

Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the rest in each group.

1. a. mammal b. material c. saddle d. manage
2. a. table b. lady c. labour d. captain
3. a. cost b. most c. host d. post
4. a. there b. chair c. clear d. hair
5. a. dear b. beard c. bear d. heard

Pick out the word that has the stress pattern different from that of the other words.

6. a. computer b. museum c. important d. visitor
7. a. calculator b. intelligent c. imposible d. American
8. a. compare b. compose c. company d. consist
9. a. artificial b. aristocrat c. arithmetic d. argument
10. a. maintain b. entertain c. fountain d. retain

Choose the most appropriate answer from a, b, c or d.

11. The scientific study of the life and structure of plants and animals is called _____.
a. biology b. philosophy c. geography d. physic
12. The process of finding somebody / something, or learning about something that was not known about before is called a /an _____.
a. finding b. experiment c. discovery d. development
13. The science of numbers and shapes is called _____.
a. physics b. mathematics c. biology d. politics
14. When you _____ food, you change it into substances that your body can use.
a. cure b. digest c. invent d. fee
15. A force of attraction that causes objects to move towards each other is called _____.
a. electricity b. Evolution c. gravitation d. invention
16. Christopher Columbus _____ the New Continent quite by chance.
a. invented c. experimented
b. discovered d. developed
17. The telephone was _____ by Graham Bell.
a. discovered b. cured c. appointed d. invented
18. Issac Newton had to do many _____ before he could produce an electric lamp.
a. discoveries b. inventions c. experiments d. developments
19. Most of the experiments are carried out in _____.
a. laboratories b. farms c. fields d. schools
20. Charles Darwin was the father of the _____ of evolution.
a. practice b. project c. theory d. problem

Read the passage and then decide which word (a, b, c or d) best fits each space.

It is estimated (the (21) _____ number is not known that worldwide some 60,000 newspapers exist, with a (22) _____ circulation of nearly 500 million. However, the number of readers is (23) _____ greater-as many as three times the circulation figure.

This is because newspapers are shared, some are posted, and (24) _____ placed in libraries and other (25) _____ places. Worldwide, about 8,000 of these newspapers are dailies. About a third of all newspapers are

published in North America, (26) _____ third in Europe, and the (27) _____ third in the rest of the world. Countries with the highest newspaper (28) _____ are Britain, Norway, Denmark, Sweden, Japan, and the United States. Europe has nearly half of the world's total newspaper circulation, North America about a quarter, and the rest of the world another quarter. Taking the world (29) _____, the average circulation of dailies per 1,000 persons is about 100, but there are many parts of the world where the modern newspaper is (30) _____ ever seen.

21. a. correct b. exact c. right d. precise
22. a. combined b. connected c. linked d. mixed
23. a. even b. more c. far d. very
24. a. the rest b. another c. the others d. others
25. a. public b. common c. open d. shared
26. a. the next b. the other c. another d. the last
27. a. spare b. extra c. left d. remaining
28. a. readers b. readership c. buyers d. subscribers
29. a. as a whole b. in all c. generally d. on general
30. a. not b. almost c. scarcely d. seldom

Choose the word or phrase that best completes the sentence.

31. It's quite a long way, isn't it? We _____ about five miles by the time we get back, I'd say.
a. have walked c. will have walked
b. had walked d. would have walked
32. You can apply for a better job when you _____ more experience
a. have b. had c. have had d. had had
33. _____ I leave home _____ the journey is because the buses aren't so crowded.
a. The earlier...the easier c. The earlier...the easy
b. The early...the more easy d. The early...the most easy
34. We _____ that game when we were younger.
a. use to play c. used to play
b. used playing d. use to play
35. If Mathew _____ his alarm clock, he wouldn't have overslept.
a. have set b. set c. had set d. was setting
36. I decided to stay at home last night. I would have gone out if I _____ so tired.
a. wasn't b. weren't c. wouldn't have been d. hadn't been
37. Why did you stay at a hotel when you went to New York? You with _____ Barbara.
a. can stay c. could have stayed
b. could stay d. have stayed
38. Linda has lost her passport again. It's the second time this _____.
a. has happened c. happened
b. happens d. to happen
39. She tried to be serious but she couldn't help _____.
a. laughing c. that she laughed
b. to laugh d. laugh
40. 'Do you know where _____?' 'No, he didn't say.'
a. Tom has gone c. has gone Tom
b. has Tom gone d. Tom go

- a. Arthur is not better than George at being a mechanic.
b. Arthur is not such a good mechanic as George.
 c. Arthur is not better mechanic than George.
 d. Arthur is worse than George at being a mechanic.
67. "Please let me borrow your bike," he said to her.
 a. He asked her if she could let him borrow her bike.
 b. He asked her to borrow your bike.
 c. He asked her whether she would let him borrow her bike
d. He asked her to let him borrow her bike.
68. I wish I had chosen English to study at school.
 a. The speaker studied English and now regrets doing so.
 b. The speaker is not studying English.
c. The speaker regrets not choosing English to study at school.
 d. The speaker regrets having chosen English to study.
69. The book interested me more than the film.
a. I thought the book was more interesting than the film.
 b. I thought the book was more interested than the film.
 c. I thought the book was as interesting as the film.
 d. I thought the book was not as interesting as the film.
70. The teacher did not allow the class to leave before 4:30.
 a. The teacher made the class to stay until after 4:30.
 b. The teacher made the class not leave until after 4:30.
c. The teacher made the class stay until after 4:30.
 d. The teacher made the class leave after 4:30.
71. You need to support your ideas with facts and _____.
 a) numbers **b) figures** c) informations d) material
72. By and _____, the pupils are well-behaved.
 a) by b) from c) forward **d) large**
'By and large' has a similar meaning to 'in general'
73. I'm sick and _____ of studying grammar!
 a) cross **b) tired** c) ill d) bored
74. I never read the instruction manual. I learned how to use the computer by trial and _____.
a) error b) mistake c) test d) experiment
75. Yesterday the Prime Minister made an important speech on the subject of law and _____.
 a) rule b) legal c) punishment **d) order**
76. Let's settle this argument once and for _____.
 a) ever **b) all** c) always d) once
77. When she died, she gave _____ all her money to a charity for cats.
a. away b. out c. on d. off
(a. away - If you give something away, you offer something without charging for it)
78. You boy! Don't walk _____ when I'm speaking to you.
 a. on b. to c. away d. out
(away - 'Walk away' from someone is the opposite of walk towards to someone. Ouch!)
79. He's fallen _____ his motorbike and broken his shoulder.
a. off b. away c. out of d. down
(a. off - You get on a bike or a horse, so therefore you fall off.
 b. away - 'Fallen away' is not correct.

- c. out of - 'Out of' is the opposite of 'in' e.g. The baby fell out of the pram!
 d. down - Someone can fall down, but not fall down something)
80. Would you mind taking _____ your shoes when you come inside?
 a. away b. on **c. off** d. out
 (a. away - If you take something away, you move it to another place.
 b. on - You can put on your shoes, but what's the opposite of put on?
c. off – You take "off" what you put "on". Correct
 d. out - If you take something out, you put it outside.)
81. I don't feel like cooking, let's order a take-_____. (There are two possible answers for this question)
a. out b. up c. in **d. away**
(Two answers are possible for this question
a. out - 'Take out' is correct, but is mainly used in American English – what do we say in British English? Correct
 b. up - 'Take up' is not correct.
 c. in - If you take something in, you understand it. E.g. I couldn't take in the bit about computers – it was too complicated.
d. away - Take-away is a verb but in this case a noun (it can also be an adjective – take-away food.. Correct)
82. Can you pick _____ a few things in the supermarket? We need milk, bread and loo rolls.
 a. off b. in **c. up** d. away
(c. up - If you pick something up you buy, collect or get it. E.g. I'll pick up the children from school.)
- which have to be filled either "do" or "make" forms
83. - Have you **made** a decision to go with them ?
 - Not yet. I need time to think it over or I'll **make** a mistake.
84. Today I'm very happy. I want to **make** some music now.
85. Is this yours ? It is **made** fashionably. - Wae!
86. Are you **making** trouble, class ? - Oh, no, we are....
87. This man has to **make** a monthly report.
88. Do I have to **do** washing up and the ironing ? - No, never!
89. Do you like the way I've **done** your hair ?
90. - Hello Nam! Is your sister at home ?
 - Yes, she is. She is **doing** the cleaning.
91. - Where are your children, Mrs Young ?
 - They are in the kitchen, there are **making** cakes.
92. Mary always gets bored when **doing** homework.
93. There police are **doing** their business. There are sunning after the robber.
94. Mrs. Brown's children are **making** too much noise outside the house.
95. Who **made** such a mess ? It must be **done** the tidying-up now.