched, etc.
- The Past Simple and past participles of regular verbs are the same.
- There are no rules for irregular past participles.

### • Present Perfect for life experiences (2): questions with ever

- We use the Present Perfect to ask about people's experiences. We don't ask about when these experiences happened.
- We use the Past Simple to ask for more information about these experiences.

Auxiliary	subject	ever	Past participle	
Have	I/you/we/t hey he/she/it	ever	met	anyone famous?
Has		ever	been	to a concert?



Have	you	ever	been	to a rock concert?
Have	they	ever	seen	U2 in a concert?
Has	Julie	ever	heard	of Miles Davis?

### SHORT ANSWERS

- **Yes**, I/you/we/they **have**. **No**, I/you/we/they **haven't**.
- **Yes**, he/she/it **has**. **No**, he/she/it **hasn't**.

### Tips:

- **ever + Present Perfect = any time in your life until now.**
- **go has two past participles, been and gone. When we use the Present Perfect to talk about experiences, we usually use been: I've been to the USA (I'm back in my country now).**

### Sample Questions:

- Sara \_\_\_\_\_ in Damascus since she was born.  
A. lived      B. lives      C. were living      D. has lived
- \_\_\_\_\_ you ever \_\_\_\_\_ to a concert?  
A. Has /been      B. Have /been      C. Did / went      D. Have / be

## Verbs and prepositions

Verb+ preposition	Example
-travel to a place by a method of transport	-He <b>travels to</b> London by train.
-go on a trip	-She's <b>going on</b> a trip to Amsterdam.
-return to the place you started	-When did he <b>return to</b> England?
-pay an amount of money or something	-He <b>paid £8 for</b> his car.
-look for something you want to find	-I'm <b>looking for</b> my mobile.
-sell something to people for an amount of money	-She <b>sold</b> her car to Max <b>for</b> £500.
-took out of a window	- <b>Look out of</b> the window it's snowing!
-spend an amount of money on something	-They <b>spend</b> £100 <b>on</b> food every week.
-fly to a place	-I'm going to <b>fly to</b> Moscow tomorrow.
-talk about a topic	-He always <b>talks about</b> his job.

### Sample Question:

- They spend a lot of money \_\_\_\_\_ food ever week.  
A. at      B. for      C. on      D. to

## Future Forms

- **will for prediction; might, will, be able to**
- We use will + infinitive to predict the future:

- Robots will take over the world.
- The negative form of will is won't:
  - Domestic robots won't look like humans.
- We use might, to say 'will possibly':
  - By 2050 robots might win die World Clin.

### Tips:

- Will and might are the same for all subjects (I /you/we/they/he/she/it)
- We usually write 'll after pronouns and will after names:
  - I'll speak English fluently.
  - Gary will be famous one day.
- We also use will for **offers**: I'll help you with the shopping, and **promises**: I'll do it tomorrow.

### QUESTIONS

Question word	will	subject	infinitive	
Where	will	I /you/we/they/he/she e/it	live	in 2025?
	Will I	I /you/we/they/he/she e/it	get	a job?
When	will	robots	be able to	run?
	Will I	domestic robots	be able to look like	humans?

### SHORT ANSWERS

- Yes, I/you/he/she/it/we/they will
- No, I/you/he/she/it/we/they won't.

### Tips:

- We often use Do you think ...? to make question with will:
  - Do you think robots will take over the world?
- The short answers to all *Do you think ...?* questions are:
  - Yes, I do. and No, I don't.
- We can also use might in short answers:
  - (Yes,) I might. (Yes,) he might., etc.
- **will be able to**
- To talk about ability in the **present** we use can/can't + infinitive:
  - At the moment robots can't move around easily.
- To talk about ability in the **future** we use will/won't be able to + infinitive:
  - By 2025 robots will be able to walk and run.

### Tips:

- We can also use (**be able to**) to talk about ability in the present:

- At the moment robots aren't able to move around easily. But can is more common.

### Sample questions:

- **Don't wait for me. I \_\_\_\_\_ late. It depends on the traffic.**  
**A. might be**      B. must      C. was going to be      D. will
- **Where \_\_\_\_\_ she \_\_\_\_\_ in 2030?**  
**A. will / live**      B. will / living      C. is / live      D. are / living

### Future plans and ambitions: *be going to*

- We use **be going to + infinitive** to talk about future plans:
  - **We're going to drive** around Australia.
- We use **will + infinitive** to talk about future predictions:
  - I'm sure **we'll have** a great time.

### POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE

Subject	Auxiliary (+not)	going to	infinitive	
I	am not/ 'm not	going to	work	after that.
We/You/They	are/'re/aren't	going to	drive	around Australia.
He/She/It	is/'s/isn't	going to	study	history of art.

### QUESTIONS

Question word	Auxiliary	Subject	going to	infinitive	
When	am	I	going to	see	you again?
What	are	we/you/they	going to	do	tomorrow?
	Is	he/she/it	going to	retire	soon?

### Tips:

- We don't usually use **going to** in short answers: **Yes, she is.** **NOT Yes, she's going to.**
- With the verb **go**, we usually say: **I'm going to Italy**, not **I'm going to go to Italy**, but both are correct.
  - **Future plans and ambitions: other phrases**
    - ❖ We can also use these phrases to talk about future plans and ambitions:
      - **be planning + infinitive with to:** I'm planning to retire early.
      - **be hoping + infinitive with to:** We're hoping to spend about a year travelling.
      - **be looking forward to + verb + ing:** I'm looking forward to spending more time doing the things I enjoy.
      - **would like + infinitive with to:** I'd like to live abroad.
      - **be thinking of + verb + ing:** I'm thinking of doing 0 degree in history of art.
        - I'm looking forward to ... = I'm excited about this and I'm going to enjoy it when it happens.
        - I'm planning to ... is more certain than I'm thinking of... .
        - I'm hoping to ... is less certain than I'm, going to ... .

### Tips:

- We can also use a pronoun or a noun after I'm looking forward to:
  - I'm looking forward to it /my holiday.

- We can also use (**I want and I'd love to**) to talk about future plans and ambitions:
  - I want to be famous. I'd love to travel around the world.

Sample Questions:

- We \_\_\_\_\_ drive around Australia next month.**
  - A. go to
  - B. are going to**
  - C. are going
  - D. have been
- When \_\_\_\_\_ to see you again?**
  - A. I am going
  - B. am I going**
  - C. am I go
  - D. you are going
- We are looking forward to \_\_\_\_\_ from you.**
  - A. hear
  - B. heard
  - C. hearing**
  - D. will hear

**Making comparisons**

**Comparative**

Type of adjective	Spelling rule	Comparative
Most 1-syllable adjectives	Add <b>-er</b>	older brighter But! <b>dry &gt; drier</b>
1-syllable adjectives ending in <b>-e</b>	Add <b>-r</b>	nicer safer
1-syllable adjectives ending in <b>consonant + vowel + consonant</b>	Double the last consonant and add <b>-er</b>	bigger fatter But! <b>new &gt; newer</b>
2-syllable adjectives ending in <b>-y</b>	Change <b>y</b> into <b>i</b> and add <b>-er</b>	easier noisier
2-syllable adjectives <b>not</b> ending in -y	Put <b>more</b> before the adjective	more mature more patient
Adjectives with 3 syllables or more	Put <b>more</b> before the adjective	more aggressive more organized
Irregular adjectives	good bad far	better worse further / farther

- We use Comparatives to compare two people or things that are different:
  - Hany's more aggressive than Tom.
- The opposite of more is less:
  - He's less stubborn than his brother.
- When we compare two things in the same sentence, we use **than** after the comparative:
  - Tom is two years older than Harry.
- We use a lot or much before the comparative to say there's a big difference:
  - He's a lot noisier. He's much lazier
- We use a bit before the comparative to say there's a small difference:
  - He's also a bit more patient.

- We can also use more with nouns:
  - He's got more money than her. I've got more free time than my brother.

- **(NOT) AS + ADJECTIVE + AS**

- We can also use **not as + adjective + as** to compare two people or things that are **different**:
  - Harry isn't as happy as Tom. (= Tom is happier than Harry).
- We use **as + adjective + as** to say that two people or things are **the same**:
  - Tom's as intelligent as Harry. (= they are both equally intelligent)
- We use the **adjective** with (not) as ... as, not the comparative form:
  - He's as old as me. not Hey as me.
- We **don't use than** with (not) as ... as:
  - She isn't as shy as her sister. **NOT** She isn't as shy than her sister

- **Superlatives**

Type of adjective	Spelling rule	Superlative
Most 1-syllable adjectives	Add <b>-est</b>	richest oldest But! <b>dry &gt; driest</b>
1-syllable adjectives ending in <b>-e</b>	Add <b>-st</b>	nicest safest
1-syllable adjectives ending in <b>consonant + vowel + consonant</b>	Double the last consonant and add <b>-est</b>	biggest thinnest But! <b>new &gt; newest</b>
2-syllable adjectives ending in <b>-y</b>	Change <b>y</b> into <b>i</b> and add <b>-est</b>	happiest funniest
2-syllable adjectives <b>not</b> ending in -y	Put <b>most</b> before the adjective	most boring most patient
Adjectives with 3 syllables or more	Put <b>most</b> before the adjective	most popular most attractive
Irregular adjectives	good bad far	best worst furthest / farthest

- We use superlatives to compare three or more things:
  - Eric is the most boring man Dorn has ever met.
- The superlative form of less is least:
  - He's my least favorite relative.

**Tips:**

- Before superlatives in sentences we use:
  - **(the)** She's **the** happiest person Dom knows.
  - **possessive's** He's Jake's best friend.
  - **possessive adjective** She's our richest relative.
- the + superlative is the most common form.

**Sample Questions:**

• **Trains in London are more crowded \_\_\_\_\_ in Paris.**

A. that            B. as            C. than            D. like

• **He looks much \_\_\_\_\_ with shorter hair.**

A. good            B. best            C. less            D. better

• **Could we meet a bit \_\_\_\_\_ tomorrow?**

A. earlier            B. early            C. earliest            D. much early

• **Flying isn't \_\_\_\_\_ going by train.**

A. as comfortable than            B. as comfortable as            C. comfortable as            D. comfortable

• **This book is \_\_\_\_\_ difficult to understand.**

A. the least            B. least            C. less            D. the little

• **My uncle is \_\_\_\_\_ richest relative.**

A. us            B. them            C. our            D. hers

### Present Continuous for future arrangements

- We usually use the Present Continuous for definite future arrangements:
  - They're going on holiday for two weeks.
- We usually know exactly when the arrangements are happening. They are often the type of arrangements we can write in a diary:
  - We're leaving on Saturday.
- We make the Present Continuous with: subject + be + verb + ing

#### Tips:

- When we use the Present Continuous for future arrangements, we usually use a future time phrase (next weekend, on Saturday, etc.), or both people know from the situation that we are talking about the future.
- We often use the Present Continuous to ask about people's arrangements:
  - What are you doing this evening/weekend?
- The arrangement doesn't have to be in the near future. The important thing is how certain we are about it:
  - We're getting married in July next year (we've decided on a date and booked the church).

#### Sample Question:

• **I \_\_\_\_\_ to New York tomorrow morning.**

A. flew            B. 'm flying            C. fly            D. have flown

### Quantifiers

- We usually use **some** in positive sentences:
  - There's some tea. There are some towels.
- We usually use **any** in questions.
  - Is there any sun cream?
  - Are there any T-shirts?
- We usually use **any** in negative sentences:
  - There isn't any coffee.
  - There aren't any jackets.

**Tips:**

- We use **some** and **any** with uncountable nouns (soap, chewing gum, shampoo, etc.) and plural countable nouns (cameras, suitcases, razors, etc.).
- We often use **some** in questions with Would you like:
  - Would you like some tea?
- We can use **no** to mean **not any**:
  - There's no coffee.

**OTHER QUANTIFIERS**

Countable nouns	Uncountable nouns	Both
a few not many	a bit of a little not much	a lot of / lots of some any

- With countable nouns we use a few and not many to mean a small quantity:
  - There are a few CDs = There aren't many CDs.
- With uncountable nouns we use a bit of, a little and not much to mean a small quantity:
  - There's a bit of toothpaste = There's a little toothpaste = There isn't much toothpaste.
- With both countable and uncountable nouns, we use a lot of / lots of to mean a large quantity:
  - There are a lot of T-shirts.
  - There's lots of make-up.
- We don't usually use much or many in positive sentences:
  - I've got lots free time. **NOT** I've got much free time.
  - There are a lot of chairs. **NOT** There aren't many chairs.
- We use How much ...? to ask about uncountable nouns and How many ...? to ask about countable nouns:
  - How much soap have we got?
  - How many towels are there?

Sample Questions:

- **I want \_\_\_\_\_ milk for this recipe.**  
 A. not many    B. a few    C. a bit    **D. some**
- **How \_\_\_\_\_ beef do you want?**  
 A. lots of    B. many    **C. much**    D. any
- **It cost \_\_\_\_\_ money to educate your children.**  
**A. lots of**    B. bits    C. few    D. any

## Possessive Pronouns

- We use possessive pronouns for possessive adjective + noun or possessive 's + noun:
  - That's **my** bag. That's **mine**
  - Those are **Jane's shoes**. Those are **hers**.
- We often use possessive pronouns when we know what thing we are talking about
  - Is this your camera? No, it's his. (= his camera).

Subject pronouns	Object pronouns	Possessive adjectives	Possessive pronouns
I	me	my	mine
we	us	our	ours
you	you	your	yours
she	her	her	hers
he	him	his	his
it	it	its	–
they	them	their	theirs

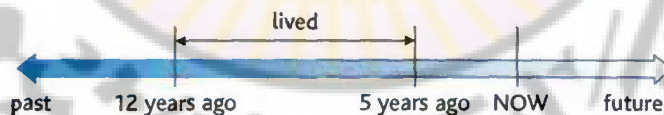
### Sample Questions:

- **It's not \_\_\_\_\_.** **Their lighter is green.**  
A. theirs    B. their    C. there    D. them
- **I want to go to Rihanna concert.** **I really like \_\_\_\_\_.**  
A. its    B. it    C. their    D. them

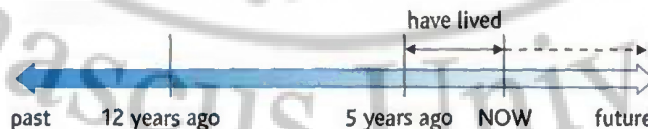
## Present Perfect for unfinished past with

### • For and Since

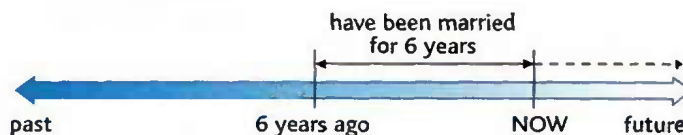
- We use the **Past Simple** to talk about something that happened in the past but does not continue in the present:
  - I lived in Adelaide for seven years before I moved to Coober Pedy (I don't live in Adelaide now).



- We use the **Present Perfect** to talk about something that started in the past and continues in the present:
  - My family and I have lived in this house for five years (we started living there five years ago and we still live there).



- We use **for** with a period of time (how long):
  - We've been married for six years.





- We use **since** with a point in time (when something started):
  - Alian's lived on this boat since 1995.



**Tips:**

- We can also use **for** with the **Past Simple**:
  - I lived in London for two years (but I don't live there now).
- We **don't use ago** with the Present Perfect:
  - I've been married for two years. **NOT** ~~I've been married since two years ago.~~

**How long?**

- We use **How long ...?** to ask about a period of time.
- We use questions with **How long...?** and the **Past Simple** to ask about something that started and finished in the past:
  - How long did Luke live in Adelaide? (he doesn't live in Adelaide now).
- We use questions with **How long ...?** and the **Present Perfect** to ask about something that started in the past and is still happening now:
  - How long has he lived in his underground house? (he lives there now).
- We can answer both **Past Simple** and **Present Perfect** questions with **for** (for two years, etc.), but we can't answer **Past Simple** questions with **since**: How long did you live there? For ten years. **NOT since 1995.**

**PAST SIMPLE QUESTIONS WITH HOW LONG...?**

How long	Auxiliary	subject	infinitive	
How long	did	I/we/you/they/he/she/it	live	there?

**PRESENT PERFECT QUESTIONS WITH HOW LONG...?**

How long	Auxiliary	subject	Past participle	
How long	have	I/we/you/they	lived	there?
How long	has	he/she/it	been	in Australia?

**Tips:**

- We often answer **How long ...?** questions with short phrases, not complete sentences:
  - How long have you lived here? > **Since 2001. / For five years.**
- We can also make questions in the **Past Simple** with **How long Ago ...?:**
  - How long ago did you see him? > **About three months ago.**

Sample Questions:

- He \_\_\_\_ for IBM for six years, then went to work for Microsoft.  
A. worked    B. work    C. is working    D. has worked
- I've lived here \_\_\_\_ 2000 and I like it so much.  
A. for    B. since    C. in    D. on
- \_\_\_\_ has your computer been broken?  
A. How often    B. How much    C. How long    D. When
- How long \_\_\_\_ your dog?  
A. you have    B. you had    C. have you    D. did you have

### Should, Shouldn't, Must

- We use should, shouldn't and must to give advice.
- We use should to say we think something is a good thing to do:
  - You should wait for the hostess to start eating first.
- We use shouldn't to say we think something is a bad thing to do:
  - You shouldn't ask people how much they earn.
- We use must to give very strong advice:
  - You must ask the hostess if you can smoke.
- After should, shouldn't and must we use the infinitive.

### QUESTIONS WITH SHOULD

Question word	should	subject	infinitive	
What	should	I/you/he/she/it/we/they	do?	
What time	should	I	arrive?	
	Should	I	take	something to eat?

### SHORT ANSWERS

Yes, I/you/he/she/we/they should.  
No, I/you/he/she/we/they shouldn't.

- We often use I (don't) think with should:
  - I (don't) think you should go to work.
- We often use Do you think ... should ...? to ask for advice:
  - Do you think I should take some food?
- The word advice is uncountable:
  - Could you give me some advice? **NOT** Could you give me an advice?
- We can also say a piece of advice:
  - Let me give you a piece of advice.

### Sample Questions:

- You \_\_\_\_\_ drive too fast.  
A. shouldn't    B. might not    C. should    D. might
- Do you think \_\_\_\_\_ buy a new pair of shoes for the party?  
A. should I    B. must I    C. I should    D. could I

### Infinitive of Purpose

- To say why we do something, we often use the infinitive with to:
  - I came here to study English. = I came here because I wanted to study English.

#### Tips:

- We don't say: ~~I came here for study English~~, or ~~I came here for to study English~~
- We can also use for + noun to say why we do something:
  - I went to the shops for some coffee.

#### Sample Question:

- We went to Egypt \_\_\_\_\_ the pyramids.  
A. for see    B. to see    C. for to see    D. seeing

### Phrasal verbs

- There are a lot of common verbs in English with two or three words: get up, eat out, stay in, look after, go out with, run out of, etc. These are called phrasal verbs. They are very common in spoken English.
- Phrasal verbs have two or three parts: a verb and one or two particles.

Verb	Particle(s)
move	in
get	on with
sit	down
put	up with

- Some phrasal verbs are literal. We can understand the meaning from the verb and the particle(s): move in, sit down, go away, take off, go back.
- Some phrasal verbs are non-literal. We can't usually understand the meaning from the verb and the particle(s): get on with, put up with, give up, go on, turn up.

#### Tip:

- We often use well with get on with: I get on well with my all my other neighbors.

#### Sample Question:

- **He's so untidy. I don't know how she puts \_\_\_\_\_ him.**  
A. around     **B. up with**     C. out with     D. with

## First conditional

- We use the first conditional to talk about the result of a possible event or situation in the future.
- The **if clause** talks about things that are possible, but not certain.
  - If I'm late again, I'll lose my job (maybe I'll be late again). The main clause says that we think the result will be in this situation. (I'm sure I'll lose my job).

if clause (if + present simple)	main clause (will/won't + infinitive)
If I am late again, If we don't get there by five,	I will lose my job. We'll miss the plane.

### Tips:

- The **if clause** can be first or second in the sentence, when we start with the **if clause** we use a comma (,) after this clause. When we start with the main clause, we don't use a comma: You'll be OK if you get a taxi.
- We don't usually use will/won't in the **if clause**: ~~If I'll be late again, I'll lose my job.~~
  - **Future time clauses with when, as soon as, before, after, until**
- We can use sentences with when, as soon as, before, after and until to talk about the future:
  - I'll pack before I go to bed.
- After these words we use the Present Simple:
  - I'll call Frank when I get home **NOT** I'll call Frank when I'll get home.
- In the main clause we use will/won't + infinitive:
  - As soon as I finish this report, I'll go to the bank.
- We use when to say we are certain something will happen.
- We use if to say something is possible, but it isn't certain.
- We use as soon as to say something will happen immediately after something else.
- We use **until** to say something stops happening at this time.
- As in first conditional sentences, the future time clause with when, as soon as, etc. can come first or second in the sentence:
  - After I talk to him, I'll phone the hotel = I'll phone the hotel after I talk to him.

### Sample Questions:

- If we study so little, we \_\_\_\_\_ the exam.  
**A. won't pass**     B. passed     C. pass     D. aren't passing
- They will see Harry if he \_\_\_\_\_ to the party.

A. will come    B. came    **C. comes**    D. was coming

- He'll call as soon as he \_\_\_\_\_ to the company.

A. arrived    B. will arrive    C. is arriving    **D. arrives**

### too, too much, too many, (not) enough

- We use **too, too much** and **too many** to say something is more than we want.
  - too + adjective: I try not to get home too late.
  - too much + uncountable noun: He's got too much work to do.
  - too many + countable noun: I've always got too many things to do.
- We use **not enough** to say something is less than we want.
  - not + adjective + enough: She's not old enough to talk.
  - not + verb + enough + noun: I don't have enough energy to do anything in the day.
- We use **enough** to say something is the correct number or amount.
  - enough + noun: I earn enough money for the whole family.
  - adjective + enough: I think this place is big enough for us.
- We often use the infinitive with to after these phrases:
  - I've got too many things to do today.
- We don't use too to mean very: It was really beautiful, **NOT** ~~It was too beautiful.~~

#### Sample Questions:

- They lost because they made \_\_\_\_\_ mistakes.  
**A. too many**    B. too    C. too much    D. not too
- He's not \_\_\_\_\_ to play basketball.  
A. tallest    B. enough tall    C. tall    **D. tall enough**

### Use of articles: a, an, the, no article

- We use **a** or **an**:
  - with jobs: He was a designer.
  - to talk about a person or a thing for the first time: He had a small shop in Florence.
- We use **the**:
  - to talk about a person or a thing for the second/ third/fourth, etc. time. The shop was the beginning of the family business.
  - when there is only one (or one in a particular place). In the world.
  - with superlative adjectives. Gucci is one of the most famous fashion houses.
- We don't use an article:

- to talk about people or things in general: Lots of people love buying clothes **NOT** ~~Lots of people love buying the clothes.~~
- for most cities and countries. It was started in Italy. ~~It was started in the Italy.~~

**Tips:**

- We use the with some countries: the UK, the USA, the Czech Republic, etc.
- We use the in some fixed phrases: go to the cinema, the shops, in the morning / afternoon, at the weekend, the news, etc.

**Sample Questions:**

- She always wears \_\_\_\_\_ orange hat.  
A. an      B. a      C. these      D. hers
- I saw a man repairing a bike. \_\_\_\_\_ bike was quite old.  
A. My      B. An      C. The      D. A
- Shops stay open late in \_\_\_\_\_ Britain.  
A. the      B. an      C. Ø      D. a
- Mexico City is \_\_\_\_\_ biggest city in the world.  
A. a      B. Ø      C. an      D. the
- I only go to \_\_\_\_\_ cinema at \_\_\_\_\_ weekend.  
A. the - Ø      B. Ø - the      C. the - the      D. Ø - Ø

**Present Simple passive; Past Simple passive**

- In English the main topic usually comes at the beginning of the sentence.

	subject	verb	object
active	Ian Fleming	used	this typewriter.
	subject	verb	by + agent
passive	This typewriter	was used	by Ian Fleming.

- In the active sentence we are more interested in Ian Fleming, so we make him the subject.
- In the passive sentence we are more interested in the typewriter, so we make it the subject.
- The person or thing doing the action is the subject of active sentences:
  - These auction houses make a lot of money selling memorabilia.

- We often use the passive when we are more interested in what happened to someone or something than in who did the action:
  - One of George Harrison's guitars was sold for £117,000.
- In passive sentences we can use by to say who or what did the action (we call this the agent):
  - This dress was won by Marilyn Monroe.
- To make the Present Simple passive we use: subject + am, is or are + past participle.
- To make the Past Simple passive we use: subject + was or were + past participle.

## QUESTIONS

	Question word	auxiliary	subject	Past participle	
<b>Present simple</b>	Where Where	is are	rice Audi cars	grown? made?	
<b>Past simple</b>	How much Who	was were	the Picasso painting Elvis's hair cuttings	sold sold	for? by?

## Sample Questions

- She \_\_\_\_\_ by the biggest company in town in September.
  - A. employed      B. were employed      C. is employed      **D. was employed**
- Where \_\_\_\_\_ these key \_\_\_\_\_?
  - A. were - found**      B. was - found      C. were - find      D. was - find
- How often \_\_\_\_\_ washed?
  - A. is the dog**      B. were the dog      C. the dog is      D. do the dog

## used to

- We use (used to) to talk about past habits and repeated actions:
  - 'Shopping girlfriends' used to help men choose clothes.
- We can use (used to) with state verbs (be, like, have, want, etc.):
  - Selfridges used to have a special room only for men.
- After (used to) we use the infinitive:
  - It's not as bad as it used to be.
- We can't use (used to) for an action that only happened once: Selfridges opened in 1909. **NOT Selfridges used to open in 1909.**

## POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE

- We make positive sentences with: subject + used to + infinitive.

- **I/You/He/She/It/We/They used to do the shopping.**
- **We make negative sentences with: subject + didn't use to + infinitive.**
  - **I/You/He/She/It/We/They didn't use to buy the food.**

### QUESTIONS

Question word	did	subject	use to	infinitive	
Where	did	you	use to	live	when you were a child?
What	did	single men	use to	do?	
	Did	single men	use to	buy	skincare products?

### SHORT ANSWERS

- Yes, I/you/he/she/it/we/they did.
- No, I/you/he/she/it/we/they didn't.

### Tips:

- We can only use **(used to)** to talk about the past. When we want to talk about the present, we use usually + Present Simple:
  - I used to get up early (but I don't get up early now).
  - I usually get up early (I get up early now).
- Notice the spelling of **use to** in negatives and questions:
  - Did you use to know him? **NOT** Did you used to know him?
- In the negative we can use **didn't use to** or **never used to**:
  - Most married men never used to do the food shopping.

### Sample Questions:

- I \_\_\_\_ to music when I was a child.
 

A. was listening    B. didn't used to listen    **C. used to listen**    D. used to listening
- Where did they \_\_\_\_?
 

A. use living    **B. use to live**    C. used living    D. used to live

### **Present Perfect for giving news with just, yet and already**

- **We use the Present Perfect for giving news about things that happened in the past, but are connected to now. We don't say the exact time they happened:**
  - **He's had a car accident.**
  - **Pippa's just lost her job!**



- We use the Past Simple when we say the exact time something happened:
  - He hasn't received the money for the work he did for you last month.
- We use yet to say something hasn't happened, but we think it will happen in the future:
  - I don't know all the details yet.
- We use just to say something happened a short time ago, but we don't know exactly when:
  - I've just heard that Tim's in hospital.
- We use already to say something happened some time in the past (perhaps sooner than we expected):
  - He's already had an operation.
- We usually use just and already in positive sentences. These words go between the auxiliary and the past participle:
  - Robin Hall's just phoned.
  - Ted's already done three awes.
- We usually use yet in negative sentences and questions. Yet usually goes at the end of the sentence or clause:
  - I haven't done any yet. Have you sent him the cheque yet?
- go has two past participles, **been** and **gone**. We often use been to mean go and come back, and gone to mean go, but not come back yet. Compare these two sentences:
  - He's just been to the shops (he's back home now).
  - He's just gone to the shops (he's at the shops now).
- We can use the Present Perfect with this morning, this afternoon, etc. when it is still that time of day:
  - I've seen him this morning (it is still morning).
  - I saw him this morning (it is now afternoon).

### Sample Questions:

- Have you booked a table \_\_\_\_\_?
 

A. yet                      B. just                      C. since                      D. yesterday
- I \_\_\_\_\_ just \_\_\_\_\_ my driving license.
 

A. was - passed      B. 've - passed      C. were - passed      D. has - passed

## Relative clauses with who, which, that and where

- We use relative clauses to say which person/place/thing we are talking about.
- To introduce relative clauses we use:
  - a) **who** or **that** for people: He's the man who/that was murdered.
  - b) **which** or **that** for things: Her marriage is the only thing which/that makes her happy.
  - c) **where** for places: That's the place where they found the body.

### Tips:

- We usually use who for people (but that is also correct):
  - He's the man who lives next door.

- We usually use that for things (but which is also correct): Here's the article that I was talking about.
- We don't use what in relative clauses:
  - This is the letter that I got today, **NOT** ~~This is the letter what I got today.~~

Sample Questions:

- I know a friend \_\_\_\_\_ speaks five languages.
- A. which                      **B. who**                      C. where                      D. when
- We should only buy products \_\_\_\_\_ can be recycled.
- A. **which**                      B. who                      C. where                      D. when

**Echo Questions**

- We use echo questions (Didn't you? Are you, etc.) when we are interested or surprised.
- We usually use the auxiliary in echo questions:
  - Hannah's had twins. **Has she?** **NOT** ~~Has she had?~~
- We only use subject pronouns in echo questions:
  - Max doesn't want to sell his computer. **Doesn't he?** **NOT** ~~Doesn't Max?~~
- If the sentence is positive, the echo question is positive:
  - I'm going to Rome next month. **Are you?**
- If the sentence is negative, the echo question is negative:
  - I didn't go to work today. **Didn't you?**

**Tips:**

- To respond to a positive sentence in the Present Simple or Past Simple, we use do/don't, does/doesn't or did/didn't in the echo question:
  - I work for a TV company. **Do you?**
  - His mother really likes it here. **Does she?**
  - They went to Sydney last week. **Did they?**
- To respond to a sentence with the verb have got, we use have/haven't or has/hasn't in the echo question:
  - She's got four sisters. **Has she?**
- To respond to a sentence with the verb be, we use am, is/isn or are/aren't in the echo question:
  - My car's twenty years old. **Is it?**
- We say Aren't I? not ~~Amn't I?~~
  - You aren't in this class. **Aren't I?**

Sample Questions:

- I'm working in a surf shop.
  - \_\_\_\_\_?
- A. Aren't you      B. Is he?      **C. Are you**      D. Isn't he?

- She loves going to the cinema.
- \_\_\_\_\_?

A. Is she      B. Doesn't she      C. Isn't she      D. Does she

### Reported speech

- We use reported speech when we want to tell someone what another person said.
- We usually change the verb forms in reported speech.

verb form in direct speech	verb form in reported speech
<b>Present Simple</b>	<b>Past Simple</b>
I want to work abroad.	He said that he wanted to work abroad.
<b>Present Continuous</b>	<b>Past Continuous</b>
I'm working in a restaurant.	He said he was working in a restaurant.
<b>will</b>	<b>would</b>
I'll be back next year.	He said that he'd (= he would) be back next June.
<b>can</b>	<b>could</b>
I can save £100 a week.	He told me he could save £100 a week.
<b>be going to</b>	<b>was/were going to</b>
I'm going to work for a charity.	He told me that he was going to work for a charity.

### SAY AND TELL

- To introduce reported speech, we can use say or tell:
  - **say** never has an object. He said (that) ... **NOT** He said me (that)
  - **tell** always has an object. He told me (that) ... **NOT** He told (that)

### Tips:

- We don't have to use **that** in reported speech:
  - He said (that) he wanted to work abroad.
- We often have to change pronouns and possessive adjectives in reported speech.
  - "I don't see **my** aunt very often." > Philip said that **he** didn't see **his** aunt very often.
  - "I don't see **my** nephew very often." > Maureen said that **she** didn't see **her** nephew very often.

### Sample Questions:

- I live with my family.

She said she \_\_\_\_\_ with her family.

A. lived      B. lives      C. has lived      D. live

- He ate toast for breakfast.

He told me he \_\_\_\_\_ toast for breakfast.

A. has eaten      B. ate      C. had eaten      D. was eating

- I can call her after the meeting.

She said she \_\_\_\_\_ call \_\_\_\_\_ after the meeting.

- A. could - us    **B. could - her**    C. can - us    D. can - her

- I'll remember.

He told \_\_\_\_\_ he \_\_\_\_\_ remember.

- A. ∅ - would    **B. me - would**    C. me - will    D. ∅ - will

## Second conditional

- We use the second conditional to talk about imaginary situations:
  - If someone asked me to hold a tarantula, I wouldn't do it (I don't think anyone will ask me to do this).
- The second conditional talks about the present or the future. It often talks about the opposite of what is true or real:
  - If I had enough money, I'd buy that jacket (I haven't got enough money now).
  - If I had some free time, I'd go with you (I don't have any free time).

## POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE

If	subject	Past simple		subject	'd/wouldn't	infinitive	
If	I	won	a parachute jump,	I	'd	do	it.
If	someone	asked	me to hold a tarantula,	I	wouldn't	do	it.

### Tips:

- The **if clause** can be first or second in the sentence.
- We only use a comma when the if clause is first:
  - If I had enough time, I'd help you.
  - I'd help you if I had enough time.
- We don't usually use would in the **if clause**:
  - If I won the lottery, I'd leave my job. **Not** If I'd win the lottery, I'd leave my job.
- We can say If I/he/she/it was ... or If I/he/she/it were ... in the second conditional:
  - If I was/were younger, I'd come with you.
  - If she was/were rich, she'd move to the Caribbean.

### Sample Questions:

- He \_\_\_\_\_ depressed if he failed the exams.  
**A. would be**    B. will be    C. had    D. has

- If they had this player, they \_\_\_\_\_ a single match.  
A. wouldn't lost    B. would lose    **C. wouldn't lose**    D. will lose
- If I \_\_\_\_\_ a job in France, we would eat crepes every day.  
A. get    **B. got**    C. gets    D. had got
- If I \_\_\_\_\_ rich, I'd buy a car.  
A. am    B. have been    **C. were**    D. will

## WHAT WOULD YOU DO ...? QUESTIONS

We often make questions in the second conditional with **what would you do ...?**

- This phrase can come at the beginning or the end of the question:
  - What would you do if you won a parachute jump?
  - If someone asked you to hold a tarantula, what would you do?
- We can answer these questions with: (I think) I'd ... or I wouldn't ...:
  - I think I'd do it.
  - I wouldn't hold it.
- We don't usually repeat the **if clause** in the answer.
- **First conditional or second conditional?**
  - We use the first conditional to talk about possible situations.
  - We use the second conditional to talk about imaginary situations. Compare these two sentences:

**First conditional:** If she studies hard; she'll pass the exam (she's a good student and I think she might pass the exam = possible situation).

**Second conditional:** If she studied hard, she'd pass the exam (she's not a good student and she never studies, so I don't think she will pass the exam = imaginary situation).

### Sample Question:

- What \_\_\_\_\_ if you won the lottery?  
A. will you do    B. you will do    C. you would do    **D. would you do**

**The End**

نماذج اختبارات سابقة



TEST FORM A

Section One: English in Use

Questions 1-10

Choose the correct answer (A, B, C, or D) for each question, statement or phrase.

- How much does it cost?  
A. It's about 20 pounds. B. It's along the coast.  
C. It's 30 years old. D. What a wonderful coast!
- What does the teacher look like?  
A. She is a clever teacher. B. She likes Chinese food.  
C. She is sitting right there. D. She is tall and beautiful.
- Excuse me! Could you tell me the way to the station, please?  
A. You shouldn't come round. B. Go ahead.  
C. Go straight ahead and turn right. D. There you are.
- Excuse me! Are we landing on time?  
A. Yes. We're beginning our descent soon. B. Yes, we do.  
C. It can't be. D. Time's up!
- Can I see you tonight?  
A. Not all of it. B. I'm sorry, I can't make it then.  
C. Don't mention it. D. Mind your own business.
- I guess you forgot that I am a vegetarian.  
A. I'm sorry. How stupid of me. B. Don't mention it.  
C. What is it that you do again? D. Excuse me.
- I'll give you a lift if you like.  
A. That would be great! B. I would.  
C. Don't mention it. D. There you go.
- What did you think of her dress?  
A. I don't think women should do it. B. I'd say it's a great idea.  
C. It was not very suitable for the occasion.  
D. Women should wear dresses all the time.
- I've decided to go on holiday next month.  
A. That sounds like a good idea. B. Cheers!  
C. You didn't. D. So am I.
- Bye, mother! I'm going to school.  
A. Great idea! B. Go straight ahead.  
C. There you go. D. Take care, my love.

Section Two: Structure

Questions 11-30

Choose the correct answer (A, B, C, or D) for the following.

- I \_\_\_\_\_ at around two.  
A. go back home B. back home C. back to home D. go the home
- Where does your brother \_\_\_\_\_ going on holiday?  
A. liking B. like C. likes D. liked
- He's arriving in the USA \_\_\_\_\_ Tuesday night.  
A. at B. in C. on D. from
- I have no time at all these days – I \_\_\_\_\_ for an exam.  
A. prepare B. prepares C. prepared D. am preparing
- \_\_\_\_\_ you please close the door?  
A. Could B. Do C. Did D. Have
- I \_\_\_\_\_ that article yesterday. I \_\_\_\_\_ another one.  
A. didn't read... read B. haven't read... read  
C. didn't read... read D. don't read... read
- I \_\_\_\_\_ Spanish, Italian, and Portuguese.  
A. spoke B. speak C. speaking D. am speaking
- All my friends are Syrian. \_\_\_\_\_ of them is a foreigner.  
A. Both B. None C. Neither D. Nor
- \_\_\_\_\_ my new laptop for two months. I love it!  
A. I have B. I had C. I've had D. I'd had
- There's \_\_\_\_\_ sugar in my tea! I can't stand its sweet taste!  
A. too much B. too many C. enough D. not enough

21. Where \_\_\_\_\_? I've been looking for you!

A. you are B. had you been C. you have gone D. have you been

22. What will she do if he \_\_\_\_\_ his promise?

A. keep B. don't keep C. doesn't keep D. didn't keep

23. Mount Everest is \_\_\_\_\_ mountain in the world.

A. high B. the highest C. the higher D. the most

24. That exam was \_\_\_\_\_ difficult than this one.

A. much more B. much C. more D. both A & C

25. I'm not really interested \_\_\_\_\_ political news.

A. in B. with C. on D. both A & B

26. She \_\_\_\_\_ talk to her elders like that. It's impolite!

A. can B. hasn't C. mustn't D. ought not

27. There is \_\_\_\_\_ you can do about it. You have to accept that.

A. somewhere B. anything C. nothing D. anywhere

28. 'Did you do well in the exam?' 'Yes, \_\_\_\_\_.'

A. I'd well B. I did C. I will D. I did do

29. She \_\_\_\_\_ anything to eat since yesterday.

A. didn't eat B. hasn't had C. hasn't D. didn't have

30. \_\_\_\_\_ is this car? Is it Ahmad's?

A. Who's B. Who C. Whom D. Whose

Section Three: Reading Comprehension & Vocabulary  
(Questions 31 – 51)

Read the following three texts and answer the questions which follow by choosing the correct answer (A, B, C, or D).

I. Don't miss Channel 7's new reality TV show, *Changing Lives*, where ordinary people and celebrities swap lives for a week. In tonight's program, housewife and mother-of-five Maria Lester from Cardiff learns how to present the latest documentary about animals in the popular series, *Natural World*. The program's regular presenter, Alison Roberts, moves into Maria's house and life. Expect a lot of problems but quite a few laughs. Great for Friday-night viewing.

31. The text is about \_\_\_\_\_.

A. how reality is like a TV show B. a TV program  
C. Channel 7's programs D. the natural world

32. According to the text, which of these sentences is FALSE?

A. *Changing Lives* is an old program.

B. Maria Lester is an ordinary person, not a celebrity.

C. The people in this program swap lives for seven days.

D. Alison lives in Maria's house for a week.

33. Which word(s) in the text mean(s) "famous people"?

A. ordinary people

B. celebrities

C. series

D. laughs

34. Which word means "a special kind of TV program that gives facts or information about a particular subject"?

A. documentary B. presenter C. housewife D. show

35. The word "swap" in line 2 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.

A. exchange B. live C. give D. deal

36. "The program" in line 5 refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

A. Channel 7 B. *Changing Lives*

C. *Natural World* D. another program

37. The word "latest" in line 4 is \_\_\_\_\_.

A. a noun

B. an adjective

C. an adverb

D. a verb

END OF SIDE ONE: TURN TO SIDE TWO

II. New research in the field of nutrition has shown a link between diet and mental health. For a few years, there has been a **campaign** to improve school meals in the UK. Daniel Brown is the head teacher of a school that **banned** junk food and started serving healthy food in 2006. 'Our research shows that, since 2006, the children's behavior in class has been a lot better. **They** are now calmer and they concentrate more. As a result, they are learning more.

38. The main idea of the text is \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. a calorie-controlled diet makes you cleverer  
**B. the positive effects of healthy food on the mind**  
 C. not eating junk food makes you physically stronger  
 D. none of the above
39. A word in the text that means "the scientific study of food and its effects on our health" is \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. research **B. nutrition** C. concentrate D. campaign
40. Which of these statements is **TRUE**?  
 A. Good nutrition and mental health are not linked.  
 B. The proof given in the text was a laboratory experiment.  
**C. The school mentioned in the text was in Great Britain.**  
 D. The children's behavior in class was better before 2006.
41. The word "campaign" in line 2 is \_\_\_\_\_.  
**A. a noun** B. an adjective C. a verb D. an adverb
42. The word "banned" in line 4 is the opposite of \_\_\_\_\_.  
**A. allowed** B. forbade C. took D. served
43. The pronoun "they" in line 6 refers to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. meals B. junk food C. behavior **D. children**

III. Stephen Hawking was born in Oxford, in 1942. He studied at the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. He was still a young man when he discovered that he had a serious disease. However, he married Jane Wilde, finished his PhD and got a job at Cambridge University. In 1979, he became Professor of Mathematics. In 1985, after an **operation**, he started to use special **equipment** to help him speak. Three years later, his book *A Brief History of Time* appeared and sold millions of copies. Hawking rewrote the book in 2005. Surprisingly, Hawking believes that he is not an unlucky person. He is proud of his family and his work, and **grateful** for the help that many different people have given him.

44. Which of these is **TRUE** about Stephen Hawking?  
 A. His birthplace was Cambridge.  
**B. He is above 70 years old now.**  
 C. He started working at the University of Oxford after his PhD.  
 D. both B & C
45. Hawking was a student at \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. Oxford University **B. Cambridge University**  
**C. both A & B** D. neither A nor B
46. He was diagnosed to have a serious illness  
 A. at birth B. when he was a child  
 C. when he was very old **D. none of the above**
47. Which of the following statements is **FALSE** about Hawking?  
 A. He was born in the forties. **B. He has difficulties speaking.**  
**C. He is single.** D. He's the author of a scientific book.
48. *A Brief History of Time* was first published in \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. 1979 B. 1985 **C. 1988** D. 2005
49. The word "operation" in line 6 means \_\_\_\_\_.  
**A. surgery** B. military action  
 C. mathematical process D. being active or working
50. The word "equipment" in line 6 means \_\_\_\_\_.  
**A. tools** B. food C. workout D. none of these
51. The word "grateful" in line 10 means \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. hateful B. vengeful C. regretful **D. thankful**

Section Four: Controlled Writing (Questions 52-60)

I. Choose (A), (B), (C) or (D) to join each of the following statements.

52. \_\_\_\_\_ I was driving, I saw one of my friends.  
 A. Whatever **B. While**  
 C. Meanwhile D. As soon as
53. \_\_\_\_\_ I hear this music, I start dancing unconsciously.  
 A. Until **B. Whenever**  
 C. Although D. By the time
54. My friend messed up the interview. \_\_\_\_\_, she didn't get the job.  
 A. As a result B. Consequently  
**C. both A & B** D. Otherwise
55. \_\_\_\_\_ the cold weather, we went swimming.  
 A. Because **B. Despite**  
 C. Although D. Because of
56. Suzan did not go to the gym \_\_\_\_\_ she was really tired.  
 A. due to **B. because** C. because of D. in order to

II. Identify the one underlined word or phrase that is NOT CORRECT. Choose (A),(B),(C), or(D).

57. The book with you gave me is not interesting.  
 A B C D
58. Whenever I see her, I felt really happy.  
 A B C D
59. He told he had something really important to do.  
 A B C D
60. I wasn't happy at all; in fact, I was frightening.  
 A B C D

End of Test

TEST FORM A



TEST FORM A

Section One: English in Use

Questions 1-10

Choose the correct answer (A), (B), (C), or (D) for each question, statement or phrase.

- How about coming over for dinner?  
A. Any time! B. Sorry, you woke the children.  
C. What for? D. Oh no, I haven't got time.
- He's had an accident!  
A. what a bother! B. I hope it's not serious.  
C. It is alright. D. Sure, why not
- I'm sorry I can't give it to you.  
A. May I see the manger? B. I will check.  
C. No, I'm not. D. here it is.
- Why don't you have your eyes checked?  
A. Did you forget your eyeglasses B. Why is that?  
C. Thanks indeed D. I sure need it. May be tomorrow.
- \_\_\_\_\_ I've been promoted.  
A. I'm not really sure. B. What a surprise?  
C. I'm on the moon! D. Have you?
- How much does it cost?  
A. A fortune. B. Sorry I don't  
C. So many shops D. Here you are.
- Excuse me, how far is the library?  
A. Not at all. B. You see!  
C. It's over there D. Try again.
- You must be happy to pass your English exam?  
A. I'm sorry about that. B. Not at all.  
C. Sure I am! D. Yes, I must.
- How can I help you?  
A. Can I speak to Mr. Right Please? B. Can you?  
C. No, you can't. D. How do you mean?
- I'm off to the UK on Monday  
A. Don't worry. B. I like it.  
C. You don't mean that. D. Are you? How long for?

Section Two: Structure

Questions 11-30

Choose the correct answer (A), (B), (C), or (D) for each of the following.

- Do you think he \_\_\_\_\_ come tonight?  
A. would have been B. will C. is D. will have been
- They haven't sent us the invitation \_\_\_\_\_, have they?  
A. just B. still C. already D. yet
- Shakespeare, \_\_\_\_\_ was a British writer, is still famous.  
A. whose B. where C. who D. which
- There are \_\_\_\_\_ children who don't like to play tricks.  
A. a little B. a few C. a bit D. much
- I \_\_\_\_\_ working all day. I'm not tired.  
A. haven't been B. will never be C. was D. be
- My mom \_\_\_\_\_ shopping every week.  
A. is going B. goes C. went D. go
- It \_\_\_\_\_ outside, so don't go now.  
A. was raining B. rains C. is raining D. raining
- He is such \_\_\_\_\_ wonderful husband, he is very supportive.  
A. an B. the C. Ø D. a
- If you \_\_\_\_\_ children, you worry about them.  
A. will B. have C. might D. had
- I love \_\_\_\_\_ movies on Fridays.  
A. watching B. watch C. watched D. to have watch
- My teacher decided \_\_\_\_\_ us a test tomorrow.  
A. giving B. give C. to give D. gave

22. You have to \_\_\_\_\_ practicing all night to perform well.

- A. kept B. will keep C. keeps D. keep
23. Electricity \_\_\_\_\_ off as I was watching the News.  
A. went B. goes C. was going D. is going
24. When I got to the airport, I realized I \_\_\_\_\_ my passport.  
A. forgets B. forgot C. had forgotten D. will forget
25. We went to the \_\_\_\_\_ clinic to show him my blood test.  
A. doctor's B. doctor C. doctors D. doctors'
26. If I had lots of money, I \_\_\_\_\_ needy people.  
A. helped B. help C. will help D. would help
27. The company you work \_\_\_\_\_ will teach you how to do the job.  
A. on B. of C. for D. about
28. I told them \_\_\_\_\_ about the car accident.  
A. themselves B. myself C. they D. them
29. "I can't come now, it is raining heavily".  
-She said she \_\_\_\_\_ because it was raining heavily.  
A. can't come B. couldn't come C. 'll come D. 'd come
30. The book \_\_\_\_\_ twice last year.  
A. is published B. publish  
C. was published D. has published

Section Three: Reading Comprehension & Vocabulary  
(Questions 31-51)

Read the following three texts and choose (A), (B), (C) or (D) for the questions following each.

I. The island of Okinawa in Japan has some of the oldest people in the world. It's famous for its high number of **centenarians** – men and women who live beyond 100 years of age. There have been many scientific studies of their lifestyle and you can even buy **cookery** books based on their diets. Some of the reasons for their good health are that they ...

- go fishing and eat what they catch.
- regularly do gardening and grow **their** own fruit and vegetables.
- go cycling and never drive when they can walk.
- often spend time with friends. They meet at people's houses and play games.
- rarely buy food from a supermarket.
- do regular exercise, go swimming and lead active lives.

31. The text is about:

- A. the elderly B. the secrets of long life  
C. new life styles D. fishing

32. According to the text:

- A. all people in Japan live long in islands.  
B. Japanese go fishing for fun when they are old.  
C. Everyone must live long in this world.  
D. Some of the oldest people in the world live in Japan.

33. According to the text, living long is affected by all the following EXCEPT:

- A. fishing B. playing C. friends D. driving

34. The word '**centenarians**' in the text refer in meaning to:

- A. elderly over 100 year old B. old people in Japan  
C. men and women in the island D. centuries

35. The word '**cookery**' is close in meaning to:

- A. cooking B. cooks C. kitchen D. food

36. The word '**their**' refers to:

- A. fruit and vegetables B. vegetables  
C. gardening and cycling D. centenarians

37. It can be understood from the text that simple and active lifestyle is \_\_\_\_\_ for long life.

- A. ordinary B. often C. essential D. regular

II. Our demand for electricity is climbing so fast that over **the next decade** our generating capacity must increase by a third. Fossil fuels supply nearly three-quarters of this energy. But the smoke **expelling** coal, gas, and oil-fired plants are also responsible for half of our air pollution. That might be considered as a small price to pay for progress. But there's an **alternative**, one that produces no smoke and can actually create more fuel than it consumes. In many regions it's even cheaper than coal-fired electricity: nuclear power. It may directly bring danger of radioactivity to the mind, but if other types of power didn't present equal and even worse problems, it would make no sense to consider nuclear power at all. But **they** do.

38. The text is about:

- A. Electricity problems.
- B. Pollution.
- C. The question of nuclear danger.
- D. Energy consumers.

39. It can be understood from the text that

- A. fossil fuel is the only source to generate electricity
- B. air pollution is related to global warming
- C. air pollution is caused by plants
- D. nuclear power is far better than fossil fuels power.

40. The word '**expelling**' is close in meaning to:

- A. force out
- B. cut from
- C. drive
- D. produce

41. The word '**alternative**' is close in meaning to:

- A. different
- B. a choice
- C. a result
- D. a solution

42. The phrase '**the next decade**' in the text refers to:

- A. 100 years
- B. 10 years from now
- C. next year
- D. the old time

43. The word '**they**' refers to:

- A. types of power
- B. those who think of a solution
- C. equal problems
- D. consumers of electricity

44. According to the text, nuclear power can

- A. create worse problems
- B. reduce air pollution
- C. cause global warming
- D. supply 1/3 of the country's energy demand

III. Sometimes an animal copes with a changed situation, not by adapting to it, but by moving away from it to another location. There, it may still have to adapt, but the type of adaptation may be easier. There are primitive races of man that have attempted to avoid the pressures or changes that civilization brings. **They** have had to **adjust** to living in remote or harsh conditions. Examples are the pygmies of the Congo who have escaped into the thickest jungles which are full of dangers. They have learned to obtain a living there and to cope with wild animals. African bushmen manage to live off the arid Kalahari Desert where there is hardly any other life. Life is tough for the bushmen but they are left in peace. These social adaptations could well lead to biological adaptations over a number of generations, but this is a very slow progress and it is unlikely that any single person would be aware of **it** taking place.

45. The above text is mainly about \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. animals' life
- B. primitive races
- C. hard life
- D. adapting to change

46. According to the text, instead of adapting, an animal \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. moves into different habitat from time to time
- B. goes around for finding a prey
- C. is in need of food
- D. prefers not to live in another environment

47. According to the text, some earliest human beings \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. have nothing to do with adaptation
- B. are not primitive at all
- C. become civilized easily
- D. had to live in distant and unpleasant environment

48. The word '**adjust**' in the text refers in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. adapt
- B. escape
- C. avoid
- D. obtain

49. The word '**They**' in the text refers to:

- A. civilizations
- B. primitive races of man
- C. pressures
- D. pygmies of Congo

50. The word '**it**' in the text refers to:

- A. social adaptation
- B. slow progress
- C. biological adaptation
- D. Kalahari desert

51. It is clear from this text that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. possibly the slow change is still taking place in mankind today
- B. life is hard for the bushmen so they gave up
- C. no man has more difficulties than African Bushmen
- D. the pygmies of the Congo were subject to the dangers of wild animals

#### Section Four: Controlled Writing

(Questions 52-60)

I. Choose (A), (B), (C) or (D) to complete each of the following statements.

52. He works as an actor, and so \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. do his brother
- B. does his brother
- C. do him brother
- D. does him brother

53. I \_\_\_\_\_ speak a word in German, but my nephew can.

- A. don't
- B. can
- C. can't
- D. neither can I

54. My sister couldn't travel abroad, and \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. I couldn't
- B. neither could I
- C. me neither
- D. so couldn't I.

II. Choose (A), (B), (C), or (D) that has the correct linking device.

55. Sue left home early, \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. even though she has an interview
- B. because she has an interview
- C. although she has an interview
- D. despite her interview

56. I've always wanted to sail. \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. however I've never had time
- B. Since I've never had time
- C. However, I've never had time
- D. instead never having time

57. You will pass the exam \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. will you study
- B. providing you study
- C. providing studying
- D. although you study

58. He had to go to work \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. in addition to he feels sick
- B. due to he felt sick
- C. despite feeling sick
- D. if he felt sick

III. Identify the one underlined word or phrase that is NOT CORRECT. Choose (A), (B), (C), or (D).

59. The advertise campaign will be based on the case study.

- A
- B
- C
- D

60. People in my country play practic jokes on each other.

- A
- B
- C
- D

**End of Test**

TEST FORM A

TEST FORM A

Section One: English in Use Questions 1-10

Choose the correct answer (A), (B), (C), or (D) for each question, statement or phrase.

- Would you like to order?  
A. Some other day may be. B. In your dreams!  
C. I don't like order actually. D. No, not for a while.
- I feel terrible.  
A. Oh dear, what's wrong? B. Well, good luck with that.  
C. Wow, that's fantastic! D. How beautiful!
- Are you ok?  
A. I'll see what I can do. B. Who knows?  
C. That's perfect! D. Never better!
- Is this Ben please?  
A. I'm afraid I'm busy. B. Speaking.  
C. Can I come in? D. I'm sorry, you are late.
- Are you nervous?  
A. Just a bit. B. That's everything.  
C. I don't mind looking. D. You're doing great.
- Can I bring you anything else?  
A. How dare you! B. Here's your receipt in the bag.  
C. Could we have the bill, please? D. I don't receive tips.
- Was anyone hurt?  
A. This is what that was about. B. Where could it possibly be?  
C. He is crazy. D. Oh, most of them are fine.
- How was Tim's birthday party?  
A. That sounds interesting. B. It was a disaster!  
C. Yeah, that makes sense. D. I see what you mean.
- Did you hear about the twins in the news?  
A. I'm afraid I can't. B. I don't see the point.  
C. Was it about the two sisters? D. No problem
- How much might this vase be worth?  
A. It's very old and beautiful. B. I'm in a hurry.  
C. Not for sale, I'm afraid. D. Certainly, here you are.

Section Two: Structure Questions 11-30

Choose the correct answer (A), (B), (C), or (D) for each of the following.

- When I phoned my friends, they ..... monopoly.  
A. were playing B. played  
C. play D. have been playing
- I ..... all my friends if I had a house by the beach.  
A. would invited B. will invite C. would invite D. invited
- She asked him where ..... his money.  
A. he spends B. has he spent  
C. he had spent D. does he spend
- Lin drank .... wine yesterday.  
A. a lot of B. a few C. many D. A and B
- Currently, Justin ..... a book about his adventures in Tibet.  
A. has written B. writes C. is writing D. is writes
- The instructions are really .....  
A. surprised B. amazed C. confusing D. interested
- When I arrived at the cinema, the film .....  
A. started B. had started C. has started D. A and B
- I love ..... flowers in your garden.  
A. an B. the C. Ø D. a
- A big building .... just ..... down.  
A. has... fallen B. has... fell  
C. have... fallen D. has... been fallen
- More and more people .... vegetarian.  
A. becoming B. is become C. are becoming D. become

21. Haven't you cleaned your room.....?

- A. ever B. yet C. never D. still
22. He held back, terrified ..... going into the back room.  
A. around B. from C. about D. of
23. Adrian .... to lift the box but he couldn't.  
A. tries B. tried C. tryed D. try
24. If he hadn't eaten so much, he ..... so fat.  
A. would have got B. wouldn't has got  
C. wouldn't have got D. wouldn't get
25. He ..... dance at all until he took lessons.  
A. was able to B. might C. couldn't D. mustn't
26. He came with a friend .... waited outside.  
A. which B. whom C. who D. where
27. My laptop ..... yesterday.  
A. stole B. was stolen C. was stole D. stolen
28. You're too young to go out together by .....  
A. yourself B. yourselves C. yours D. yourselves
29. She failed .... the Wimbledon Final this year.  
A. reach B. to reach C. reaching D. to reaching
30. After ten minutes trying to give the answer, I gave ....  
A. against B. on C. at D. up

Section Three: Reading Comprehension & Vocabulary  
(Questions 31 – 51)

Read the following three texts and answer the questions which follow by choosing (A), (B), (C), or (D) for the correct one.

I. Ann first had cancer in 2003 when she was 38. Hoping for a **miracle**, and not wanting to **burden** her friends, she never told us she was sick. Doctors gave her two years and she lived two more. The most important thing for a woman whose friend is **battling** the disease is just to be there.

- When she first had cancer, Ann was:  
A. young B. old C. married D. single
- The word "miracle" (line 2) means:  
A. supernatural event B. daily routine  
C. adventure D. sad ending
- The word "burden" (line 2) means:  
A. make happy B. invite  
C. have fun with D. worry a lot
- Ann's friends .....  
A. all had cancer too B. knew about Ann having cancer  
C. never knew about Ann's disease D. were jealous of Ann
- How old was Ann when she died?  
A. 42 B. 38 C. 44 D. 40
- The word "battling" in (line 4) means:  
A. enjoying B. fighting  
C. passing D. remembering
- The author of this passage is probably...  
A. careless B. regretful C. excited D. grateful

II. Mel Gibson, whose *The Passion of the Christ* earned nearly \$ 1 billion despite its ancient dialogue, is planning **another** violent epic in a language understood by practically no one. This fall Gibson will **head** to Mexico to direct his historical action film *Apocalypto* in a strange Maya **dialect**.

END OF SIDE ONE: TURN TO SIDE TWO

38. The word "earned" (line 1) means:

- A. spent  
B. saved  
C. made a profit  
D. put in a bank

39. The dialogue in *The Passion of the Christ* ....

- A. is really old  
B. was liked by audiences  
C. is smart and funny  
D. was criticized

40. The word "another" (line 2) refers to:

- A. ancient dialogue  
B. Mexico  
C. The Passion of the Christ  
D. Apocalypso

41. Mel Gibson's new film is .....

- A. full of action  
B. about history  
C. silent  
D. A and B

42. The word "head" (line 4) means:

- A. be the leader of  
B. one part of the body  
C. go  
D. have fun

43. The word "dialect" (line 5) means:

- A. a form of language  
B. luxurious hotel  
C. loud voices  
D. clean furniture

44. *The Passion of the Christ* and *Apocalypso* are both... .

- A. scripted by Mel Gibson  
B. historical and violent  
C. set in Mexico  
D. happy films

III. Being able to land safely is a **critically** important skill for all flying animals. Whereas **terrestrial** animals face no particular challenge when they need to stop running or **crawling**, flying animals move at much higher speeds, and **they** must be careful about how they land. Hitting the ground, or even water, at full flight speed would be quite dangerous. Before touching down, they must decrease their speed in order to land safely.

45. The word "critically" (line 1) means:

- A. badly  
B. of no sequence  
C. in a serious way  
D. beautifully

46. The word "terrestrial" (line 2) means:

- A. from sky  
B. tamed  
C. furious  
D. relating to Earth

47. The word "crawling" (line 3) means:

- A. feeding  
B. moving along the ground  
C. dying  
D. sleeping

48. Flying animals differ from terrestrial animals in..... .

- A. speed  
B. age  
C. hunting  
D. other

49. The pronoun "they" (line 4) refers to:

- A. terrestrial animals  
B. flying animals  
C. running or crawling  
D. speeds

50. It is safer for flying animals to slow down .....

- A. only when hitting the ground  
B. when flying  
C. before touching down  
D. after touching down

51. A good title for this text could be....

- A. Dangers of flying  
B. Landing Challenge  
C. Terrestrial Animals  
D. Dangerous Animals

Section Four: Controlled Writing (Questions 52-60)

I. Choose (A), (B), (C) or (D) to join each of the following statements.

52. Everyone had a good time ..... it rained.

- A. although  
B. as a result of  
C. in spite of  
D. because of

53. Tom has money. ...., he's not at all that happy.

- A. So  
B. However  
C. Then  
D. Similarly

54. We have a spare bedroom which .... functions as a study.

- A. such as  
B. because  
C. unlike  
D. also

55. He was angry ..... his plans had been found out.

- A. because  
B. due to  
C. in spite of  
D. therefore

II. Identify the one underlined word or phrase that is NOT CORRECT. Choose (A),(B),(C), or (D).

56. Lake Victoria is one of largest lakes in the world.

- A B C D

57. When Joe explained why he needed their, everyone was

- A B C

happy to help.

D

58. Dodder is an unusual and unwanted plant that attacks

- A B C

other plant.

D

59. He doesn't have a bank account because he doesn't know

- A B C

his mother middle name.

D

60. Its been raining for a week and now it's snowing.

- A B C D

End of Test

TEST FORM A

TEST FORM A

Section One: English in Use Questions 1-10

Choose the correct answer (A), (B), (C), or (D) for each question, statement or phrase.

- How much is that?  
A. It's \$19.99!  
B. Just looking thanks.  
C. It's 20 years old.  
D. It's amazing!
- What's his wife like?  
A. She is a teacher.  
B. She is very hardworking.  
C. She is Ukrainian.  
D. She likes Chinese food.
- Do you have the time?  
A. It's 10 o'clock.  
B. See you tomorrow.  
C. When?  
D. In the kitchen.
- Can I speak with Ahmad?  
A. I'm afraid I'm busy.  
B. It's very late.  
C. I'm afraid he isn't available. Would you like to leave a message?  
D. I'm sorry, you are late.
- I'm always broke.  
A. You should study harder.  
B. You must have a break.  
C. You should find a second job.  
D. You can fix it.
- Nice to meet you.  
A. I agree with you.  
B. It's a good chance.  
C. I am nice too.  
D. Nice to meet you too.
- Why didn't Sally come to the party?  
A. She is from Australia.  
B. She likes French food.  
C. She was full.  
D. She might have overslept.
- Would you like to go for a walk?  
A. I went.  
B. I hate it.  
C. I'd rather stay in.  
D. Quickly!
- How long have your parents had this house?  
A. For 25 years.  
B. In summer.  
C. Yesterday.  
D. Hardly ever.
- Can I have two stamps and an envelope, please?  
A. It's OK.  
B. On that table.  
C. In the office.  
D. Certainly. Here you are.

Section Two: Structure Questions 11-30

Choose the correct answer (A), (B), (C), or (D) for each of the following.

- I get ..... at about 6.30 in the evening.  
A. to home  
B. at home  
C. my home  
D. home
- What do people ..... in a sushi bar?  
A. eat  
B. eats  
C. ate  
D. eating
- I usually see them ..... Wednesday evening.  
A. for  
B. in  
C. on  
D. at
- We're a bit busy at the moment – my mother ..... with us.  
A. stay  
B. stays  
C. staying  
D. is staying
- Excuse me. .... we have the bill, please?  
A. Could  
B. Would  
C. Are  
D. Do
- I ..... feel very well yesterday.  
A. am not  
B. don't  
C. didn't  
D. wasn't
- My cousin ..... his leg last Saturday.  
A. break  
B. breaks  
C. broke  
D. broken
- Joe and I are vegetarians. .... of us eats meat.  
A. Both  
B. Neither  
C. One  
D. Other
- My father loves his old car. .... it for 20 years!  
A. He has  
B. He had  
C. He's had  
D. He'd had
- There isn't ..... sugar in this coffee. Could I have some more, please?  
A. too much  
B. too many  
C. enough  
D. not enough
- Where ..... last weekend?  
A. you went  
B. did you be  
C. you go  
D. did you go

22. If ..... hard, you'll pass your exams.

- A. you work  
B. you'll work  
C. you don't work  
D. you won't work

23. Harper's is ..... expensive shop in town.

- A. most  
B. the most  
C. more  
D. the more

24. My brother is ..... older than me.

- A. much  
B. many  
C. more  
D. most

25. I'm not very good ..... playing the piano.

- A. in  
B. at  
C. on  
D. for

26. You ..... drink too much coffee before you go to bed.

- A. should  
B. should to  
C. shouldn't  
D. shouldn't to

27. We didn't go ..... last weekend. We stayed at home.

- A. something  
B. anything  
C. somewhere  
D. anywhere

28. 'Have you closed all the windows?' 'Yes, .....'

- A. I've  
B. I've closed  
C. I have  
D. I have closed

29. He was sitting at the piano ..... an old song.

- A. sing  
B. sings  
C. singing  
D. sang

30. .... is longer, the River Nile or the River Amazon?

- A. Who  
B. Where  
C. What  
D. Which

Section Three: Reading Comprehension & Vocabulary (Questions 31 – 51)

Read the following three texts and answer the questions which follow by choosing (A), (B), (C), or (D) for the correct one.

I. Animals have many ways of **exchanging** information. Bees dance and tell other bees where to find food. Elephants make sounds that humans can't hear. Whales sing songs. Monkeys use their faces to show anger and love. But this is nothing compared to what people can do. We have language - about 6000 languages, in fact. **We** can write poetry, tell jokes, make promises, **explain, persuade**, tell the truth, or tell lies. And we have a sense of past and future, not just present.

31. The main idea of the text is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Animals can communicate  
B. Monkeys communicate much better than elephants  
C. Human communication  
D. Humans know the future

32. According to the text, all the following sentences are **FALSE**, except \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Elephants dance to communicate.  
B. Bees sing to communicate.  
C. Humans can't hear some of the voices that are made by elephants.  
D. Monkeys speak different languages.

33. According to the text, three ways that animals use to communicate are \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. dance, songs and gestures  
B. dance, songs and poetry  
C. screams, sarcasm and gestures  
D. none of the above

34. The word "exchanging" in line 1 in the text means \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. communicating  
B. changing  
C. altering  
D. giving

35. The pronoun "we" in the text refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the writer and his family  
B. elephants  
C. animals  
D. humans

36. Humans can speak \_\_\_\_\_ languages.

- A. exactly 6000  
B. more than 5000  
C. around 6000  
D. both B & C

37. The words "explain and persuade" in the text are \_\_\_\_\_.

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

END OF SIDE ONE: TURN TO SIDE TWO

II. Radio, film, and television have had a huge **influence** on society in the last hundred years. And now we have the Internet, which is infinite. But what is this doing to us? We can give and get a lot of information very quickly. But there is so much information that it is difficult to know what is important and what isn't. **Modern** media is changing our world every minute of every day.

38. According to the text, \_\_\_\_\_ is true about radio, film and television.

- A. They are about 70 years old.      B. They are unimportant.  
C. They used to be important.      D. They are very important.

39. The Internet has \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. bad effects only      B. good effects only  
C. both good and bad effects      D. none of the above

40. The word "influence" in the text means \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. temptation      B. effect      C. defection      D. evidence

41. Modern media \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. is changeless      B. is change free  
C. has new words      D. has a constant effect on our life

42. The word "modern" in the text is a/an \_\_\_\_\_.

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

III. My uncle's a **shopkeeper**. He has a shop in an old village by the River Thames near Oxford. The shop sells a lot of things bread, milk, fruit, vegetables, newspapers - almost everything! It is also the village post office. The children in the village always stop to spend a few pence on sweets or ice-cream on their way home from school.

My uncle doesn't often leave the village. He hasn't got a car, so once a month he goes by bus to Oxford and has lunch at the Grand Hotel with some friends. **He** is one of the happiest men I know.

43. The word "shopkeeper" in the text is a/an \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. country      B. food      C. job      D. hobby

44. According to the text, \_\_\_\_\_ is true about the shop.

- A. It is in Oxford.      B. You can buy so many things there.  
C. It is near an old village.      D. Both B & C

45. According to the text, the River Thames \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. runs near the post office      B. runs near the village  
C. is full of things      D. none of the above

46. The people in the village \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. are all old      B. don't have any children  
C. don't buy anything in the shop      D. none of the above

47. The writer's uncle \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. lives in Oxford      B. drives to work  
C. has some friends      D. is very sad

48. In the village, people \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. send emails only      B. have to go by bus to send letters  
C. go to the shop to post mail      D. don't have a post office

49. The Grand hotel \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. is in Oxford      B. has a restaurant  
C. both A & B      D. is in the village

50. The writer thinks that his uncle \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. has a good life      B. is bored      C. is lazy      D. needs other hobbies

51. The pronoun "he" in the last line refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the bus driver      B. the writer's uncle  
C. the hotel owner      D. the uncle's friend

53. Susan chews her nails..... she feels nervous.

- A. whenever      B. before  
C. however      D. by the time

54. Tom didn't study. ...., he failed the test.

- A. Consequently      B. Therefore  
C. both A and B      D. Otherwise

55. .... the hot weather, we went swimming.

- A. Because      B. Because of  
C. Although      D. However

56. She missed the class..... she was ill.

- A. due to      B. so      C. because      D. moreover

II. Identify the one underlined word or phrase that is NOT CORRECT. Choose (A),(B),(C), or(D).

57. Sami, are you listen to me? I am talking to you.

- A B C D

58. I am not like my job at the restaurant.

- A B C D

59. I cannot remember what his name is?

- A B C D

60. The books in my office is very valuable to me.

- A B C D

**End of Test**

TEST FORM A

**Section Four: Controlled Writing (Questions 52-60)**

I. Choose (A), (B), (C) or (D) to join each of the following statements.

52. .... the other passengers get on the bus, we'll leave.

- A. Although      B. The last time  
C. While      D. As soon as

**For more practise, you can visit the following links:**

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/learningenglish/>

<https://www.esl-lounge.com/student/grammar-exercises-advanced.php>

