

Министерство образования Республики Беларусь
Учреждение образования
“Белорусский государственный университет
информатики и радиоэлектроники”

Кафедра иностранных языков №1

Тесты

по развитию лексико-грамматических навыков
чтения на английском языке
для студентов 1-2-го курсов
дневной формы обучения

Texts

for the development of lexical and grammar
skills of English reading for the first and second year daytime students

Минск 2005

УДК 802.0 (075.8)
ББК 81.432.1 я 73
Т 36

Авторы-составители:

Т.Г. Шелягова, Ю.М. Амелина, И.Г. Маликова, С.И. Лягушевич

Тесты по развитию лексико-грамматических навыков чтения на
Т 36 англ. языке для студ. 1-2-го курсов дневной формы обуч. / Сост.
Т.Г. Шелягова, Ю.М. Амелина, И.Г. Маликова, С.И. Лягушевич. – Мн.:
БГУИР, 2005. – 232 с.
ISBN 985-444-760-X

Данные тесты носят обучающе-контролирующий характер. Включают в себя задания, направленные на развитие грамматических и лексических навыков чтения на английском языке. Имеются приложение по основным разделам английской грамматики в виде таблиц и лексические сочетания, представляющие определенные трудности для усвоения.

Предназначены для студентов 1-2-го курсов всех форм обучения БГУИР, а также для широкого круга лиц, изучающих английский язык.

УДК 802.0 (075.8)
ББК 81.432.1 я 73

ISBN 985-444-760-X

© Коллектив авторов, составление, 2005
© БГУИР, 2005

GRAMMER TESTS

TEST 1

Problems with Verbs

Choose the word or phrase which best completes each sentence.

- Al's doctor insists _____ for a few days.
(A) that he is resting (C) him to rest
(B) his resting (D) that he rest
- I don't like iced tea, and _____.
(A) she doesn't too (C) neither does she
(B) either doesn't she (D) she doesn't neither
- We wish that you _____ such a lot of work, because we know that you would have enjoyed the party.
(A) hadn't had (C) didn't have had
(B) hadn't (D) hadn't have
- Since your roommate is visiting her family this weekend. _____ you like to have dinner with us tonight?
(A) will (C) do
(B) won't (D) wouldn't
- Please _____ photocopies of documents.
(A) not to submit (C) no submit
(B) do not submit (D) not submit
- I _____ bacon and eggs every morning.
(A) am used to eat (C) am used to eating
(B) used to eating (D) use to eat
- The team really looks good tonight because the coach had them _____ every night this week.
(A) practice (C) practiced
(B) to practice (D) the practice
- Would you mind _____, please?
(A) to answer the telephone (C) answer the telephone
(B) answering the telephone (D) to the telephone answering
- You _____ your seats today if you want to go to the game.
(A) had better to reserve (B) had to better reserve

- (C) had better reserve (D) had to reserve better
10. If it _____ so late we could have coffee.
(A) wasn't (C) weren't
(B) isn't (D) not be
11. Your sister used to visit you quite often, _____?
(A) didn't she (C) wouldn't she
(B) doesn't she (D) hadn't she
12. If Bob _____ with us, he would have had a good time.
(A) would come (C) had come
(B) would have come (D) came
13. Frankly, I'd rather you _____ anything about it for the time being.
(A) do (C) don't
(B) didn't do (D) didn't
14. Since they aren't answering their telephone, they _____.
(A) must have left (C) need have left
(B) should have left (D) can have left
15. We were hurrying because we thought that the bell _____.
(A) had already rang (C) had already rung
(B) has already rang (D) had already ringing

TEST 2

Problems with Verbs

Choose the word or phrase which best completes each sentence.

1. I hadn't expected James to apologize but I had hoped _____.
(A) him calling me (C) him to call me
(B) that he would call me (D) that he call me
2. My husband lived at home before we were married, and so _____.
(A) did I (C) I had
(B) had I (D) I did
3. Does your new secretary _____ shorthand?
(A) know to take (C) know how take
(B) know how to take (D) know how taking
4. Tommy had his big brother _____ his shoes for him.
(A) to tie (B) tie

- (C) tied (D) tying
5. I wish that the weather _____ not so warm.
(A) was (C) were
(B) be (D) is
6. His English teacher recommends that he _____ a regular degree program.
(A) begin (C) will begin
(B) begins (D) is beginning
7. Let's go out for dinner _____?
(A) will we (C) shall we
(B) don't we (D) are we
8. I'd _____ the operation unless it is absolutely necessary.
(A) rather not have (C) rather not to have
(B) not rather had (D) rather not having
9. Would you please _____ write on the test books?
(A) don't (C) not
(B) not to (D) to not
10. The old man asked her to move because he _____ in that chair.
(A) used to sit (C) used to sitting
(B) was used to sit (D) was used to sitting
11. After the way she treated you, if I _____ in your place, I wouldn't return the call.
(A) be (C) was
(B) am (D) were
12. If I _____ the flu I would have gone with you.
(A) hadn't (C) didn't have
(B) hadn't had (D) wouldn't have had
13. He's taken his medicine, _____?
(A) hasn't he (C) doesn't he
(B) didn't he (D) isn't he
14. Your mother and I are looking forward _____ you.
(A) of seeing (C) to see
(B) for seeing (D) to seeing
15. It is imperative that you _____ there in person.
(A) be (B) will be

(C) will

(D) are

TEST 3

Problems with Verbs

Choose the word or phrase which best completes each sentence.

1. The brakes need _____.
(A) adjusted (C) to adjust
(B) to adjustment (D) adjusting
2. I wish that we _____ with my brother when he flies to England next week.
(A) could go (C) will go
(B) had gone (D) are going
3. Are you sure Miss Smith _____ use the new equipment?
(A) knows to (C) knows how to
(B) knows the (D) knows how
4. Mary and John _____ to the parties at the Student Union every Friday.
(A) used to go (C) are used to go
(B) use to go (D) were used to go
5. You _____ me, because I didn't say that.
(A) must misunderstand (C) must have misunderstood
(B) must be misunderstanding (D) had to misunderstand
6. _____ you rather sit by the window?
(A) Don't (C) Wouldn't
(B) Will (D) Won't
7. His government insisted that he _____ until he finished his degree.
(A) should stay (C) stayed
(B) shall stay (D) stay
8. After he had researched and _____ his paper, he found some additional material that he should have included.
(A) wrote (C) writing
(B) written (D) have written
9. The man who was driving the truck would not admit that he had been at fault, and _____.
(A) neither the other driver (C) neither had the other driver
(B) neither would the other driver (D) the other driver neither

10. If it _____ rain, we'll have the party outside.
(A) wouldn't (C) didn't
(B) doesn't (D) won't
11. Excuse me, but it is time to have your temperature _____.
(A) taking (C) take
(B) to take (D) taken
12. Almost everyone fails _____ the driver's test on the first try.
(A) passing (C) to pass
(B) to have passed (D) in passing
13. Mike had hoped _____ his letter.
(A) her to answer (C) that she would answer
(B) that she answer (D) her answering
14. I think that you had better _____ earlier so that you can get to class on time.
(A) to start to get up (C) start getting up
(B) started getting up (D) to get up
15. Today's weather isn't as cold as it was yesterday, _____?
(A) wasn't it (C) isn't it
(B) was it (D) is it

TEST 4

Problems with Pronouns

Choose the word or phrase which best completes each sentence.

1. Tito was the only foreigner _____ I saw at the convention.
(A) whom (C) who
(B) which (D) what
2. They forgot about _____ them to join us for lunch.
(A) us to ask (C) our asking
(B) us asking (D) we asking
3. Our host family always invites my roommate and _____ to their house on Sundays.
(A) me (C) I
(B) my (D) mine

4. Because they usually receive the same score on standardized examinations, there is often disagreement as to _____ is the better student, Bob or Helen.
(A) who (C) whom
(B) which (D) whose
5. I really appreciate _____ to help me, but I am sure that I will be able to manage by myself.
(A) you to offer (C) that you offer
(B) your offering (D) that you are offering
6. Do you know the woman _____ was hurt in the accident?
(A) which (C) who
(B) whom (D) whose
7. I would like to leave a message for _____ if I may.
(A) they (C) their
(B) them (D) theirs
8. A few of _____ are planning to drive to Florida during spring break.
(A) we girls (C) girls we
(B) us girls (D) girls
9. This is the woman _____ the artist said posed as a model for the painting.
(A) who (C) which
(B) whom (D) whose
10. Of those who took the exam with Jane and _____. I am the only one who studied for it.
(A) he (C) him
(B) his (D) himself
11. Let you and _____ agree to settle our differences without involving any of the other students.
(A) I (C) me
(B) myself (D) my
12. If you told us earlier _____ he was, we could have introduced him at the meeting.
(A) who (C) whom
(B) which (D) whoever

13. I always ask my sister and _____ for advice.
(A) her (C) hers
(B) she (D) herself
14. Two of the notebooks _____ Tom had lost on the bus were returned to the main desk at his dormitory.
(A) what (C) which
(B) who (D) whose
15. He didn't seem to mind _____ TV while he was trying to study.
(A) their watching (C) them watching
(B) that they watch (D) them to watch

TEST 5

Problems with Nouns

Choose the word or phrase which best completes each sentence.

1. Please go to _____ to pick up your ID card.
(A) third window (C) window third
(B) the window three (D) the third window
2. May I have two _____ instead of beans, please?
(A) corn's ear (C) corn ears
(B) ear of corns (D) ears of corn
3. If you want to find good information about graduate programs in the United States, look in _____ of the College Blue Books.
(A) volume two (C) the volume two
(B) volume second (D) second volume
4. Let's buy our tickets while I still have _____ left.
(A) a few money (C) a few dollars
(B) a little money (D) a few dollar
5. The assignment for Monday was to read _____ in your textbooks.
(A) chapter tenth (C) chapter the tenth
(B) the chapter ten (D) the tenth chapter
6. I always put my best _____ in a safe-deposit box.
(A) jewelries (C) pieces of jewelry
(B) jewelry's pieces (D) piece of jewelries
7. It's a shame that you have _____ time in New York on the tour.
(A) so few (C) a few
(B) so little (D) a little

8. We haven't had _____ news from the disaster site since the earthquake.
(A) many (C) much
(B) quite a few (D) some
9. John Kennedy was _____ of the United States.
(A) the thirty-five president (C) the president thirty-five
(B) the thirty-fifth president (D) president the thirty-five
10. I'll have a cup of tea and _____.
(A) two toasts (C) two pieces of toast
(B) two piece of toasts (D) two pieces of toasts
11. The ticket agent said that the plane would be boarding at _____.
(A) the gate six (C) gate six
(B) sixth gate (D) the six gate
12. I will need _____ about the climate before I make a final decision.
(A) a few informations (C) a little informations
(B) a few information (D) a little information
13. Sending _____ "special delivery" costs about fifteen times as much as sending it "regular delivery".
(A) mails (C) a piece of mail
(B) a mail (D) pieces of a mail
14. The Chicago bus is parked at _____.
(A) the lane two (C) lane two
(B) the two lane (D) lane the two
15. We don't have _____ tonight.
(A) many homeworks (C) many homework
(B) much homeworks (D) much homework

TEST 6

Problems with Modifiers

Choose the word or phrase which best completes each sentence.

1. She hasn't seen her family _____ three years ago.
(A) since (C) from
(B) for (D) before
2. Just put your coat in _____.
(A) the hall closet (C) the hall's closet
(B) the closet of the hall (D) hall closet

3. Bill came to work at the University thirty years _____ today.
(A) since (C) from
(B) before (D) ago
4. This drink tastes a little _____ to me.
(A) strongly (C) strong
(B) so strong (D) too much strong
5. I like these dishes but _____ is a little too small.
(A) the tea cup (C) the tea's cup
(B) the cup tea (D) the cup for the tea
6. My sister has a _____ baby.
(A) two-months-old (C) two-months-olds
(B) two-month-olds (D) two-month-old
7. The one in the window was _____ expensive that I couldn't afford it.
(A) so (C) too much
(B) too (D) very
8. We used to go skiing in Michigan every winter, but _____ for the past five seasons.
(A) I don't go (C) I'm not going
(B) I haven't gone (D) I didn't go
9. It is _____ day that travel advisories have been issued for most of the major highways.
(A) such snowy (C) such a snowy
(B) so snowy (D) such snow
10. Our reservations are for _____.
(A) sixth June (C) the sixth of June
(B) six June (D) the six of June
11. They listened _____ while the examiner gave them the directions for Part I.
(A) attentive (C) attentiveness
(B) attentively (D) attention
12. The cookies that you sent over were _____ that I ate them all.
(A) very good (C) so good
(B) too good (D) good

13. Jacobson's is one of the most expensive _____ in the city.
(A) department store (C) departments store
(B) departments stores (D) department stores
14. I don't understand how John could have made _____ in judgment.
(A) such big mistake (C) so a big mistake
(B) such a big mistake (D) so big mistake
15. You can give me a receipt if you want to, but your word is _____ for me.
(A) enough good (C) good enough
(B) good as enough (D) good than enough

TEST 7

Problems with Modifiers

Choose the word or phrase which best completes each sentence.

1. Sam usually does his work very _____ and well, but today he seemed a little preoccupied.
(A) careful (C) carefully
(B) careful manner (D) care
2. Besides being expensive, the food in the cafeteria tastes _____.
(A) badly (C) too much bad
(B) too badly (D) bad
3. _____ here since 1976 when her parents moved from New York.
(A) She's lived (C) She was living
(B) She's living (D) She'd live
4. We'll get _____ by train if we leave tonight.
(A) fast enough there (C) there enough fast
(B) there fast enough (D) enough fast there
5. If the cab arrives _____ you will miss your flight.
(A) lately (C) more later
(B) lateness (D) late
6. It was _____ that we went camping in the mountains last weekend.
(A) such nice weather (C) too nice weather
(B) so nice a weather (D) nice weather so
7. The homecoming football game will be played on _____.
(A) two September (C) September two
(B) the second of September (D) The two of September

8. Mary overslept and was _____ late that she missed her bus.
(A) so (C) much
(B) too (D) very
9. Could you please tell me the _____ for Biology 457 and Chemistry 610?
(A) rooms numbers (C) room's number
(B) rooms number (D) room numbers
10. I think it's _____ to take a few more pictures.
(A) enough light (C) light enough
(B) light as enough (D) enough as light
11. Last Sunday was _____ that we took a drive in the country.
(A) so beautiful day (C) such a beautiful weather
(B) such a beautiful a day (D) so beautiful a day
12. The conference was organized for all of the _____ in the state.
(A) mathematic teachers (C) mathematics teacher
(B) mathematics teachers (D) mathematic's teachers
13. It is difficult to find a _____ in the Washington area for less than \$300 a month.
(A) two-bedroom apartment (C) two-bedrooms apartments
(B) two-bedrooms apartment (D) two-bedroom apartments
14. I am especially glad that Bob decided to come to the party because we hadn't seen him _____ several months.
(A) since (C) before
(B) until (D) for
15. John and I like to watch the games on TV because we can see more _____ than we could from a seat in the stadium.
(A) clear (C) clearly
(B) clearness (D) clearer

TEST 8

Problems with Comparatives

Choose the word or phrase which best completes each sentence.

1. I will return your notes as soon as _____ copying them.
(A) I will finish (C) I finish
(B) I do finish (D) I be finished

2. _____ the worse I seem to feel.
(A) When I take more medicine (C) Taking more of the medicine
(B) The more medicine I take (D) More medicine taken
3. We will have to be careful not to get our suitcases mixed up because yours is almost the same _____ mine.
(A) like (C) as
(B) to (D) that
4. My new glasses cost me _____ the last pair that I bought.
(A) times three (C) three times as much as
(B) three times more than (D) as much three times as
5. Although she is very popular, she is not _____ her sister.
(A) pretty as (C) prettier than
(B) as pretty (D) more pretty than
6. We are going to Florida as soon as _____ taking our final exams.
(A) we're finish (C) we'd finish
(B) we'll finish (D) we finish
7. This new soap is not much _____ the others that I have tried.
(A) different (C) different from
(B) different than (D) different that
8. Ms. Jones isn't as nice _____ Ms. Smith.
(A) as (C) like
(B) for (D) to
9. The rooms in Graduate Towers are _____ Patterson Hall.
(A) larger than (C) larger than those in
(B) larger than that of (D) larger than in
10. We'll be there as soon as we _____ a babysitter for our son.
(A) will find (C) find
(B) found (D) are finding
11. The final will be _____ the midterm.
(A) alike (C) same
(B) like (D) similar
12. They are _____ my other neighbors.
(A) more friendlier than (C) friendlier as
(B) friendly than (D) more friendly than

13. Tuition at an American university runs _____ one thousand dollars a semester.
(A) so high as (C) as high as
(B) as high to (D) as high than
14. _____ I get to know her, the more I like her.
(A) For more (C) The more
(B) More (D) The most
15. I would have paid _____ for my car if the salesman had insisted, because I really wanted it.
(A) as much twice (C) twice as much
(B) much twice (D) times two

TEST 9

Problems with Connectors

Choose the word or phrase which best completes each sentence.

1. We are considering buying a house in Gainesville, but we want to find out _____ there first.
(A) what the taxes are (C) the taxes what are
(B) what are the taxes (D) the taxes are
2. Betty moved from the dormitory _____ the noise.
(A) because (C) because of
(B) cause (D) caused from
3. I didn't hear _____ when he gave us the assignment.
(A) what the professor says (C) what the professor said
(B) that the professor said (D) which the professor says
4. He had to borrow a little money from his brother _____ he could finish his education without working.
(A) so (C) so that
(B) that (D) in order so
5. I wonder where _____.
(A) he did go (C) he went
(B) did he go (D) went he
6. Both Mary and Ellen, _____ Jane, are studying at the University of Toledo.
(A) as well as (C) as well to
(B) well (D) and well as

7. We had a disagreement _____ the bus was late.
(A) because of (C) because
(B) caused of (D) caused
8. _____ the light rain, the baseball game will not be cancelled unless the other team concedes.
(A) Despite of (C) In spite
(B) Despite in (D) Despite
9. I don't have any idea what _____ for graduation.
(A) does she want (C) she want
(B) she wants (D) is she wanting
10. We were both pleased _____ honored to be guests of the president.
(A) also (C) alike
(B) and (D) as
11. I wonder _____ on sale.
(A) how much cost these shoes (C) how much these shoes cost
(B) how much do these shoes cost (D) how much are these shoes cost
12. We moved to the front row _____ we could hear and see better.
(A) so (C) such
(B) so that (D) such that
13. James plays not only on the basketball squad _____.
(A) but on the baseball (C) also on the baseball team
(B) but on the baseball team also (D) but also on the baseball team
14. _____ his wealth, he is not spoiled.
(A) Despite of (C) In spite of
(B) In despite (D) In spite
15. Could you please tell me where _____?
(A) is the nearest bus stop located (C) is located the nearest bus stop
(B) the nearest bus stop is located (D) located is the nearest bus stop

TEST 10

Cumulative Practice with Structures

Choose the word or phrase which best completes each sentence.

1. Allen said that his trip was very _____.
(A) interested (C) interesting
(B) interest (D) of interest

2. The cost is _____ for me.
(A) so much (C) very much
(B) too much (D) much too
3. Let's call to see if _____ an extra ticket at the box office.
(A) is there (C) there is
(B) it may be (D) it is
4. Please don't leave without _____ the lights.
(A) you turn off (C) turning off
(B) to turn off (D) you'll turn off
5. By the time he retires Professor Baker _____ for almost forty years.
(A) will teach (C) will have taught
(B) has taught (D) will has taught
6. At a potluck dinner, everyone who comes must _____ a dish.
(A) take (C) carry
(B) get (D) bring
7. I'm sorry, but there isn't _____.
(A) any left (C) leaving any
(B) left any (D) some left
8. If you still don't have an answer from the University of Iowa, why _____ call the admissions office?
(A) you don't (C) not
(B) not to (D) don't
9. How much snow _____ now?
(A) it is (C) there is
(B) is it (D) is there
10. My roommate lost a lot of weight _____ every day.
(A) to exercise (C) for exercising
(B) for exercise (D) by exercising
11. Something must be done quickly if endangered species _____ saved.
(A) are to be (C) can be
(B) be (D) will be
12. I thought I saw Professor Davis _____ in the library last night.
(A) working (C) worked
(B) to work (D) works
13. Mr. Jones got very sick _____ too hard.
(A) for working (C) by working
(B) from working (D) to work

14. I prefer writing a term paper _____ taking an examination.
(A) than (C) for
(B) to (D) that
15. I am going to take the bus _____ money.
(A) for to save (C) to save
(B) saving (D) by saving

TEST 11

Part A

Choose the word or phrase which best completes each sentence.

1. _____ range in color from pale yellow to bright orange.
(A) Canaries (C) That canaries
(B) Canaries which (D) Canaries that are
2. Carnivorous plants _____ insects to obtain nitrogen.
(A) are generally trapped (C) are trapped generally
(B) trap generally (D) generally trap
3. A federal type of government results in _____.
(A) a vertical distribution of power
(B) power is distributed vertically
(C) vertically distributed
(D) the distribution of power is vertical
4. February normally has twenty-eight days, but every fourth year, _____ has twenty-nine.
(A) there (C) is a leap year
(B) its (D) a leap year, it
5. Evidence suggests that one-quarter of operations _____ bypass surgery may be unnecessary.
(A) they involve (C) involving
(B) involve (D) which they involve
6. _____ a tornado spins in a counterclockwise direction in the Northern Hemisphere, it spins in the opposite direction in the Southern Hemisphere.
(A) However (C) Although
(B) Because of (D) That
7. The Caldecott Medal, _____ for the best children's picture book, is awarded each January.
(A) is a prize which (C) which a prize
(B) which prize (D) is a prize

8. Sports medicine is a medical specialty that deals with the identification and treatment of injuries to person _____.
(A) sports are involved (C) they are involved in sports
(B) involved in sports (D) sports involve them
9. The Wilmington Oil Field, in Long Beach, California, is one of _____ oil fields in the continental United States.
(A) productive (C) most are productive
(B) the most productive (D) productivity
10. Thunder occurs as _____ through air, causing the heated air to expand and collide with layers of cooler air.
(A) an electrical charge
(B) passes an electrical charge
(C) the passing of an electrical charge
(D) an electrical charge passes
11. The population of Houston was ravaged by yellow fever in 1839 _____ in 1867.
(A) it happened again (C) was ravaged again
(B) and again (D) again once more
12. Researchers have long debated _____ Saturn's moon Titan contains hydrocarbon oceans and lakes.
(A) over it (C) whether over
(B) whether the (D) whether
13. According to Bernoulli's principle, the higher the speed of a fluid gas, _____ the pressure.
(A) it will be lower (C) the lower
(B) lower than the (D) lower it is
14. The flight instructor, _____ at the air base, said that orders not to flight had been issued.
(A) when interviewed (C) when to interview
(B) when interviewed (D) when interviewing
15. In northern and central parts of the state of Idaho _____ and churning rivers.
(A) majestic mountains are found
(B) are majestic mountains found
(C) are found majestic mountains
(D) finding majestic mountains

Part B

Identify errors.

16. Light can travels from the Sun to the Earth in eight minutes and twenty
A B C D
seconds.
17. Every human typically have twenty-three pairs of chromosomes in most
A B C D
cells.
18. In the sport of fencing, three type of swords are used: the foil, the epee,
A B C D
and the sabre.
19. The Internal Revenue Service uses computers to check tax return
A
computations to determine the reasonableness of deductions, and
B
for verifying the accuracy of reported income.
C D
20. There was four groups of twenty rats each involved in the test.
A B C D
21. The type of jazz known as "swing" was introduced by Duke Ellington
A B
when he wrote and records "It Don't Mean a Thing If It Ain't Got That
C D
Swing".
22. The bones of mammals, not alike those of other vertebrates, show a
A B C D
high degree of differentiation.
23. The United States receives a large amount of revenue from taxation of
A B C
a tobacco products.
D
24. Much fats are composed of one molecule of glycerin combined with
A B C
three molecules of fatty acids.
D

25. The capital of the Confederacy was originally in Mobile, but they were
A B C
moved to Richmond.
D
26. A pearl develops when a tiny grain of sand or some another irritant
A B C
accidentally enters into the shell of a pearl oyster.
D
27. The English horn is an alto oboe with a pitch one fifth lower as that of
A B C D
the soprano oboe.
28. In the Milky Way galaxy, the most recent observed supernova appeared
A B C
in 1604.
D
29. Although the name suggests otherwise, the ship know as Old Ironsides
A B C
was built of oak and cedar rather than it was built of iron.
D
30. Never in the history of humanity there have been more people living on
A B C D
this relatively small planet.
31. Because of the mobile of American today, it is difficult for them to put
A B C
down real roots.
D
32. For five years after the Civil War, Robert E. Lee served to president of
A B
Washington College, which later was called Washington and Lee.
C D
33. Doctors successfully used hypnosis during World War II to treat
A B C
fatigue battle.
D

34. The lobster, like many crustaceans, can cast off a damaging appendage and regenerate a new appendage to nearly normal size.
 A B C D
35. The main cause of the oceans' tides is the gravitation pull of the Moon.
 A B C D
36. The curricula of American public school are set in individual states; they do not determine by the federal government.
 A B C D
37. The fact that the sophisticated technology has become part of revolution in travel delivery systems has not made travel schedules less hectic.
 A B C D
38. Balanchine's plotless ballets, such Jewels and The Four Temperaments, present dance purely as a celebration of the movement of the human body.
 A B C D
39. In a solar battery, a photosensitive semiconducting substance such as silicon crystal is the source of electrician.
 A B C D
40. In early days hydrochloric acid was done by heating a mixture of sodium chloride with iron sulfate.
 A B C D

TEST 12

Part A

Choose the word or phrase which best completes each sentence.

1. _____, the outermost layer of skin, is about as thick as a sheet of paper over most of the skin.
 (A) It is the epidermis (C) The epidermis
 (B) In the epidermis (D) The epidermis is

2. Sam Spade in *The Maltese Falcon* and Rick Blaine in *Casablanca* _____ of Humphrey Bogart's more famous roles.
(A) they are two (C) two of them
(B) two of them are (D) are two
3. The compound microscope has not one _____ two lenses.
(A) and also (C) and there are
(B) but (D) but there are
4. During the Precambrian period, the Earth's crust formed, and life _____ in the seas.
(A) first appeared (C) is first appearing
(B) first to appear (D) appearing
5. The hard palate forms a partition _____ and nasal passages.
(A) the mouth (C) is between the mouth
(B) between the mouth (D) it is between the mouth
6. Conditions required for seed germination include abundant water, an adequate supply of oxygen, and _____.
(A) the temperatures must be appropriate
(B) having appropriate temperatures
(C) appropriate temperatures
(D) appropriately temperature
7. When fluid accumulates against the eardrum a second more insidious type of _____.
(A) otitis media may develop (C) the developments of otitis media
(B) developing otitis media (D) to develop otitis media
8. Some general theories of motivation _____ of central motives, from which other motives develop.
(A) identify a limited number
(B) identification of a limited amount
(C) identify a limited amount
(D) identifying a limited number
9. Before the Statue of Liberty arrived in the United States, newspapers invited the public to help determine where _____ placed after its arrival.
(A) should the statue be (C) it should be the statue
(B) the statue being (D) the statue should be
10. Hydroelectric power can be produced by _____ and using tidal flow to run turbines.
(A) water basins are dammed (C) to dam water basins
(B) damming water basins (D) dams in water basins

11. Abraham Lincoln and Jefferson Davis, _____ of the Union and the Confederacy during the Civil War, were both born in Kentucky.
 (A) they were opposing presidents
 (B) were opposing presidents
 (C) opposing presidents
 (D) presidents opposed
12. A stock _____ at an inflated price is called a watered stock.
 (A) issued (C) it is issued
 (B) is issued (D) which issued
13. The leaves of the white mulberry provide food for silkworms, _____ silk fabrics are woven.
 (A) whose cocoons (C) whose cocoons are from
 (B) from cocoons (D) from whose cocoons
14. Not only _____ generate energy, but it also produces fuel for other fission reactors.
 (A) a nuclear breeder reactor
 (B) it is a nuclear breeder reactor
 (C) does a nuclear breeder reactor
 (D) is a nuclear breeder reactor
15. D. W. Griffith pioneered many of the stylistic features and filmmaking techniques _____ as the Hollywood standard.
 (A) that established (C) what established
 (B) that became established (D) what became established

Part B

Identify errors.

16. Mosquitoes will accepts the malaria parasite at only one stage of the parasite's complex life cycle.
 A B C
 D
17. The counterpart of a negative electrons is the positive proton.
 A B C D
18. The ankle joint occur where the lower ends of the tibia and fibula slot neatly around the talus.
 A B
 C D

19. In the United States and Canada, motor vehicle laws affect the operate
of motorcycles as well as automobiles.
A B C
D
20. The neocortex is, in evolutionary terms, most recent layer of the brain.
A B C D
21. There are more than eighty-four million specimens in the National
Museum of Natural History's collection of biological, geological, and
anthropology treasures.
A B C
D
22. After George Washington married widow Martha Custis, the couple
came to resides at Mount Vernon.
A B C D
23. At this stage in their development, rubberized asphalt can hardly be
classified as cutting edge.
A B C
D
24. Rhesus monkeys exhibit patterns of shy similar to those in humans.
A B C D
25. In space, with no gravity for muscles to work against, the body becomes
weakly.
A B C
D
26. Fort Jefferson, in the Dry Tortugas off the southern tip of Florida, can be
reach only by boat or plane.
A B C D
27. A zoom lens produces an inverted real image, either on the film in a camera
and on the light-sensitive tube of a television camera.
A B C
D
28. Supersonic flight that is faster the speed of sound.
A B C D

29. The Betataken House Ruins at Navajo National Monument is among
 the largest and most elaborate cliff dwellings in the country.
 B C D
30. It is a common observation that liquids will soak through some materials
but not through other.
 A B C D
31. The number of wild horses on Assateague are increasing lately,
resulting in overgrazed marsh and dune grasses.
 A B C D
32. The newsreels of Hearst Metronome News, which formed part of every
 moviegoer's experience in the era before television, offer an unique
 record of the events of the 1930's.
 A B C D
33. Unlikely gas sport balloons, hot air balloons do not have nets.
 A B C D
34. Born in Massachusetts in 1852, Albert Farbanks has begun making
 banjos in Boston in the late 1870's.
 A B C D
35. Dwight David Eisenhower, military offer and thirty-fourth president of the
 United States, lived in the White House and of least thirty-seven other
 residences.
 A B C D
36. Methane in wetlands comes from soil bacteria that consumes organic
 plant matter.
 A B C D
37. Alois Alzheimer made the first observers of the telltale signs of the
 disease that today bears his name.
 A B C D

38. Edward MacDowell remembers as the composer of such perennial
favorites as *To a Wild Rose* and *To a Water Lily*.
A B C
D
39. Animism is the belief that objects and natural phenomena such as
rivers, rocks, and wind are live and have feelings.
A B
C D
40. Newtonian physics accounts for the observing orbits of the planets and
the moons.
A B C D

TEST 13

Part A

Choose the word or phrase which best completes each sentence.

1. Violence on American campuses has abated _____.
(A) after 1970 (C) for 1970
(B) in 1970 (D) since 1970
2. Ancient civilizations such as the Phoenicians and the Mesopotamians
_____ rather than use money.
(A) use to trade (C) used to trade
(B) is used to trade (D) was used to trade
3. Most Americans don't object _____ them by their first names.
(A) that I call (C) for calling
(B) to my calling (D) that I am call
4. North Carolina is well known not only for the Great Smoky Mountains
National Park _____ for the Cherokee Indian settlements.
(A) also (C) but also
(B) and (D) because of
5. General Grant had General Lee _____ him at Appomattox to sign the
official surrender of the Confederate forces.
(A) to meet (C) meet
(B) met (D) meeting
6. If a ruby is heated it _____ temporarily lose its color.
(A) would (B) will (C) does (D) has

7. _____ small specimen of the embryonic fluid is removed from a fetus, it will be possible to determine whether the baby will be born with birth defects.
(A) A (C) If a
(B) That a (D) When it is a
8. All of the people at the AAME conference are _____.
(A) mathematic teachers (C) mathematics teacher
(B) mathematics teachers (D) mathematic's teachers
9. To generate income, magazine publishers must decide whether to increase the subscription price or _____.
(A) to sell advertising
(B) if they should sell advertising
(C) selling advertising
(D) sold advertising
10. If it _____ more humid in the desert Southwest the hot temperatures would be unbearable.
(A) be (B) is (C) was (D) were
11. _____ Java Man, who lived before the first Ice Age, is the first manlike animal.
(A) It is generally believed that
(B) Generally believed it is
(C) Believed generally is
(D) That it is generally believed
12. For the investor who _____ money, silver or bonds are good options.
(A) has so little a (C) has so few
(B) has very little (D) has very few
13. Prices for bikes can run _____ \$250.
(A) as high as (C) so high to
(B) as high to (D) so high as
14. According to the conditions of my scholarship, after finishing my degree, _____.
(A) my education will be employed by the university
(B) employment will be given to me by the university
(C) the university will employ me
(D) I will be employed by the university

15. Travelers _____ their reservations well in advance if they want to fly during the Christmas holidays.
(A) had better to get (C) had better get
(B) had to get better (D) had better got

Part B

Identify errors.

16. The duties of the secretary are to take the minutes, mailing the correspondence, and calling the members before meetings.
A B C D
17. If biennials were planted this year, they will be likely to bloom next year and every two years thereafter.
A B C D
18. The value of the dollar declines as the rate of inflation raises.
A B C D
19. Even though a member has drank too much the night before, the counselors at Alcoholics Anonymous will try to convince him or her to sober up and stop drinking again.
A B C D
20. Anthropologists assert that many of the early American Plains Indians did not engage in planting crops but to hunt, living primarily on buffalo meat.
A B C D
21. The neutron bomb provides the capable of a limited nuclear war in which buildings would be preserved, but people would be destroyed.
A B C D
22. The different attractions of the sun and the moon have a direct effect in the rising and falling of the tides.
A B C D
23. Despite of the pills which are available, many people still have trouble sleeping.
A B C D

35. It is an accepted custom for one to say "excuse me" when he sneezed.
 A B C D
36. Even though Miss Colombia lost the beauty contest, she was still
 A B
more prettier than the other girls in the pageant.
 C D
37. There have been little change in the patient's condition since he
 A B C
was moved to the intensive care unit.
 D
38. Although we are concerned with the problem of energy sources, we
 A
must not fail recognizing the need for environmental protection.
 B C D
39. Because of the movement of a glacier, the form of the Great Lakes was
 A B C
 very slow.
 D
40. Professor Baker recommended that we are present at the reception
 A
this afternoon in order to meet the representatives from the Fulbright
 B C D
 Commission.

TEST 14

Part A

Choose the word or phrase which best completes each sentence.

1. It is important that the TOEFL Office _____ your registration.
 (A) will confirm (C) confirms
 (B) confirm (D) must confirm
2. As a safety precaution, all city cabdrivers carry only enough money to make change for a _____ bill.
 (A) ten-dollar (C) tens dollar
 (B) ten-dollars (D) tens dollars
3. _____ that the English settled in Jamestown.
 (A) In 1607 that it was (C) Because in 1607
 (B) That in 1607 (D) It was in 1607

4. Staying in a hotel costs _____ renting a room in a dormitory for a week.
(A) twice more than (C) as much
(B) twice as much as (D) as much as twice
5. When friends insist on _____ expensive gifts, it makes most Americans uncomfortable.
(A) them to accept (C) they accepting
(B) their accepting (D) they accept
6. Gilbert Stuart is considered by most art critics _____ greatest portrait painter in the North American colonies.
(A) that he was (C) who was the
(B) as he was (D) the
7. As a safety measure, the detonator for a nuclear device may be made of _____ each of which is controlled by a different employee.
(A) two equipments (C) two pieces of equipment
(B) two pieces of equipments (D) two equipment pieces
8. A student should tell a dorm counselor if _____ live with his roommate again next year.
(A) he'd rather not (C) he'll rather not
(B) he won't rather (D) he'd rather didn't
9. It is the first time that the Princess of Wales has been to the United States, _____?
(A) isn't she (C) isn't it
(B) hasn't she (D) hasn't it
10. _____ two waves pass a given point simultaneously, they will have no effect on each other's subsequent motion.
(A) So that (C) That
(B) They are (D) If
11. A child in the first grade tends to be _____ all of the other children in his class.
(A) the same old to (C) as old like
(B) the same age than (D) the same age as
12. Most foreign students don't like American coffee, and _____.
(A) I don't too (C) neither don't I
(B) either don't I (D) neither do I
13. We had hoped _____ the game, but the other team played very well.
(A) State University to win (C) that State University would win
(B) that State University win (D) State University's winning

14. This plant is _____ big that it should really be moved outside.
 (A) so (C) such
 (B) too (D) very
15. Unlike most Europeans, many Americans _____ bacon and eggs for breakfast every day.
 (A) used to eating (C) are used to eating
 (B) are used to eat (D) used to eat

Part B

Identify errors.

16. Whoever turned in the last test did not put their name on the paper.
 A B C D
17. The most common form of treatment it is mass inoculation and chlorination of water sources.
 A B C D
18. People with an exceptionally high intelligence quotient may not be the best employees since they become bored of their work unless the job is constantly changing.
 A B C D
19. Neither the mathematics department nor the biology department at State University requires that the students must write a thesis in order to graduate with a master's degree.
 A B C D
20. The oxygen content of Mars is not sufficient enough to support life as we know it.
 A B C D
21. Students in the United States often support themselves by babysitting, working in restaurants, or they drive taxicabs.
 A B C D

ten million years old; but now, by using a more modern dating method,
C
they agree that the age is closer to six million years.
D

32. There have been a tornado watch issued for Texas Country until eleven
A B C D
o'clock tonight.

33. Professor Baker, with six of his graduate students, are attending a
A
conference in Boston organized to compare current business practices
B C
in the United States with those of other nations.
D

34. Jane Addams had already established Hull House in Chicago and
A B
began her work in the Women's Suffrage Movement when she was
C
awarded the Nobel Prize for peace.
D

35. If one had thought about the alternatives, you would not have chosen
A B
such a difficult topic for a term paper.
C D

36. Although jogging is a good way to lose weight and improve one's
A
physical condition, most doctors recommend that the potential jogger
B
begin in a correct manner by getting a complete check up.
C D

37. The flag of the original first colonies may or may not have been made
A B
by Betsy Ross during the Revolution.
C D

38. To the men who worked so hard on the project, the news was profound
A B C D
disappointing.

39. The Indians of the southwestern United States are famous for their beautiful art work, especially handmade jewelry cast from silver, carved from stones, or decorations with beads and feathers.
40. Because the solar tiles were very secure fastened, only a few became detached when the Space Shuttle reentered the earth's atmosphere.

TEST 15

Part A

Choose the word or phrase which best completes each sentence.

- Flight nineteen from New York and Washington is now arriving at _____.
 (A) gate two (C) the two gate
 (B) the gate two (D) second gate
- _____ 1000 species of finch have been identified.
 (A) As many as (C) As much as
 (B) As many (D) Much as
- The greater the demand, _____ the price.
 (A) higher (C) the higher
 (B) high (D) the high
- The United States is _____ that there are five time zones.
 (A) much big (C) so big
 (B) too big (D) very big
- Benjamin West contributed a great deal to American art: _____.
 (A) painting, teaching, and lecturing
 (B) painting, as a teacher and lecturer
 (C) painting, teaching, and as a lecturer
 (D) painting, a teacher, and a lecturer
- Most insurance agents would rather you _____ anything about collecting claims until they investigate the situation.
 (A) do (C) don't
 (B) didn't do (D) didn't

7. Upon hatching, _____.
(A) young ducks know how to swim
(B) swimming is known by young ducks
(C) the knowledge of swimming is in young ducks
(D) how to swim is known in young ducks
8. The observation deck at the World Trade Center _____ in New York.
(A) is highest than any other one
(B) is higher than any other one
(C) is highest that any other one
(D) is higher that any other one
9. A seventeen-year-old is not _____ to vote in an election.
(A) old enough
(B) as old enough
(C) enough old
(D) enough old as
10. _____ is necessary for the development of strong bones and teeth.
(A) It is calcium
(B) That calcium
(C) Calcium
(D) Although calcium
11. After the assassination attempt, President Reagan's doctor suggest that he _____ a short rest at Camp David.
(A) will take
(B) would take
(C) take
(D) took
12. Only after food has been fried or canned _____.
(A) that it should be stored for later consumption
(B) should be stored for later consumption
(C) should it be stored for later consumption
(D) it should be stored for later consumption
13. Not until a monkey is several years old _____ to exhibit signs of independence from its mother.
(A) it begins
(B) does it begin
(C) and begin
(D) beginning
14. Almost everyone fails _____ on the first try.
(A) in passing his driver's test
(B) to pass his driver's test
(C) to have passed his driver's test
(D) passing his driver's test
15. Since Elizabeth Barrett Browning's father never approved of _____ Robert Browning, the couple eloped to Italy where they lived and wrote.
(A) her to marry
(B) her marring
(C) she marring
(D) she to marry

24. Not one in one hundred children exposed to the disease are likely
A B C
to develop symptoms of it.
D
25. There is an unresolved controversy as to whom is the real author of the
A B C
Elizabethan plays commonly credited to William Shakespeare.
D
26. A catalytic agent such as platinum may be used so the chemical
A B
reaction advances more rapidly.
C D
27. From the airplane, passengers are able to clearly see the outline of the
A B C D
whole island.
28. When a patient's blood pressure is much higher than it should be, a
A B C
doctor usually insists that he will not smoke.
D
29. Excavations in several mounds and villages on the east bank of the
A
Euphrates River have revealed the city of Nebuchadnezzar, an ancient
B
community that had been laying under later reconstructions of the city
C D
of Babylon.
30. First raise your right hand, and then, you should repeat after me.
A B C D
31. Located in the cranial cavity in the skull, the brain is the larger mass of
A B C
nerve tissue in the human body.
D
32. The examination will test your ability to understand spoken English, to
A B
read nontechnical language, and writing correctly.
C D

33. Alike other forms of energy, natural gas may be used to heat homes, run automobiles.
 A B C D
34. An organ is a group of tissues capable to perform some special function, as for example, the heart, the liver, or the lungs.
 A B C D
35. Insulin, it is used to treat diabetes and is secured chiefly from the pancreas of cattle and hogs.
 A B C D
36. Please send me information with regard of insurance policies available from your company.
 A B C D
37. Dairying is concerned not only with the production of milk, but with the manufacture of milk products such as butter and cheese.
 A B C D
38. If you will buy one box at the regular price, you would receive another one at no extra cost.
 A B C D
39. When he was a little boy, Mark Twain would walk along the piers, watch the river boats, swimming and fish in the Mississippi, much like his famous character, Tom Sawyer.
 A B C D
40. The bell signaling the end of the first period rang loud, interrupting the professor's closing comments.
 A B C D

TEST 16

Part A

Choose the word or phrase which best completes each sentence.

1. Overexposure to the sun causes _____ health problems.
 (A) various (C) but
 (B) among (D) of

2. Although the weather in Martha's Vineyard isn't _____ to have a year round tourist season, it has become a favorite summer resort.
(A) goodly enough (C) good as enough
(B) good enough (D) enough good
3. _____ to go to the grocery store every day?
(A) Do people in your country like
(B) People in your country like
(C) May people in your country liked
(D) Have people in your country like
4. In many ways, ridding a bicycle is similar to _____.
(A) the driving of a car (C) driving a car
(B) when you drive a car (D) when driving a car
5. Although most adopted persons want the right to know who their natural parents are, some who have found them wish that they _____ the experience of meeting.
(A) hadn't (C) hadn't had
(B) didn't have had (D) hadn't have
6. Canada does not require that U.S. citizens obtain passports to enter the country, and _____.
(A) Mexico does neither (C) Neither Mexico does
(B) Mexico doesn't either (D) Either does Mexico
7. Kubrick's going to be nominated to receive the Academy Award for best director, _____?
(A) won't he (C) doesn't he
(B) didn't he (D) isn't he
8. _____ the formation of the Sun, the planets, and other stars began with the condensation of an interstellar cloud.
(A) It accepted that (C) It is accepted that
(B) Accepted that (D) That is accepted
9. The speaker is _____.
(A) very well acquainted with the subject
(B) recognized as an authority who knows a great deal in terms of the subject
(C) someone who knows well enough about the subject which he has undertaken to do the speaking
(D) a person who has close awareness of the subject that he speaks about so much

10. The *Consumer Price Index* lists _____.
(A) how much costs every car
(B) how much does every car cost
(C) how much every car costs
(D) how much are every car cost
11. The Ford Theater where Lincoln was shot _____.
(A) must restore
(B) must be restoring
(C) must have been restored
(D) must restored
12. Fast-food restaurants have become popular because many working people want _____.
(A) to eat quickly and cheaply
(B) eating quickly and cheaply
(C) eat quickly and cheaply
(D) the eat quickly and cheaply
13. After seeing the movie *Centennial*, _____.
(A) the book was read by many people
(B) the book made many people want to read it
(C) many people wanted to read the book
(D) the reading of the book interested many people
14. _____, Carl Sandburg is also well known for his multivolume biography of Lincoln.
(A) An eminent American poet
(B) He is an eminent American poet
(C) An eminent American poet who is
(D) Despite an eminent American poet
15. The examiner made us _____ our identification in order to be admitted to the test center.
(A) showing
(B) show
(C) showed
(D) to show

Part B

Identify errors.

16. Neither of the two candidates who had applied for admission to the Industrial Engineering Department were eligible for scholarships.
A B C
D

17. Upon reading *Innocents Abroad* by Mark Twain, one begins
A B
to understand the value of your common sense.
C D
18. Those of us who smoke should have their lungs X-rayed regularly.
A B C D
19. After the team of geologists had drawn diagrams in their notebooks and
A
wrote explanations of the formations which they had observed, they
B C
returned to their campsite to compare notes.
D
20. If Robert Kennedy would have lived a little longer, he probably would
A B C
have won the election.
D
21. It was her who represented her country in the United Nations and later
A B C D
became ambassador to the United States.
22. The prices at The Economy Center are as reasonable, if not more
A B C
reasonable, as those at comparable stores.
D
23. It is extremely important for an engineer to know to use a computer.
A B C D
24. Historically there has been only two major factions in the Republican
A B C D
Party – the liberals and the conservatives.
25. Whitman wrote *Leaves of Grass* as a tribute to the Civil War soldiers
who had laid on the battlefields and whom he had seen while serving
A B C D
as an army nurse.
26. The registrar has requested that each student and teacher sign
A
their name on the grade sheet before submitting it.
B C D

27. The Chinese were the first and large ethnic group to work on the construction of the transcontinental railroad system.
 A B C D
28. The president, with his wife and daughter, are returning from a brief vacation at Sun Valley in order to attend a press conference this afternoon.
 A B C D
29. Even a professional psychologist may have difficulty talking calm and logically about his own problems.
 A B C D
30. The more the relative humidity reading rises, the worst the heat affects us.
 A B C D
31. The shore patrol has found the body of a man who they believe to be the missing marine biologist.
 A B C D
32. Lectures for the week of March 22-26 will include the following: The Causes of the Civil War, The Economy of the south, Battle Strategies, and Assassinating Lincoln.
 A B C D
33. Despite of many attempts to introduce a universal language, notably Esperanto and Idiom Neutral, the effort has met with very little success.
 A B C D
34. As every other nation, the United States used to define its unit of currency, the dollar, in terms of the gold standard.
 A B C D
35. It is necessary that one met with a judge before signing the final papers for a divorce.
 A B C D

36. Until recently, women were forbidden by law from owning property.
 A B C D
37. According to the graduate catalog, student housing is more cheaper
 A B C
than housing off campus.
 D
38. John Dewey thought that children will learn better through participating
 A B
 in experiences rather than through listening to lectures.
 C D
39. In England as early as the twelfth century, young boys enjoyed to play
 A B C D
 football.
40. Some methods to prevent soil erosion are plowing parallel with the
 A B C
 slopes of hills, to plant trees on unproductive land, and rotating crops.
 D

TEST 17

Part A

Choose the word or phrase which best completes each sentence.

1. Doctoral students who are preparing to take their qualifying examinations have been studying in the library every night _____ the last three months.
 (A) since (C) before
 (B) until (D) for
2. Having been selected to represent the Association of American Engineers at the International Convention, _____.
 (A) the members applauded him
 (B) he gave a short acceptance speech
 (C) a speech had to be given by him
 (D) the members congratulated him
3. _____ of the play, *Morning Becomes Electra*, introduces the cast of characters and hints at the plot.
 (A) The act first (C) Act first
 (B) Act one (D) First act

4. As soon as _____ with an acid, salt, and sometimes water, is formed.
(A) a base will react (C) a base is reacting
(B) a base reacts (D) the reaction of a base
5. The Internal Revenue Service _____ their tax forms by April 15 every year.
(A) makes all Americans file
(B) makes all Americans to file
(C) makes the filing of all Americans
(D) makes all Americans filing
6. Although one of his ships succeeded in sailing all the way back to Spain through the Cape of Good Hope, Magellan never completed the first circumnavigation of the world, and _____.
(A) most of his crew didn't too
(B) neither most of his crew did
(C) neither did most of his crew
(D) most of his crew didn't also
7. To answer accurately is more important than _____.
(A) a quick finish (C) finishing quickly
(B) to finish quickly (D) you finish quickly
8. Weathering _____ the action whereby surface rock is disintegrated or decomposed.
(A) it is (C) is
(B) is that (D) being
9. A telephone recording tells callers _____.
(A) what time the movie starts
(B) what time starts the movie
(C) what time does the movie start
(D) the movie starts what time
10. The people of Western Canada have been considering _____ themselves from the rest of the provinces.
(A) to separate (C) separate
(B) separated (D) separating
11. It costs about thirty dollars to have a tooth _____.
(A) filling (B) to fill (C) filled (D) fill
12. Not until a student has mastered algebra _____ the principles of geometry, trigonometry, and physics.
(A) he can begin to understand
(B) can he begin to understand

- (C) he begins to understand
(D) begins to understand
13. Although Margaret Mead had several assistants during her long investigations of Samoa, the bulk of the research was done by _____ alone.
(A) herself (C) her
(B) she (D) hers
14. Several of these washers and dryers are out of order and _____.
(A) need to be repairing
(B) repairing is required of them
(C) require that they be repaired
(D) need to be repaired
15. Thirty-eight national sites are known as parks, another eighty-two as monuments, and _____.
(A) the another one hundred seventy-eight as historical sites
(B) the other one hundred seventy-eight as historical sites
(C) seventy-eight plus one hundred more as historical sites
(D) as historical sites one hundred seventy-eight

Part B

Identify errors.

16. Interest in automatic data processing has grown rapid since the first
A B C D
large calculators were introduced in 1950.
17. Vaslov Nijinsky achieved world recognition as both a dancer as well as
A B C D
a choreographer.
18. It is interesting to compare the early stylized art forms of ancient
A B C
civilizations to the modern abstract forms of today.
D
19. It is said that Einstein felt very badly about the application of his
A B C
theories to the creation of weapons of war.
D

20. The plants that they belong to the family of ferns are quite varied in their size and structure.
 A B C D
21. Despite of the increase in air fares, most people still prefer to travel by plane.
 A B C D
22. All of we students must have an identification card in order to check books out of the library.
 A B C D
23. Columbus Day is celebrated on the twelve of October because on that day in 1492, Christopher Columbus first landed in the Americas.
 A B C D
24. This vase has the same design, but it is different shaped from that one.
 A B C D
25. An unexpected raise in the cost of living as well as a decline in employment opportunities has resulted in the rapid creation by Congress of new government programs for the unemployed.
 A B C D
26. It is imperative that a graduate student maintains a grade point average of "B" in his major field.
 A B C D
27. Because of the approaching storm, the wind began to blow hard and the sky became dark as evening.
 A B C D
28. Economists have tried to discourage the use of the phrase "underdeveloped nation" and encouraging the more accurate phrase "developing nation" in order to suggest an on going process.
 A B C D

29. A good artist like a good engineer learns as much from their mistakes as from successes.
 A B C D
30. After he had ran for half a mile, he passed the stick to the next runner.
 A B C D
31. Regardless of your teaching method, the objective of any conversation class should be for the students to practice speaking words.
 A B C D
32. A City University professor reported that he discovers a vaccine which has been 80 percent effective in reducing the instances of tooth decay among small children.
 A B C D
33. American baseball teams, once the only contenders for the world championship, are now being challenged by either Japanese teams and Venezuelan teams.
 A B C D
34. When they have been frightened, as, for example, by an electrical storm, dairy cows may refuse giving milk.
 A B C D
35. Miami, Florida, is among the few cities in the United States which has been awarded official status as a bilingual municipality.
 A B C D
36. No other quality is more important for a scientist to acquire as to observe carefully.
 A B C D
37. After the police had tried unsuccessfully to determine to who the car belonged, they towed it into the station.
 A B C D

6. The salary of a bus driver is much higher _____.
(A) in comparison with the salary of a teacher
(B) than a teacher
(C) than that of a teacher
(D) to compare as a teacher
7. Professional people appreciate _____ when it is necessary to cancel an appointment.
(A) you to call them
(B) that you would call them
(C) your calling them
(D) that you are calling them
8. The assignment for Monday is to write a _____ about your hometown.
(A) five-hundred-word composition
(B) five-hundred-words composition
(C) five-hundreds-words composition
(D) five-hundreds-word composition
9. Farmers look forward to _____ every summer.
(A) participating in the country fairs
(B) participate in the country fairs
(C) be participating in the country fairs
(D) have participated in the country fairs
10. A computer is usually chosen because of its simplicity of operation and ease of maintenance _____ its capacity to store information.
(A) the same as
(B) the same
(C) as well as
(D) as well
11. Many embarrassing situations occur _____ a misunderstanding.
(A) for
(B) of
(C) because of
(D) because
12. Neptune is an extremely cold planet, and _____.
(A) so does Uranus
(B) so has Uranus
(C) so is Uranus
(D) Uranus so
13. _____ that gold was discovered at Sutter's Mill, and that the California Gold Rush began.
(A) Because in 1848
(B) That in 1848
(C) In 1848 that it was
(D) It was in 1848
14. The crime rate has continued to rise in American cities despite efforts on the part of both government and private citizens to curb _____.
(A) them
(B) him
(C) its
(D) it

15. Frost occurs in valleys and on low grounds _____ on adjacent hills.
 (A) more frequently as (C) more frequently than
 (B) as frequently than (D) frequently than

Part B

Identify errors.

16. The statement will be spoken just one time; therefore, you must listen very careful in order to understand what the speaker has said.
 A B C D
17. Every man and woman should vote for the candidate of their choice.
 A B C D
18. In the relatively short history of industrial developing in the United States, New York City has played a vital role.
 A B C D
19. As the demand increases, manufacturers who previously produced only a large, luxury car is compelled to make a smaller model in order to complete in the market.
 A B C D
20. For the first time in the history of the country the person which was recommended by the president to replace a retiring justice on the Supreme Court is a woman.
 A B C D
21. A prism is used to refract white light so it spreads out in a continuous spectrum of colors.
 A B C D
22. Despite of rain or snow there are always more than fifty thousand fans at the OSU football games.
 A B C D
23. The prices of homes are as high that most people cannot afford to buy them.
 A B C D

24. To see the Statue of Liberty and taking pictures from the top of the Empire State Building are two reasons for visiting New York City.
A B
C D
25. There are twenty species of wild roses in North America, all of which have prickly stems, pinnate leaves, and large flowers which usually smell sweetly.
A B C
D
26. Having chose the topics for their essays, the students were instructed to make either a preliminary outline or a rough draft.
A B C
D
27. Factoring is the process of finding two or more expressions whose product is equal as a given expression.
A B C
D
28. If Grandma Moses having been able to continue farming she might never have begun to paint.
A B
C D
29. Since infection can cause both fever as well as pain, it is a good idea to check his temperature.
A B
C D
30. In response to question thirteen, I enjoy modern art, classical music, and to read.
A B C
D
31. They asked us, Henry and I, whether we thought that the statistics had been presented fairly and accurately.
A B
C D
32. In purchasing a winter coat, it is very important for trying it on with heavy clothing underneath.
A B C D

33. What happened in New York were a reaction from city workers, including firemen and policemen who had been laid off from their jobs.
 A B C D
34. I sometimes wish that my university is as large as State University because our facilities are more limited than theirs.
 A B C D
35. Some executives insist that the secretary is responsible for writing all reports as well as for balancing the books.
 A B C D
36. Although a doctor may be able to diagnose a problem perfect, he still may not be able to find a drug to which the patient will respond.
 A B C D
37. Although the Red Cross accepts blood from most donors, the nurses will not leave you give blood if you have just had a cold.
 A B C D
38. A turtle differs from all other reptiles in that it has its body encased in a protective shell of their own.
 A B C D
39. Benjamin Franklin was the editor of the largest newspaper in the colonies, a diplomatic representative to France and later to England, and he invented many useful devices.
 A B C D
40. Professor Baker told her class that a good way to improve listening comprehension skills is to watch television, especially news programs and documentaries.
 A B C D

TEST 19

Part A

Choose the word or phrase which best completes each sentence.

- Often a team of engineers are _____.
(A) work on one project (C) working on one project
(B) on one project work (D) to working on one project
- _____ in the world export diamonds.
(A) Only little nations (C) Only a little nations
(B) Only few nations (D) Only a few nations
- A vacuum will neither conduct heat nor _____.
(A) transmit sound waves
(B) transmitting sound waves
(C) sound waves are transmitted
(D) the transmission of sound waves
- To relieve pain caused by severe burns, prevent infection, and treat for shock, _____.
(A) taking immediate steps (C) taken steps immediately
(B) to take immediate steps (D) take immediate steps
- All the cereal grains _____ grow on the prairies and plains of the United States.
(A) but rice (C) but for rice
(B) except the rice (D) excepting rice
- Warning: _____ or operate heavy equipment while taking this medication.
(A) please no drive
(B) would you please no driving
(C) please don't drive
(D) have you please not driven
- Burrowing animals provide paths for water in soil, and so do the roots of plants _____.
(A) decaying and they dying (C) they die and decay
(B) when they die and decay (D) when they will die and decay
- _____ a busy city, Pompeii was virtually destroyed by the eruption of Mount Vesuvius in 79 A.D.
(A) Once (C) Once it was
(B) It was once (D) That once

9. In his autobiography, *The Education of Henry Adams*, Adams attempted to show that his generation _____.
- (A) did not know how to live in a technological society
 (B) did not know living in a technological society
 (C) was not knowing how live in a technological society
 (D) had not know living in a technological society
10. The FDA was set up in 1940 _____ that maintain standards for the sale of food and drugs.
- (A) to enforce the laws (C) enforcing laws
 (B) to enforcing laws (D) enforced the laws
11. Green and magenta are complementary colors located opposite each other on the color wheel, _____.
- (A) and blue and yellow so (C) and so blue and yellow do
 (B) and too blue and yellow (D) and so are blue and yellow
12. Doublestars orbit _____.
- (A) each to the other (C) each other one
 (B) each other (D) other each one
13. John F. Kennedy was the youngest president of the United States and _____ to be assassinated.
- (A) the fourth (C) four
 (B) fourth (D) the four
14. Oscillatona, one of the few plants that can move about, _____ a wavy, gliding motion.
- (A) having (C) being
 (B) has (D) with
15. _____ a teacher in New England, Webster wrote the *Dictionary of the American Language*.
- (A) It was while (C) When was
 (B) When (D) While

Part B

Identify errors.

16. The bridge at Niagara Falls spans the longer unguarded border in the history of the world, symbolizing the peace and goodwill that exists between Canada and the United States.
- A B C D

17. When one experiences a change in diet by, for example, moving to a new location, you may also experience temporary problems with the digestive tract.
18. In ancient times and throughout the Middle Ages, many people believed that the earth is motionless.
19. Anyone reproducing copyrighted works without permission of the holders of the copyrights are breaking the law.
20. Supersonic transport such the Concorde will probably be widely accepted as soon as problems of noise and atmospheric pollution are resolved.
21. It is generally believed that Thomas Jefferson was the one who had researched and wrote the *Declaration of Independence* during the months prior to its signing in July 1776.
22. Because not food is as nutritious for a baby as its mother's milk, many women are returning to the practice of breast feeding.
23. In the sixteenth century, Francois Vieta , a French mathematician, used the vowels *a, e, i, o, u*, to represent a unknown number.
24. Increasing involvement in agriculture by large corporations has resulted in what is know as agribusiness, that is, agriculture with business techniques, including heavy capitalization, specialization, and to control all stages of the operation.

25. Civil engineers had better planning to use steel supports in concrete structures built on unstable geophysical sites.
 A B C
 D
26. Aristotle systematically set out the various forms of the syllogism that has remained an important reference for logic.
 A B C
 D
27. If the oxygen supply in the atmosphere was not replaced by plants, it would soon be exhausted.
 A B C
 D
28. With his father's guidance, Mozart begun playing clavier at the age of three and composing at the age of five.
 A B C
 D
29. The practical and legal implications of euthanasia, the practice of causing the death of a person suffering from an incurable disease, are so controversial as it is illegal in most countries.
 A B C D
30. Programs such as Head Start were developed to prepare children from deprived situations to enter school without to experience unusual difficulties.
 A B C
 D
31. Since lightning was probably significant in the formation of life, understanding it might help us to understanding life itself.
 A B C D
32. Starfishes and sea urchins, members of the echinoderms or spiny skinned animals, are particularly interested because of their unusual structures.
 A B C D
33. Almost poetry is more enjoyable when it is read aloud.
 A B C D

3. Children usually turn to their parents rather than _____ for protection from threats in the environment.
(A) they turn to other figures of authority
(B) authority figures to other
(C) to other figures of authority
(D) their turning to other figures of authority
4. _____ cause extensive damage to Pacific Island nations each year.
(A) Because of the high tides and winds during hurricanes
(B) The high tides and winds of hurricanes
(C) The high hurricane tides and winds which
(D) That the high tides and winds of hurricanes
5. Anthropologists _____ within their environments and evaluate the adaptations they have made.
(A) societies are studied
(B) study societies
(C) who study societies are
(D) their societies are studied
6. Malaria, which can be fatal if left untreated, is transmitted by the female, _____ by the male, mosquito.
(A) not
(B) however
(C) despite
(D) instead
7. _____, Henry David Thoreau is known for his transcendental views.
(A) He was like his predecessor, Ralph Waldo Emerson
(B) His predecessor, Ralph Waldo Emerson, was like him
(C) Like his predecessor, Ralph Waldo Emerson
(D) That he was like his predecessor, Ralph Waldo Emerson
8. The tallest bird on the North American continent, the white whooping crane, _____ four and a half feet tall.
(A) stands
(B) which stands
(C) it stands
(D) standing
9. For thousands of years, people have used vast amounts of wood for building and _____ their homes.
(A) they heat
(B) to heat
(C) heating
(D) heat
10. Past experience has shown that even well-trained _____ overwhelming success in forecasting interest rates.
(A) experts do not always have
(B) do not always have experts
(C) there are experts who do not always have
(D) always do not have experts

11. _____ gene in the human genome were more completely understood, many human diseases could be cured or prevented.
 (A) Each (C) If each
 (B) Since each (D) Were each
12. _____ of the United States grown during a Republican administration.
 (A) Rarely the federal government has
 (B) Rarely has the federal government
 (C) Has the federal government rarely
 (D) The federal government has rarely
13. Water, _____ is also one of the most abundant compounds on earth.
 (A) is one of the most critical elements for human survival
 (B) one of the most critical elements for human survival
 (C) of which one of the most critical elements for human survival
 (D) one of the most critical elements for human survival which
14. _____ extensively by person who cannot speak or hear, American Sign Language ranks as the fourth most widely used language in the U.S. today.
 (A) Relied on (C) Relying on it
 (B) It is relied on (D) To rely on it
15. Efforts to provide equal opportunity for minorities in the United States _____ from the Civil Rights Act of 1964.
 (A) may be said to date (C) may say to date
 (B) dating (D) to date may be said

Part B

Identify errors.

16. Chicago's Sears Tower, now the taller building in the world, raises 1,522 feet from the ground to the top of its antenna.
 A B C D
17. Vitamin E, which is found in nutritious foods such as green vegetables and whole grains, action as an antioxidant in cell membranes.
 A B C D
18. Scientists is currently trying to map the human genome, the blueprint of human heredity.
 A B C D

28. The world's rain forests are being cut down at the rate on 3,000 acres
 A B C
per hour.
 D
29. In all human communities, power yields certain advantages and
 A B
 privileges, such as honor, material benefits, and prestigious.
 C D
30. Scientists used line spectra identifying the element helium in the sun.
 A B C D
31. The compute of the passage of time has always been associated with
 A B
 the movements of celestial bodies.
 C D
32. Many environmentalists fear that the earth will run out essential natural
 A B C
 resources before the end of the twentieth century.
 D
33. The discovered of gold in California in 1848 led to the Gold Rush of
 A B C D
 1849.
34. The personality traits of children are often similar to those that of their
 A B
 parents, but these traits are not always genetically conditioned.
 C D
35. Lecithins and other phospholipids play key roles the structure of cell
 A B C
membranes.
 D
36. Wages and salaries account for nearly three fourths of the total
 A
nationally income generated in the United States annually.
 B C D
37. Farther evidence is needed to support recent research which suggests
 A B C
 that certain chemicals found in broccoli may act as cancer
 D
 preventatives.

6. Just off the Massachusetts coast _____, a popular summer resort area.
(A) Martha's Vineyard is
(B) is where Martha's Vineyard
(C) Martha's Vineyard
(D) is Martha's Vineyard
7. Franchising offers many advantages to small business owners _____ problematic.
(A) however it is
(B) even though it is
(C) despite is
(D) it is
8. Although most cats hate to swim, _____ if necessary.
(A) can they do so
(B) so can they do
(C) they do so can
(D) they can do so
9. American author John Updike, _____, spent his boyhood in Shillington, Pennsylvania.
(A) was the only child of a high school mathematics teacher
(B) whom the only child of a high school mathematics teacher
(C) the only child of a high school mathematics teacher
(D) he was the only child of a high school mathematics teacher
10. In practice, setting up a chain of command in a business can be a very complicated task, _____ it involves the interaction of real human beings.
(A) because of
(B) how
(C) as
(D) due to
11. When linguists encounter a new language, _____ work to identify all of the sounds it contains.
(A) who
(B) they
(C) and
(D) those
12. According to recent investigations, unselfish motives, such as true empathy, _____, and commitment to a principle, sometimes surpass self-interest in influencing human behavior.
(A) to have solidarity with others
(B) others with solidarity
(C) solidarity with others
(D) one has solidarity with others
13. _____ the lip of an open-pit copper mine, the huge tractors and cranes below look like toys, and people look like tiny ants scurrying about.
(A) Where
(B) While
(C) That
(D) From

14. Not only _____ atoms with their microscopes, but they now can also “feel” them with the aid of a versatile sensing device called the “magic wrist”.
- (A) are today’s scientists able to see
 (B) able to see today’s scientists are
 (C) today’s scientists are able to see
 (D) are able to see today’s scientists
15. In the seventeenth century, North America was vast and unconquered, _____ only at great cost.
- (A) it promised riches but yielded its bounty
 (B) promising riches but yielding its bounty
 (C) by promising riches but by yielding its bounty
 (D) its riches were promised but its bounty yielded

Part B

Identify errors.

16. For make its nest, the yellow-headed blackbird weaves a small cup and fastens it to reeds above water.
- A B C D
17. Native American beaded design are often characterized by geometric shaped and bright colors.
- A B C D
18. The codfish lays million of eggs each year, only a small percentage of which actually hatch.
- A B C D
19. When the body becomes extremely overheated, it failure to cool itself again, and sunstroke can occur.
- A B C D
20. The preferring of many Western cultures for maintaining a physical distance at least three feet during social interaction is well documented in anthropological studies.
- A B C D

21. In chronicling her months as a captive of the Wampanoag Indians,
 A B
 Mary Rowlandson demonstrated his narrative skill.
 C D
22. The nests of most bird species are strategic placed to camouflage them
 A B C
against predators.
 D
23. Few synthetic vitamins and minerals in pill supplements are absorbed
 so efficiently by the body that are those occurring naturally in foods.
 A B C D
24. On the one hand, most Americans feel that space exploration is a
 A
 legitimate and important national undertaking: on the contrary, they
 B C
worry about the amount it costs.
 D
25. Vitamin K providing the necessary impetus for the synthesis of at least
 A B C
 two proteins involved in blood clotting.
 D
26. If no fossil record were available, the next strongest evidence of the
 A
 kinship among organisms would to be similarities in the embryonic
 B C
 development of organisms today.
 D
27. The black cherry tree, from which fine cabinets and furniture is made, is
 A B
 found all across North America, from Nova Scotia to Texas.
 C D
28. Research and recommending concerning the dangers of smoking are
 A B C
 beginning to have an impact on the tobacco industry in the United
 D
 States.

37. Mormon leader Brigham Young was too brilliant and strong-willed that he
 was able to organize the most remarkable religious migration in the
 annals of American history.
38. Due to untimely death, the talented writer Sylvia Plath was never to
 know how well would her work be received by the American public.
39. From the Mexican War toward the Civil War, the major theme of
 American political history was a growing sectionalism interacting with a
 vigorous nationalism.
40. In Western culture, much attention been given to the subject of social
 class conflict, which may cause revolution.

TEST 22

Part A

Choose the word or phrase which best completes each sentence.

1. _____ fall naturally into two classes, which can be further subdivided into several subclasses.
- (A) There are vitamins (C) Vitamins
 (B) Vitamins that (D) After vitamins
2. The incidence of anorexia nervosa, _____, is growing in industrially advanced societies.
- (A) is an eating disorder (C) an eating disorder
 (B) an eating disorder which (D) for which an eating disorder
3. In the 1960s, *pop art* _____ to discover artistic significance in the commercial artifacts of the consumer culture.
- (A) seeking (C) has sought
 (B) to seek (D) sought

4. Air _____ the carbon dioxide necessary for photosynthesis enters leaves through tiny surface openings.
(A) contains (C) containing
(B) contained (D) it contains
5. Overexposure to the sun can produce _____ can some toxic chemicals.
(A) more than damage to the skin
(B) more damage than to the skin
(C) damage more than to the skin
(D) more damage to the skin than
6. The Federal Reserve System, _____ under President Wilson, plays a key role in regulating the U.S. economy.
(A) the establishment in 1913 (C) established in 1913
(B) was established in 1913 (D) in 1913 they established it
7. In the 1960s, due in part to the invention of air conditioning, the population of the United States _____ a dramatic geographical shift southward.
(A) experiencing (C) to experience
(B) was experienced (D) experienced
8. Antarctica is larger _____, but it has no native human population.
(A) than Europe or Australia does
(B) Europe or Australia
(C) of Europe or Australia
(D) than Europe or Australia
9. Whole-grain food products _____ in most large supermarkets across the United States and Canada.
(A) now can purchase (C) now to purchase
(B) can now be purchased (D) the purchase of which
10. A dividend is _____ the only benefit a corporation can offer its shareholders.
(A) no (B) nor (C) none (D) not
11. _____ all citrus fruit originated with the Chinese orange.
(A) That the belief (C) To belief that
(B) The belief that (D) It is believed that
12. The year 1732 saw the first appearance of *Poor Richard's Almanac*, _____ Benjamin Franklin created the character of Poor Richard.
(A) there (C) in it
(B) in which (D) which in

13. _____ more susceptible to bacterial contamination than other types of meat because it has more surface area exposed to bacteria laden air.
 (A) Ground meat (C) Ground meat that is
 (B) Ground meat is (D) Ground meat being
14. Over the past several decades, radio telescopes _____ of the universe from the one disclosed by ordinary telescopes.
 (A) have given scientists quite a different view
 (B) have quite a different view given scientists
 (C) quite a different view have given scientists
 (D) have they given scientists quite a different view
15. Nestled along the shoreline of Hudson Bay _____.
 (A) are several recently settled Inuit communities
 (B) several recently settled Inuit communities are there
 (C) near several recently settled Inuit communities
 (D) is where several recently settled Inuit communities

Part B

Identify errors.

16. The field cricket's is quite injury to crops and vegetation and does most of its harmful work at night.
 A B C
 D
17. Perhaps the most unique thing about carbon atoms are their ability to combine with themselves.
 A B C
 D
18. Works wrote by Vladimir Nabokov often heroes and heroines who have lived in many places.
 A B C
 D
19. Organisms and their cells live by maintaining a constant exchange of elemental, ions, minerals, and gases.
 A B
 C D
20. For the past few years, researchers have perfecting their control over the movements of cells and microbes by using low-power laser beams.
 A B C
 D

21. The mountain sheep is known for its incredible agility, timid, and ability to withstand severe cold.
 A B C
 D
22. The chimpanzee possesses hand tool, the stick, with which it digs termites out of logs and stumps.
 A B C
 D
23. The different layers of the Grand Canyon contain a variety of fossils, including algae and seaweed from early historically periods.
 A B C D
24. The United States government use price supports and cost subsidies to raise farm prices and profits.
 A B C
 D
25. The basic factors that enhance health and longevity include vigorous exercise, hereditary, and diet.
 A B
 C D
26. Fission tracking is a new artifact dating method who promises to have important archeological applications in the future.
 A B C D
27. Biologically produced ceramics, alike those made by mollusks such as the sea urchin, remain superior to those produced synthetically.
 A B C
 D
28. Contemporary poet James Merrill writes autobiographical verse that building on remembrances of his childhood.
 A B
 C D
29. Many New England farmers supplement their incomes with the sold of maple syrup tapped from sugar maples growing on their farmland.
 A B
 C D

30. When attempt to explain children's food preferences, researchers are
A B C
faced with contradictions.
D
31. Glaciologists now suspect that the Antarctic ice sheet unstable is, but
A B
they are not yet certain to what extent this instability might cause
C D
problems.
32. Human infants are not usually able to walk by selves until they reach
A B C
eleven or twelve months of age.
D
33. Scholars of historical change feels that the velocity of history has been
A B C
greatly accelerated by the onward rush of science and technology
during the twentieth century.
D
34. Psychologists and psychiatrists are trained to encourage their patients
A B
to talk for the things that are causing them difficulty.
C D
35. Food contamination is monitored by the Food and Drug Administration,
A
which periodically conducts controlled strictly inspections of foodstuffs.
B C D
36. From the time he was a child, author Herman Melville had a interest in
A B C
the sea.
D
37. Booker T. Washington, head of the first industrial school for African
A
Americans, was as popular with Southerners than he was with
B C D
Northerners.

38. Peacocks are among the most exotic birds in nature; its long tail
A B C
 feathers fan out to reveal a profusion of vivid colors.
D
39. In the latter half of the nineteenth century, physical techniques making it
A B
 possible to determine the chemical constitution of stars.
C D
40. In seeking out its representative writers, twentieth-century America
A
 seems to be searching for someone who chronicle the chaos and lack
B C
 of direction reflected in some contemporary values.
D

TEST 23

Part A

Choose the word or phrase which best completes each sentence.

1. Copper tubing is the preferred choice of plumbers _____ noncorrosive.
 (A) since it is (C) it is
 (B) because of (D) insofar as
2. _____ "cultural diffusion" refers to the spread of customs or practices
 from one culture to another.
 (A) To phrase (C) To the phrase
 (B) Phrased (D) The phrase
3. _____ born, a baby kangaroo measures less than three inches in
 length.
 (A) One is (C) Is one
 (B) When is one (D) When it is
4. _____ daily promotes physical as well as emotional well-being in
 people of all ages.
 (A) Having exercised (C) Exercising
 (B) Those who exercise (D) For exercising
5. The financial manager's job _____ among the many sources of finance
 for the best interest rates available.
 (A) to shop around is (C) is it to shop around
 (B) to shop around it is (D) is to shop around

6. Spectrographs _____ possible for phoneticians to analyze the human voice and its speech qualities.
(A) make (C) makes it
(B) make it (D) are made
7. Trace minerals are _____ are elements needed in greater quantities.
(A) as important to healthy human tissue as
(B) most important to healthy human tissue as important
(C) to healthy tissue as important
(D) important to healthy human tissue
8. Balinese cats, which are a cross between Siamese and long-haired cats, _____ medium length silky coats of fur.
(A) they have (C) which have
(B) have (D) having
9. _____ when a person doesn't eat enough fruit and vegetables.
(A) Depleting gradually, potassium can occur
(B) Gradual potassium depletion can occur
(C) Since potassium can gradually be depleted
(D) Since gradually depleting potassium can occur
10. Anthropologist Guy Swenson _____ that witchcraft beliefs are prevalent in societies in which social groups interact without formal mechanisms for social control.
(A) he found (C) finding
(B) found (D) was found
11. Declared an endangered species in the United States, _____.
(A) people have gathered the ginseng root almost to the point of extinction
(B) the ginseng root has been gathered almost to the point of extinction
(C) the near extinction of the ginseng root is due to excessive gathering
(D) gathering the ginseng root almost to the point of extinction
12. The sudden expansion of heated air associated with lightning produces _____ often heard during a storm.
(A) thunder is the rumbling sound
(B) the rumbling sound, thunder is
(C) the rumbling sound, thunder, that
(D) thunder, the rumbling sound
13. Henry Ford revolutionized production management by _____ into small steps on a moving line.
(A) breaking down auto assembly
(B) broken down auto assembly

- (C) he broke down auto assembly
(D) auto assembly breaking down

14. In carpentry, _____ “ceiling joists” refers to boards hung down from unfinished ceilings as the backbone from which finishing materials can be hung.

- (A) to the term (C) the term
(B) is termed (D) to term

15. _____ the 35 years between the end of the Civil War and the turn of the century, the population of the United States doubled, and manufacturing production increased sevenfold.

- (A) Into (B) In (C) At (D) To

Part B

Identify errors.

16. One important agent of erosion is the glacier, which is an accumulated of snow slowly pressed into ice.

- A B
C D

17. Ethnolinguists study language as it relates to society, culture, and human behaving.

- A B C
D

18. It has long been known as an entire cluster of galaxies may sometimes lie buried within a vast, dense ball of gas.

- A B
C D

19. Paleoanthropologists believe that prehistoric man was innate a gentle, cooperative, food-sharing creature.

- A B
C D

20. Many corporate advisors feel that companies that provide their employees with recreational time and facilities safe money on health insurance in the long run.

- A B
C D

21. Metal and glass containers can be recycled, and several states are currently contemplating mandatory recycling laws for either.
A B
C D
22. The desire to species preservation is a primary motivator for many kinds of animal behavior, including reproduction.
A B C
D
23. In 1987, molecular biologist L. Mark Lagrimini of Ohio State University cloned the gene in that codes for a type of peroxidase found in tobacco plants.
A B C D
24. To fit on an ecosystem, an organism must be able to adapt or become a part of it.
A B C D
25. Arteries with poorly blood flow can leave the heart muscle starved for oxygen, a condition that often leads to heart attack.
A B C
D
26. Christopher Columbus first seen Native Americans when he discovered the Caribbean Islands on October 12, 1492.
A B C
D
27. Alpine Saint Bernards are too good at following the scent of humans, even in snow, that they are used by ski patrols as rescue dogs.
A B C D
28. The writing of Elizabeth Stoddard was praised by her contemporaries because they was dramatic and direct, possessing a frankness unlike that of most other writing of the time.
A B C
D
29. Newspapers metropolitan that pride themselves on the quality of their
A B C

opinion articles often have large staffs to write and edit the editorial page.

D

30. Theoretical biologist Aristid Lindenmayer is known for him description of the developmental processes in multicellular structures.

A

B

C

D

31. When the Panic of 1857, some U.S. citizens who had been rich or comfortable became poor while a few others, capitalizing on economic shifts, became richer.

A

B

C

D

32. Many artists receive promote backing from government agencies as well as from private individuals and firms.

A

B

C

D

33. Dr. Frank Conrad's musical radio broadcasts in 1919 led Westinghouse open the first fully licensed commercial broadcasting system in the United States on November 2, 1920.

A

B

C

D

34. The rocks of the Cambrian period of prehistory were formed 500 to 600 million year ago.

A

B

C

D

35. Organisms that are related are usually identifiable by at less some similarities in anatomical structure and embryonic development.

A

B

C

D

36. With the development of underwater breathing equipment, helmeted divers can now descend six hundred foot if they breathe a special mixture of gases.

A

B

C

D

37. According to Cherokee legend, a woman named Grandmother Spider brought her people the light of intelligence and to experience.
 A B
 C D
38. Many of the mammals that dwell in the desert are active only at a night as the intense heat of a desert day can be fatal to warm-blooded animals.
 A B
 C D
39. The building blocks of the proteins necessary for life are amino acids, much of which cannot be synthesized by the body and must be included in the diet.
 A B
 C D
40. The cytoskeleton of a cell provides structural support also coordinates cell division, growth, and morphology.
 A B
 C D

TEST 24

Part A

Choose the word or phrase which best completes each sentence.

1. _____growing awareness of social ills, Edna Vincent Millay wrote increasingly more somber poetry during her later years.
 (A) A (C) When a
 (B) Because her (D) Due to her
2. _____categorized as lipids.
 (A) Fats and also oils (C) Fats and oils are
 (B) While fats and oils (D) Fats and oils
3. The role of the mass media in influencing public policy decisions, maintaining or changing the status quo of our society, and _____ outlets for all types of views is enormous.
 (A) as it provides (C) provide
 (B) to provide (D) providing

4. _____ earth might be experiencing a global trend which could have devastating climate effects.
(A) In the (C) Where the
(B) The (D) Whole
5. Depressant drugs _____ historically have been known to be addictive are called narcotics.
(A) and (C) they
(B) which (D) about which
6. _____ young, Eugene O’Neil travelled with his father’s theatrical company, and the stage was an important part of his life.
(A) When was he (C) Was he
(B) He was (D) When he was
7. Vitamins are organic compounds _____ and must be ingested to maintain proper bodily functions.
(A) that they can’t be produced by the body
(B) the body can’t produced them
(C) that can’t be produced by the body
(D) not produced them by the body
8. _____, business managers plan the tasks that their employees are to carry out.
(A) It is the organizing process
(B) They process the organizing
(C) While the organizing process
(D) Though the organizing process
9. Copper is the favored metal for electricians’ wire because of _____.
(A) it is an excellent conductor (C) excellent conductivity of it
(B) its excellent conductivity (D) so conductive is it
10. Chemicals in paint that pose a fire hazard - _____ as combustible, flammable, or extremely flammable.
(A) are listed (C) being listed
(B) listed (D) they are listed
11. Scientists believe that the beaver’s instinct to build dams is more complex than _____ other animal instinct.
(A) most (B) all (C) any (D) these
12. Considered unique and exotic, _____.
(A) over 4,000 American households keep the llama as a pet
(B) there are over 4,000 American households that keep the llama as a pet

- (C) the llama is kept as a pet in over 4,000 American households
 (D) the llama kept as a pet in over 4,000 American households

13. Anxiety about uncontrollable situations is thought to cause _____.
 (A) to fitfully sleep (C) fitful in sleep
 (B) fitful sleep (D) sleep fitfully
14. One of the most influential Virginians of colonial times, _____ in England.
 (A) the education received by William Bird (C) William Bird was educated
 (B) was the education that William Bird received (D) The education that William Bird received
15. By careful seeding weathermakers can encourage two small clouds to merge into one big cloud _____ produce a powerful thunderstorm.
 (A) so (B) these (C) which (D) and

Part B

Identify errors.

16. The tiny nucleus of an atom is held together by forces powerful capable of unleashing great energy.
 A B C D
17. Because of their beautiful coloration, palomino horses does often chosen as show horses for parades.
 A B C D
18. The discovering of quarks, minute particles of matter, has led to a new age in particle physics.
 A B C D
19. Thanksgiving Day, a uniquely North American holiday, is celebrated in the United States on the four Thursday in November.
 A B C D
20. A square is a geometric shape which is as long as is tall and which has four right angles.
 A B C D

21. The incidence of which is now referred to as cryovolcanism, or ice volcanoes, is quite high on the surface of Triton, one of the moons of Neptune.
- A B
C D
22. Contemporary poet Allen Ginsberg prides him on his ability to create poetry which invites complete emotional and physical participation by its audience.
- A
B C D
23. The amount of red meat needed to provision sufficient protein for maintaining good health is estimated at less than four ounces per day.
- A B
C D
24. Neither oil drilling or gas exploration can be prevented from steadily changing the face of the Arctic.
- A B C
D
25. However unavoidable the Civil War may have been, it was more devastating also exhausting than any European war between 1815 and 1914.
- A
B C D
26. Water and petroleum are the only two liquids what occur in large quantities in nature.
- A B C
D
27. Allowing children to help plan and prepare family meals provides enjoyable learning experiences that later encouraging them to eat the foods they have prepared.
- A B C
D
28. According to many economists, international specialization in the
- A

production of some goods, such as cars and computers, increase world efficiency and output, making all nations richer.

29. Solar astronomers have recently observed bursts of coherent radio waves coming from a specific locations on the sun's surface.
30. In according the wishes of most of his electorate, President Franklin D. Roosevelt postponed entering the Second World War until December 11, 1941.
31. Substances such as DDT become more concentrated in each successively level in an ecological pyramid.
32. The rate of stomach cancer is lowest in countries where people don't eat processed meat products than in nations where such foods are consumed.
33. Unlike most liquids, which contract when they solidify, water expands by nine percentage when it freezes.
34. Raindrops falling on the ocean reduce the number of breaking waves, thereby calming roughness water.
35. The languages spoken by the Alaskan Eskimos and the Inuit of northern Canada are such similar as to be mutually intelligible.

36. According to a Keynesian economist, expects economic conditions to worsen can bring about behavior which in fact causes these conditions to worsen.
- A B
C D
37. Desiring to leave their own marks of identity inside the White House, most presidents' wives redecorate at least some portion of its rooms as soon as arrival there.
- A B C
D
38. Generally speaking, proteins that come from animal sources are complete whereas those that come from another sources are incomplete proteins.
- A B C D
39. Even although he is best remembered as a writer, Walt Whitman was also a newspaper publisher, teacher, and farmer.
- A B C D
40. The first domesticated bird in earth was probably the goose.
- A B C D

TEST 25

Part A

Choose the word or phrase which best completes each sentence.

Words and sentences

1. We gave _____ a meal.
- (A) at the visitors (C) the visitors
(B) for the visitors (D) to the visitors

Verbs

2. I'm busy at the moment. _____ on the computer.
- (A) I work (C) I'm working
(B) I'm work (D) I working

3. My friend _____ the answer to the question.
(A) is know (C) knowing
(B) know (D) knows
4. I think I'll buy these shoes. _____ really well.
(A) They fit (C) They're fitting
(B) They have fit (D) They were fitting
5. Where _____ the car?
(A) did you park (C) parked you
(B) did you parked (D) you parked
6. At nine o'clock yesterday morning we _____ for the bus.
(A) wait (C) was waiting
(B) waiting (D) were waiting
7. When I looked round the door, the baby _____ quietly.
(A) is sleeping (C) was sleeping
(B) slept (D) were sleeping
8. Here's my report. _____ it at last.
(A) I finish (C) I'm finished
(B) I finished (D) I've finished
9. I've _____ made some coffee. It's in the kitchen.
(A) ever (B) just (C) never (D) yet
10. We _____ to Ireland for our holidays last year.
(A) goes (C) have gone
(B) going (D) went
11. Robert _____ ill for three weeks. He's still in hospital.
(A) had been (C) is
(B) has been (D) was
12. My arms are aching now because _____ since two o'clock.
(A) I'm swimming (C) I swim
(B) I swam (D) I've been swimming
13. I'm very tired. _____ over four hundred miles today.
(A) I drive (C) I've been driving
(B) I'm driving (D) I've driven

14. When Martin _____ the car, he look it out for a drive.
(A) had repaired (C) repaired
(B) has repaired (D) was repairing
15. Janet was out of breath because _____.
(A) she'd been running (C) she's been running
(B) she did run (D) she's run
16. Don't worry. I _____ be here to help you.
(A) not (B) shall (C) willn't (D) won't
17. Our friends _____ meet us at the airport tonight.
(A) are (C) go to
(B) are going to (D) will be to
18. _____ a party next Saturday. We've sent out the invitations.
(A) We had (C) We'll have
(B) We have (D) We're having
19. I'll tell Anna all the news when _____ her.
(A) I'll see (C) I see
(B) I'm going to see (D) I shall see
20. At this time tomorrow _____ over the Atlantic.
(A) we flying (C) we'll fly
(B) we'll be flying (D) we to fly
21. Where's Robert? _____ a shower?
(A) Does he has (C) Has he got
(B) Has he (D) Is he having
22. I _____ like that coat. It's really nice.
(A) am (B) do (C) very (D) yes
- Questions, negatives and answers**
23. What's the weather like in Canada? How often _____ there?
(A) does it snow (C) snow it
(B) does it snows (D) snows it
24. Which team _____ the game?
(A) did it win (C) won
(B) did they win (D) won it
25. What did you leave the meeting early _____? – I didn't feel very well.
(A) away (C) for
(B) because (D) like

26. Unfortunately the driver _____ the red light.
 (A) didn't saw (C) no saw
 (B) didn't see (D) saw not
27. You haven't eaten your pudding. _____ it?
 (A) Are you no want (C) Don't want you
 (B) Do you no want (D) Don't you want
28. I really enjoyed the disco. It was great, _____?
 (A) is it (C) was it
 (B) isn't it (D) wasn't it
29. Are we going the right way? – I think _____.
 (A) indeed (C) so
 (B) it (D) yes

Modal verbs

30. The chemist's was open, so luckily I _____ buy some aspirin.
 (A) can (C) did can
 (B) can't (D) was able to
31. Susan has to work very hard. I _____ do her job, I'm sure.
 (A) can't (C) don't
 (B) couldn't (D) shouldn't
32. We had a party last night. _____ spend all morning clearing up the mess.
 (A) I must have (C) I've had to
 (B) I've been to (D) I've must
33. There was no one else at the box office. I _____ in a queue.
 (A) didn't need to wait (C) needn't have waited
 (B) mustn't wait (D) needn't wait
34. _____ I carry that bag for you? – Oh, thank you.
 (A) Do (C) Will
 (B) Shall (D) Would
35. I've lost the key, I ought _____ it in a safe place.
 (A) that I put (C) to have put
 (B) to be putting (D) to put

The passive

36. We can't go along here because the road is _____.
 (A) been repaired (C) repair
 (B) being repaired (D) repaired

37. The story I've just read _____ Agatha Christie.
(A) was written (C) was written from
(B) was written by (D) wrote

38. Some film stars _____ be difficult to work with.
(A) are said (C) say
(B) are said to (D) say to

39. I'm going to go out and _____.
(A) have cut my hair (C) let my hair cut
(B) have my hair cut (D) my hair be cut

The infinitive and the ing-form

40. The driver was arrested for failing _____ an accident.
(A) of report (C) reporting
(B) report (D) to report

41. Someone suggested _____ for a walk.
(A) go (C) of going
(B) going (D) to go

42. I can remember _____ voices in the middle of the night.
(A) hear (C) hearing
(B) heard (D) to hear

43. The police want _____ anything suspicious.
(A) that we report (C) us to report
(B) us reporting (D) we report

44. We weren't sure _____ or just walk in.
(A) should knock (C) whether knock
(B) to knock (D) whether to knock

45. It was too cold _____ outside.
(A) for the guests eating (C) that the guests should eat
(B) for the guests to eat (D) that the guests eat

46. Did you congratulate Tessa _____ her exam?
(A) of passing (C) passing
(B) on passing (D) to pass

47. I didn't like it in the city at first. But now _____ here.
(A) I got used to living (C) I used to live
(B) I'm used to living (D) I used to living

48. They raised the money simply _____ for it. It was easy.
(A) asking (C) of asking
(B) by asking (D) with asking
49. As we walked past, we saw Nigel _____ his car.
(A) in washing (C) wash
(B) to wash (D) washing

Nouns and Articles (a/an and the)

50. I need to buy
(A) a bread (C) a loaf of bread
(B) a loaf bread (D) breads
51. My father is not only the town mayor, he runs _____ too.
(A) a business (C) business
(B) a piece of business (D) some business
52. The _____ produced at our factory in Scotland.
(A) good are (C) goods are
(B) good is (D) goods is
53. I'm looking for _____ to cut this string.
(A) a pair scissors (C) a scissors
(B) a scissor (D) some scissors
54. I was watching TV at home when suddenly _____ rang.
(A) a doorbell (C) doorbell
(B) an doorbell (D) the doorbell
55. I've always liked _____.
(A) Chinese food (C) Some food of China
(B) Food of China (D) The Chinese food
56. In England most children go _____ at the age of five.
(A) school (C) to some schools
(B) to school (D) to the school
57. We haven't had a holiday for _____ time.
(A) a so long (C) such a long
(B) so a long (D) such long
58. Our friends have a house in _____.
(A) a West London (C) West London
(B) the West London (D) West of London

This, my, some, a lot of, all, etc

59. It's so boring here. Nothing ever happens in _____ place.
(A) that (C) this
(B) these (D) those
60. Is that my key, or is it _____?
(A) the yours (C) your
(B) the your's (D) yours
61. Adrian takes no interest in clothes. He'll wear _____.
(A) a thing (C) something
(B) anything (D) thing
62. There's _____ use in complaining. They probably won't do anything about it.
(A) a few (C) few
(B) a little (D) little
63. I don't want to buy any of these books. I've got _____.
(A) all (C) everything
(B) all them (D) them all

Pronouns

64. Let's stop and have a coffee. _____ a café over there, look.
(A) Is (C) There
(B) It's (D) There's
65. Everyone in the group shook hands with _____.
(A) each other (C) one the other
(B) one other (D) themselves
66. The washing-machine has broken down again. I think we should get _____.
(A) a new (C) new
(B) a new one (D) new one
67. All the guests were dancing. _____ having a good time.
(A) All were (C) Everyone was
(B) Every was (D) Someone were

Adjectives and adverbs

68. The house was _____ building.
(A) a nice old stone (C) a stone old nice
(B) a nice stone old (D) an old nice stone

69. The government is doing nothing to help _____.
 (A) poor (C) the poors
 (B) the poor (D) the poor ones
70. The young man seems very _____.
 (A) sensible (C) sensibly
 (B) sensibly (D) sensibly
71. I _____ missed the bus. I was only just in time to catch it.
 (A) mostly (C) nearest
 (B) near (D) nearly
72. This detailed map is _____ the atlas.
 (A) more useful as (C) usefuller as
 (B) more useful than (D) usefuller than
73. This place gets _____ crowded with tourists every summer.
 (A) always more (C) from more or more
 (B) crowded and more (D) more and more
74. Yes. I have got the report. _____ it.
 (A) I just am reading (C) I'm reading just
 (B) I'm just reading (D) Just I'm reading
75. I've read this paragraph three times, and I _____ understand it.
 (A) can't still (C) still can't
 (B) can't yet (D) yet can't
76. We're really sorry. We regret what happened _____.
 (A) a bit (C) very
 (B) much (D) very much

Prepositions

77. The village is _____ Sheffield. It's only six miles away.
 (A) along (B) by (C) near (D) next
78. You can see the details _____ the computer screen.
 (A) at (B) by (C) in (D) on
79. I've got a meeting _____ Thursday afternoon.
 (A) at (B) in (C) on (D) to
80. We've lived in this flat _____ five years.
 (A) ago (C) for
 (B) already (D) since

81. This car is _____, if you're interested in buying it.
(A) for sale (C) on sale
(B) in sale (D) to sell
82. Polly wants to cycle round the world. She's really keen _____ the idea.
(A) about (B) for (C) on (D) with

Verbs with prepositions and adverbs

83. I prefer dogs _____ cats. I hate cats.
(A) from (B) over (C) than (D) to
84. My father used the money he won to set _____ his own company.
(A) forward (C) out
(B) on (D) up
85. Don't go too fast. I can't keep _____ you.
(A) on to (C) up to
(B) on with (D) up with

Reported speech

86. Someone _____ the tickets are free.
(A) said me (C) told me
(B) said me that (D) told to me
87. Last week Justin said "I'll do it tomorrow." He said he would do it _____.
(A) the following day (C) tomorrow
(B) the previous day (D) yesterday
88. I don't know why Nancy didn't go to the meeting. She said she _____ definitely going.
(A) be (C) was
(B) is (D) would
89. The librarian asked us _____ so much noise.
(A) don't make (C) not making
(B) not make (D) not to make

Relative clauses

90. What's the name of the man _____ gave us a lift?
(A) he (B) what (C) which (D) who
91. What was that notice _____?
(A) at that you were looking (C) you were looking at it
(B) you were looking at (D) which you were looking

92. Susan is the woman _____ husband is in hospital.
(A) her (C) whose
(B) hers the (D) whose the
93. York, _____ last year, is a nice old city.
(A) I visited (C) Which I visited
(B) That I visited (D) Whom I visited
94. The accident was seen by some people _____ at a bus stop.
(A) waited (C) were waiting
(B) waiting (D) who waiting

Conditionals and wish

95. If _____ my passport. I'll be in trouble.
(A) I lose (C) I lost
(B) I'll lose (D) I would lose
96. I haven't got a ticket. If _____ one, I could get in.
(A) I'd have (C) I have
(B) I had (D) I've got
97. If the bus to the airport hadn't been so late, we _____ the plane.
(A) caught (C) would caught
(B) had caught (D) would have caught
98. If only people _____ keep sending me bills!
(A) don't (C) weren't
(B) shouldn't (D) wouldn't

Linking words

99. I just had to take the dog out _____ of the awful weather.
(A) although (C) even though
(B) despite (D) in spite
100. Anna put the electric fire on _____ warm.
(A) for getting
(B) in order get
(C) so she gets
(D) to get

TEST 26

1. Open the brackets using the proper voice and tense forms.

1. This time tomorrow everyone (read) of your success and all sorts of people (ring up) to congratulate you.
2. I'm sure that our products (meet) changing markets needs.
3. He said that the target (to reach) successfully.
4. The business (to produce) a profit at present.
5. I believe that the favorable impression (to create) on our customers by the end of the year.
6. I think that this niche (to fill) at the market already.
7. What shall we do if we (make) a loss?
8. On the Milan Stock Exchange yesterday the company's share price (rise) by 300 lire to L. 2,155.
9. At the moment different plant layouts (study).
10. You (make) an appointment yet?
11. They already (agree) the design before they had a meeting.
12. They (do) more business in Belarus now.
13. If he (be) in his workplace he will sign it for you.
14. How long your company (develop) quality toys here?
15. He (be) in close cooperation with them for some years.
16. I'm sure these new changes much (speak about).
17. How many advertisements (place) in the Sales and Marketing Journal this month?

2. Open the brackets using the appropriate passive tense form.

1. A room (reserve) for you at the Grand Hotel.
2. No capital (require) if your company is well known.
3. When he came back from lunch the report (correct and retype).
4. According to a recent report similar investments (make) next year.
5. Payment (enclose) together with our last order.
6. IBM computers (use) by the world's largest corporations.
7. The delivery (should, receive) by Friday.
8. A new employee just (tell) his work schedule.
9. Everybody (ask) their opinions about the new proposal.
10. The report still (work) on now?
11. The letter to your parent company (send) a week ago.
12. How many people (involve) in marketing the new product?
13. The latest model of our electric car (launch) on 1 January 2004.
14. The catalogue, price list and advertising literature (send) by July.
15. What materials or supplies (buy) from abroad rather than from domestic sources?
16. The invoice for the last shipment (pay) yet?

3. *Report these words and thoughts using the verbs suggested. Use formal sequence of tenses.*

1. "I'm going on a business trip tomorrow." She said ...
2. "I have just thought over the plans for additional new products." The manager said ...
3. "We will provide an analysis for existing and potential customers." They said ...
4. "Are you planning to develop a new product?" They asked us ...
5. "Have you closed the deal yet?" She wanted to know ...
6. "When did they penetrate the market?" He wondered ...
7. "Make up an appointment with the vice-president." He reminded us ...
8. "You must pay a fine of fifty dollars." The judge ordered Mr. Jackson...
9. "Draw up these papers, please." She asked the secretary ...

4. *Translate into English.*

1. Он прочтет эту статью, когда ее переведут на русский язык.
2. Мне вчера рассказали очень интересную историю.
3. За доктором только что послали.
4. Я пошлю ему телеграмму, если он не придет завтра.
5. Когда я вошла, он закрывал окно.
6. Она была счастлива. Она сказала, что только что сдала экзамен.

TEST 27

1. *Choose the most suitable tense.*

1. They discussed/were discussing the terms of delivery when you left.
2. If you will need/need to sue someone or are yourself sued, you will need/need the specialist services of a solicitor.
3. Where is the product advertised/Were does the product advertise?
4. Did you sign/Have you signed the contract yet? – No, not yet. We are still discussing/We discuss the prices.
5. We had some bad news yesterday. – Yes, we learned the firm didn't place/hadn't placed the order with us.
6. The market outlook for North America gets/is getting better.
7. She is trying/has been trying to get through to head office all morning.
8. What time does/will the train from Birmingham arrive?
9. You looked tired when I saw/was seeing you. – Yes. I had been preparing/had prepared for the job interview.
10. Please don't call after 12.30. Mr. Carter will have/will be having a meeting with our suppliers.
11. Because we had done/were doing a lot of advertising, we have sold/sold a lot of products last year.
12. You will be surprised how much helpful information has been obtained/has obtained from trade associations.
13. When you will estimate/estimate the actual cost in terms of time, you will appreciate/appreciate the workload in generating new business.

14. Did you hear/Have you heard the latest news? Their financial accounts have been audited/have audited by an independent accountant.
15. Bank finance is arranged/is being arranged now.

2. Supply the missing forms.

Cor.: Mr. Murdock, how long your company (operate) on the CIS market?

Mr. M.: We (be) active on the CIS market for four and a half years.

Cor.: Will you kindly give us more detail about the practical results of your activity?

Mr. M.: Certainly, 18 construction sites (construct) in the CIS regions. Some of the buildings (finish) already, others (construct). We (be) extremely lucky and successful so far. We are pleased with integrity and quality of the people we (work) with here.

Cor.: Do you use such form of cooperation as joint venture?

Mr. M.: Yes, a lot of consideration (give) to joint venture projects as we (realize) we have to open a manufacturing facility here.

Cor.: Mr. Murdock, you (do) very important business in this country. I wish you every success. Thank you very much for the interview.

Mr. M.: Thank you.

3. Rewrite each sentence as indirect speech, beginning as shown.

a) 1. "The company is recruiting 100 new employees this year."

The manager said

2. "Sales increased by eight per cent last year."

The director told the clients

3. "I will not come to the meeting tomorrow."

The clerk was sure

4. "This is the first bad cheque we've had this month."

He said

5. "We hope to keep you as a regular customer despite any troubles you may be having."

She explained

6. "Outline the key roles of management personnel."

He ordered

b) 1. "Can we send you these invoices today?"

She asked

2. "Which of these two statements of accounts is a true reflection of the firm's performance?"

They wanted to know

3. "Will you audit the figures for this year please?"

They asked

4. "When are you seeing my colleagues next week?"

He would like to know

5. "Did you penetrate the market?"

They were eager to know

6. "What important points should the plan include?"
He was interested to know

4. a) *Complete the missing part of each of the following conditional sentences.*

1. If we (reach) agreement we would sign the contract the same day.
2. If we have good advertising, the product (be) a success.
3. If we had taken your advice, we (spend) more money.
4. Unless there is a major problem, we (need) only one day.
5. If there (be) an easy solution, we would have avoided the problems.
6. If we (pay) our workers better they wouldn't have left the company.

b) *Put each verb in brackets into a suitable tense.*

1. If prices (fall), I (let) you know.
2. You (not pay) interest if you (settle) the bill within 60 days.
3. We (be) very grateful if you (can send) us the information.
4. If the sales (be) poor, we (charge) the distribution network.
5. If you (not be able to reschedule) the debt, they certainly (go bankrupt).
6. If you (increase) the order, I (lower) the price.

TEST 28

Conditionals.

1. *Replace the infinitives in brackets by the right form of the verb.*

1. I should come and see you off if I (not live) so far away.
2. If I had the money, I (buy) that overcoat.
3. They (not go) tomorrow if it rains.
4. If Pete (stay) here a little longer, you will see him.
5. I should be disappointed if they (not come)
6. If we had no luggage, we (walk) home.
7. If only I (manage) to attract his attention at the last party.
8. The weather is so fine today. I'd rather (walk) at least part of the way.
9. He wishes he (know) that long ago.
10. I should have called you up yesterday if I (be) in town.
11. If the goods (load) quickly the day before yesterday we (receive) them in time.
12. If he (be) here, he would answer you.
13. We won't go out unless it (stop) raining.
14. I (come) if I had had lime.
15. She never intended to go, otherwise she (pack) her things.
16. You'd better (take) a couple of aspirins and try to sleep.
17. He would leave Moscow tonight if he (get) the necessary document yesterday.
18. You (not catch cold) if you wear your overcoat.
19. The man (be killed) if the train hadn't stopped quickly.
20. If it not (be raining) steadily for a fortnight, we (cross) the river easily.

2. *Change each sentence so that it should contain the word in capital but keep the meaning.*

1. It's a pity I couldn't go there yesterday. Wish.
2. She spoke in a strange way. She thought she was young. As if.
3. – Would you like a cup of coffee?
– No, thank you. I prefer a cup of tea. Would rather.
4. I'm so sorry, I spoilt your new car. Wish.
5. She is 16. She should know everything about it. Time.

3. *Translate into English.*

1. Если бы вы знали лучше грамматику, вы бы не делали столько ошибок в ваших упражнениях.
2. Если бы я не был так занят вчера, я поехал бы на вокзал проводить его.
3. Я буду очень огорчен, если они не придут.
4. Мы приедем туда в 10 часов, если поезд не опоздает.
5. Если бы вы пришли сюда вчера между 2 и 3 часами, вы бы застали его.
6. Хорошо бы завтра не было дождя.
Жаль, что вчера шел дождь.
7. Вы пожалеете, что не видели картину.
8. Им лучше не купаться в день приезда.
9. Я пришел туда случайно, иначе бы я пропустил вечеринку.
10. Если бы не такое количество крема, торт был бы очень вкусный.
11. Жаль что я не сделал это вчера. Я хотел бы, чтобы ты был здесь завтра.
12. Если бы не ее вспыльчивость, она бы была хорошим тренером.
13. Пора бы тебе понять это.

4. *Complete the following sentences.*

1. You would know English better if
2. I should have left Minsk yesterday if
3. If I were you
4. If I had known that it was going to rain
5. I liked your face otherwise
6. To have remained there any longer
7. If only I
8. Even if they were all against me

TEST 29

Modal Verbs.

1. *Paraphrase the following sentences using suitable modal verbs.*

1. He probably lost the key on his way home.

2. It is possible that he was a good singer once, but he can't sing now at all.
3. The performance was evidently over as many people were leaving the theatre.
4. I think they knew everything about it.
5. I am sure they knew everything about it.
6. I am almost sure that she did not do anything of the kind.
7. The first place I advise you to go and see in London is the National Gallery.
8. Students are recommended to attend classes regularly.
9. Your health is ruined. You didn't take care of it when you were young.
10. He is going to be punished if he doesn't behave himself.
11. Your article is sure to be published next month.
12. I'm willing to help you with your grammar.
13. He obstinately continues to smoke though the doctor forbids him to.
14. She obstinately refuses to have her bad tooth pulled out, though the pain is unbearable.
15. You are sure to see your family safe and sound. No harm will be done to them.
16. Summer is the best time for holidays. I advise you to have a holiday now and spend it walking about the country.
17. It's impossible that the child is shivering with cold. He is warmly wrapped up.
18. I'm sure the weather will change for the better in a few days.
19. I think he is probably at home now.
20. I doubt that she was making notes of what I said.
21. I don't want to hurt her and I'm obliged to accept her invitation.
22. Nina offered to buy tickets to the concert and we all agreed.
23. It wasn't necessary to press the blouse. It wasn't creased at all.
24. It isn't necessary for us to make a fuss over nothing.
25. It's so bad of you not to have admitted your fault before everyone.
26. It wasn't necessary to mention all those facts in her report. I wonder why she did.
27. We've all agreed that Nick will take the floor at the meeting.
28. Probably he will not get excited over the news.

2. *Translate into English the parts of the sentence given in brackets using modal verbs.*

1. Do you think we (смогли бы добраться) home by nine?
2. I had never ceased to write to Peggotty, but (должно быть прошло) seven years since we had met.
3. (Могу ли я сделать) as I like or (я должна делать) as you like?
4. «Now listen to me!» he said. «I'll tell you a few things that you (должен был бы спросить) before starting out».

5. «I'm sorry about Mabel,» said Isaac. Lanny shrugged: «I suppose it (должно было случиться).»
6. When you came here I told you were free to come and go as you please, but you (не должна была навещать) Old Tante.
7. «She knows,» Sarie thought. «She knows, but (ни за что не расскажет).»
8. Mr. Barkis, the carrier, (должен был заехать) for me in the morning at nine o'clock, but he failed to do it.
9. That book was one of those that one (следовало прочитать).
10. Somebody has been talking, (кто бы это мог быть)?
11. (Незачем было волноваться), everything has turned out all right.
12. Frequently he (можно было застать) in the garden bent over his flowers.
13. I believe he was always afraid they (могут посмеяться) at him.
14. She protested but he (не хотел и слушать) to her protests.
15. It had been arranged between them that whichever woke up first, before six (должен был позвать) the other by knocking on the wall.
16. Lanny opened his eyes and looked at the smiling young woman who leaned over him (Это, вероятно, Мейбл), he thought.
17. I think he (мог бы подождать) till I came back.

3. Correct errors in the sentences if any.

1. She can't haven't done it on time.
2. It should have been the place he told me about.
3. You may have warned me before going there.
4. You should come to the party yesterday. We had a great fun. Why didn't you come?
5. He must arrive at the very beginning of June.
6. Pete might have done it last Monday, if he had been in town then.
7. Diana may not have missed the lecture as she was ill.
8. Fortunately, I knew the material quite well. So I needn't have read a lot for the dictation.
9. I was to spend my summer holidays in Paris, but then I changed my mind.

4. Translate into English.

1. Вам нужно поговорить с ней.
2. Вам придется поговорить с ней.
3. Вы могли бы поговорить с ней.
4. Мне пришлось поговорить с ней.
5. Кто должен с ней об этом поговорить?
6. Надо было поговорить с ней.
7. Вы бы не могли поговорить с ней?
8. Вам следует с ней поговорить.
9. Поговорите с ней, пожалуйста.

10. Можете с ней об этом не говорить.
11. Не надо было с ней об этом говорить.
12. Вы могли и не говорить с ней об этом.
13. Поговорите с ней об этом.
14. Поговорить с ней об этом?
15. Нельзя с ней об этом говорить.
16. Не смейте с ней об этом говорить.
17. Виктор не хочет с ней об этом говорить.
18. Она бывало говорила с ней по вечерам перед сном.
19. Должно быть, она говорит с ней сейчас об этом.
20. Неужели она говорит с ней сейчас?
21. Не может быть, чтобы она не поговорила с ней об этом.

TEST 30

The Infinitive

1. *Supply all the missing forms of the following infinitives.*

1. to be done
2. to have been talking
3. to ski
4. to be spoken of
5. to have been spending
6. to arrive
7. to be leaving

2. *Put "to" where necessary before the infinitives.*

1. He would sooner – die than – betray his friends.
2. Why not - start out now?
3. Have you ever heard him - complain of difficulties?
4. He was never heard - complain of difficulties.
5. Don't let us - waste time. There are hundreds of things - be done.
6. I have never known him - do such things.
7. I know him - have been an actor once.
8. He was made - do his work independently.
9. I won't have him – tell the truth. I would rather - tell a lie.
10. There is hardly anything - do but - work out an alternative plan.

3. *Use the appropriate form of the infinitive in brackets.*

1. If you go out like that you're certain (to recognize) sooner or later.
2. Well, I am not sorry (to miss) that train. I should not have met you otherwise.
3. Did you actually expect all this (to do) in one afternoon?
4. She's much too young (to consult) about money matters.
5. It is certainly not the kind of book (to read) on vacation.

6. They were discussing the flowers (to plant) on both sides of the entrance gate.
7. She is known (to refuse) better offers than that.
8. It is ever so kind of you (to send) all those lovely flowers when I was ill.
9. She had never really tried to avoid the admiring crowd. It was pleasant (to recognize) and (to point out) wherever she went.
10. Once he must (be) a very talented actor, he must (to play) a lot in this theatre, but he is unlikely (to play) any longer.

4. Paraphrase the following using the Infinitive in different functions.

1. It's not easy to convince him. It seems he's having an opinion of his own on everything.
2. I'm pleased that I've been of help to you.
3. She knows theatre so well that she can easily make a report on the new trends in this field.
4. Have you noticed how she flushed when you looked at her?
5. The speaker broke off in the middle of the sentence. He nodded his head to greet me.
6. The house which will be built here is designed for the workers of our plant.
7. I left the window open so that he might hear the music.
8. The book is very long, one can't read it in a day.
9. She called Pete names. I heard it.
10. She looked quickly at him as though she wanted to ask him for an explanation.

5. State the syntactical functions of the Infinitive in the following sentences.

1. It will be quite easy for you to introduce the subject.
2. He's far too clever to be taken in by a child like you.
3. You are sure to succeed.
4. I have something else to offer.
5. Her state was so grave that for a time she was not expected to live.
6. I have arranged for you to have a private room.
7. He stood aside for us to pass.
8. Her dry hair was hard to keep tidy.
9. To make a long story short, the company broke up, and returned to the more important concern of the election.
10. A soft sound behind him made him turn.

6. Translate into English.

1. Туристы были слишком усталыми, чтобы продолжать путь.
2. С ним трудно ладить, он очень нервный и вспыльчивый человек.
3. Вам нужно положить к ногам грелку, чтобы согреть их.

4. Я, кажется, уже встречала вас раньше.
5. Чернило очень трудно стереть.
6. В довершение всего, мальчик жаловался на резкие боли в животе и его пришлось немедленно положить в больницу.
7. Я очень сожалею, что заставила вас так долго ждать.
8. Говорят, он не справился с этой работой. Она оказалась слишком сложной для него. У него не было достаточно знаний, чтобы выполнить её квалифицированно.
9. Я видела, что он побледнел. Я видела, что он бледнеет. Я видела, что он был бледным.

TEST 31

VERBALS

1. *Put the verb into the correct form.*

1. How old were you when you learnt ...? (drive)
2. I don't mind ... home but I'd rather ... a taxi. (walk, get)
3. I can't make a decision. I keep ... my mind. (change)
4. He had made his decision & refused ... his mind. (change)
5. Why did you change your decision? What made you ... your mind? (change)
6. It was a really good holiday. I really enjoyed ... by the sea again. (be)
7. Did I really tell you I was unhappy? I don't remember... that. (say)
8. "Remember ... Tom tomorrow". "OK. I won't forget". (phone)
9. The water here is not very good. I'd avoid ... if I were you. (drink)
10. I pretended ... interested in the conversation but really it was very boring. (be)
11. I got up & looked out of the window ... what the weather was like. (see)
12. I have a friend who claims ... able to speak five languages. (be)
13. I like ... carefully about things before ... a decision. (think, make)
14. Steve used ... a footballer. He had to stop ... because of an injury. (be, play)
15. After... by the police, the man admitted ... the car but denied ... at 100 miles an hour. (stop, steal, drive)
16. A: How do you make this machine ...? (work)
B: I'm not sure. Try ... that button & see what happens. (press)

2. *Complete the second sentence so that the meaning is similar to the first.*

1. I was surprised I passed the exam. I didn't expect ...
2. Did you manage to solve the problem? Did you succeed ...?
3. I don't read newspapers any more. I've given up ...
4. I'd prefer not to go out tonight. I'd rather ...
5. He can't walk very well. He has difficulty ...
6. Shall I phone you this evening? Do you want ... ?

7. Nobody saw me come in. I came in without ...
8. They said I was a cheat. I was accused ...
9. It will be good to see them again. I'm looking forward ...
10. What do you think I should do? What do you advise me ...
11. It's a pity I couldn't go out with you. I'd like ...
12. I'm sorry that I didn't take your advice. I regret ...

3. *Choose the correct variant.*

1. You can't stop me ... what I want.
A doing B do C to do D that I do
2. I must go now. I promised ... late
A not being B not to be C to not be D I wouldn't be
3. Do you want ... with you or do you want to go alone?
A me coming B me to come C that I come D that I will come
4. I'm sure I locked the door. I clearly remember ... it.
A locking B to lock C to have locked
5. She tried to be serious but she couldn't help ...
A laughing B to laughed C that she laughed
6. I like ... the kitchen as often as possible.
A cleaning B clean C to clean D that I clean
7. I'm tired. I'd rather ... out this evening if you don't mind.
A not going B not to go C don't go D not go
8. «Shall I stay here?» «I'd rather ... with us».
A you come B you to come C you came D you would come
9. Are you looking forward ... Ann again?
A seeing B to see C to seeing
10. When Jane came to Britain, she had to get used ... on the left.
A driving B to driving C to drive
11. I'm thinking ... a house. Do you think that's a good idea?
A to buy B of to buy C of buying
12. I'm sure you'll have no ... the exam.
A difficulty to pass B difficulties to pass C difficulties passing D difficulty passing
13. A friend of mine phoned ... me to the party.
A for invite B to invite C for inviting D for to invite
14. Jim doesn't speak very clearly ...
A It is difficulty to understand him. B He is difficult to understand.
C He is difficult to understand him.
15. The path was icy, so we walked very carefully. We were afraid ...
A of falling B from falling C to fall
16. I didn't hear you ... in. You must have been very quiet.
A come B to come C coming

4. *Choose the most suitable words.*

1. I never imagined the mountains to be/being so high!
2. Don't forget to wake/waking me before you leave.

3. What do you mean to do/doing about the leaky pipes?
4. I regret to tell you/telling you that we cannot accept your offer.
5. Did you manage to find/finding the book you were looking for?
6. I tried taking/to take that medicine you gave me but I couldn't swallow it.
7. We have postponed to tell/telling anyone the news until after Christmas.
8. Have you considered to buy/buying a microwave oven?
9. Sorry I'm late, I had to stop to pick up/picking up the children from school.
10. Margaret was slow at school, but she went on to be/being Prime Minister.

5. Supply where necessary the particle «to» before the infinitive.

1. As he answered her question, I noticed her... look surprised.
2. The doctor had expressly forbidden him ... talk.
3. I could feel the blood ... leave my face.
4. He did not hear the car ... arrive.
5. He was not only giving them the chance, he was pressing them ... do it.
6. I shall try to make the thing ... work.
7. I wasn't prepared to let him ... go out alone.

6. Translate the following into English using infinitives or ing-forms.

1. Ему посоветовали не рассказывать им историю своей жизни. (to advise)
2. Через окно можно было видеть, что водитель ждёт у машины. (to see)
3. Ей дали понять, что она должна выехать из этой квартиры. (to make)
4. Симон и Дик остались разговаривать в гостиной. (to leave)
5. Считали, что она ушла от мужа. (believe)

TEST 32

1. Choose the most suitable forms.

1. Most of the scientists (invited/inviting) to the conference were (leading/led) specialists in various branches of economics.
2. Experiment is a test (carried out/being carried out) to gain new knowledge.
3. The number of electronic computers (used/having been used) in any (given/giving) field of human activity is an indication of the degree of its modernity.
4. If (informed/informing) of new repressions, the workers will go on strike.

5. When (giving/given) advice to others, think whether you would follow it yourself.
6. Reporters can cause suffering to individuals (by publishing/by being published) details about their private lives.
7. I'm absolutely sure I locked the door. I clearly remember (locking/to lock) it.
8. I remembered (locking/to lock) the door when I left but I forgot to shut the windows.
9. In Britain she had a lot of problems as she wasn't used (to drive/driving) on the left.
10. The streets are unsafe at night. A lot of people are afraid (to go/of going) out.
11. I don't usually carry my passport with me. I'm afraid (of losing/to lose) it.
12. (To be/Being) unemployed, he has never got much money, but it is always (embarrassing/embarrassed) for him (to ask/asking) people for it.
13. She avoided (expressing/to express) her opinion in public.
14. Would you mind (answering/to answer) a few questions?
15. He finished the letter with the words "I'm looking forward to (seeing/see) you in Minsk.
16. The workers complained about (being regularly insulted/having insulted) by the employers.
17. I'm sorry (to bother/bothering) you, but I need to talk to you.
18. I'm sorry (for being/to be) late. I was delayed by the traffic.
19. The article (typing/being typed) now will be published tomorrow.
20. The students have just passed the last exam and one of them suggested (going/to go) to the pub in the evening.
21. I'm sorry (hearing/to hear) that you've lost your job.

2. Put the verbs into the correct form.

1. If you (speak) more slowly he might have understood you.
2. If I (pass) my exam, I'll join your company.
3. If he had tried again, I think he (succeed) in passing his driving test.
4. He wouldn't have been arrested if he (try) to leave the country.
5. I (take) a taxi if I had realized it was such a long way.
6. If they (ban) the sale of alcohol at football matches there might be less violence.
7. You not (have) so much trouble with your car if you had it served regularly.

3. Use the Subjunctive Mood.

1. If someone (offer) you to buy one of these rings which you (choose) (future/past).
2. You (get) pneumonia if you (not to change) your wet clothes (past).

3. It's desirable that you (to learn) to forgive the shortcomings of other people just as you expect them to overlook yours.
4. It is required that people (to observe) certain norms of behaviour in any society.
5. I wish my friend (to be) frank with me.
6. I wish you (to understand) that happiness is not just a sum of pleasures.
7. It is time people (to realize) that it is no longer possible to settle international disputes by means of war.
8. A radical reconstruction of the economy requires that enterprises (to be) self-financing.
9. The diplomats suggested that negotiations on this problem (to start) at once.

4. Translate into English.

1. Если бы вы прислали свою статью вчера, она была бы уже опубликована в сегодняшней газете.
2. Если бы у нее было свободное время, она бы закончила писать курсовую работу через несколько дней.
3. Желательно, чтобы каждый человек знал хотя бы один иностранный язык.
4. Преподаватель предложил, чтобы студенты обсудили свое участие в конференции после занятий.
5. Как жаль, что я не мог работать с компьютером в детстве. Моя жизнь могла бы быть более интересной.
6. Если бы не их помощь, мы не смогли бы закончить эту работу вовремя.
7. Как жаль, что я не знала, что происходит. Я бы постаралась все изменить.

TEST 33

1. Choose the correct variant.

1. If you had helped me, I ... a business plan long before.
a) will prepare b) would prepare c) would be preparing d) would have prepared
2. If you ... your market share in the competitive environment you will make large profits.
a) maintain and increase b) maintained and increased
c) will maintain and increase d) had maintained and increased
3. If I ... so many expensive things I would run out of money easily.
a) will keep buying b) kept buying c) keep buying
d) would have kept buying
4. If you ... less conservative and more adaptable to change things you could have capitalized on the situation then.
a) are b) will be c) were d) had been

5. It is important that the suppliers ... what the customers want and when they want.
a) delivered b) had delivered c) should deliver d) would have delivered
6. He suggested that all the relevant documents ... to the lender or investor in advance of meeting.
a) should send b) should be sent c) has sent d) were sent
7. If you make a realistic assessment of time needed, you ... the workload in generating new business.
a) will appreciate b) would appreciate c) would have appreciated d) appreciated
8. It's time you ... comparisons against your original budget and cash flow.
a) would make b) made c) have made d) make
9. If he ... his assets, he will face bankruptcy.
a) lose b) loses c) will lose d) had lost
10. If you ... sound professional advice at the outset of your business, you wouldn't have experienced such difficulties.
a) obtain b) will obtain c) obtained d) had obtained

2. Open the brackets. Use the correct tense form.

1. It is important that you (create) the right impression on the interviewer.
2. If only I (can change) the situation for the better.
3. It's time they (have) confidence in their products.
4. I wish there (be) a greater demand in the market for these goods.
5. He suggested they (describe) each individual's duties and responsibilities.
6. If he (convince) his supplier then he (have) no problems today.
7. If you (be) in trouble, contact me immediately.
8. It is necessary that a potential investor (know) how the business is operated.
9. He insisted that the employees (follow) the company rules.
10. I wish they (be able) to reschedule their debt next week.
11. If you (have) your personal opinion about that you (not feel) stupid in that situation.
12. I require you (exercise) the powers vested in you.
13. But for the personal guarantee from the director of the company I (not accept) his offer.
14. In your place I (notify) your clients about your difficulties.
15. It's time she (not take) company's things for personal use.
16. If only they (raise) finance at that time.

3. *Open the brackets. Use the infinitive in brackets with suitable modal verb.*

1. The prices quoted appeared to be very high. So, they (look for) another supplier.
2. What do you think caused the damage? Someone (open) the crate.
3. We are quite dissatisfied with their performance. You (recommend) us another firm.
4. Our firm has cash flow problems, so we (not pay) at the moment.
5. That (be) one reason why I broke.
6. Some spare parts are missing. The manufacturer (send) us a replacement at once.
7. I (employ) more staff to finish the order?
8. I (not explain) how to operate the device. She knew it perfectly well.
9. She keeps coming late to the office every day. You (dismiss) her long ago.
10. I don't understand. I sent a check some weeks ago. Why haven't they received it yet? It (lose) in the post.
11. How I (answer) these questions at the interview?
12. You (not borrow) the money from the bank. You got it from your relatives.
13. She is only 20. She (not be) the President of the large company.
14. We know nothing about it. The work (carry out) in secret for a long time.
15. Only at the end of the year they (attract) new investors.
16. My grandfather (tell) office gossips about his colleagues.
17. Their products don't meet European standards. They (find) customers for their products in Europe?
18. Look! She is very angry. You (call) and (inform) her about the schedule changes earlier.

4. *Choose the most suitable forms.*

1. Most of the scientists (invited/inviting) to the conference were (leading/led) specialists in various branches of economics.
2. Experiment is a test (carried out/being carried out) to gain new knowledge.
3. The number of electronic computers (used/having been used) in any (given/giving) field of human activity is an indication of the degree of its modernity.
4. If (informed/informing) of new repressions, the workers will go on strike.
5. When (giving/given) advice to others, think whether you would follow it yourself.
6. Reporters can cause suffering to individuals (by publishing/by being published) details about their private lives.

7. I'm absolutely sure I locked the door. I clearly remember (locking/to lock) it.
8. I remembered (locking/to lock) the door when I left but I forgot to shut the windows.

5. *Переведите на английский язык, употребляя, где нужно, оборот «объектный падеж с инфинитивом».*

1. Я видел, как он открыл окно. 2. Я видел, что у дома остановилось такси. 3. Мы видели, как они вошли в комнату. 4. Никто не заметил, что она вышла из комнаты. 5. Он не слышал, как я постучал в дверь. 6. Я видел, как почтальон перешел улицу и вошел в дом. 7. Я никогда не слышал, как он говорит по-французски. 8. Мы наблюдали, как дети играли в саду. 9. Мы слышали, как она просила его об этом. 10. Я хочу, чтобы ваша статья была опубликована. 11. Он хочет, чтобы эта статья была переведена на русский язык. 12. Где вы хотите, чтобы мы ждали вас? 13. Когда вы хотите, чтобы Петр был здесь? 14. Я хочу, чтобы вы пошли в библиотеку и вернули эти журналы.

TEST 34

1. *Beneath each sentence are four phrases marked "a", "b", "c", "d". Choose the one phrase which is appropriate.*

1. Sam is my best friend. I him since childhood
a) know b) am knowing c) have known d) knew
2. Jill is away. She on business three days ago.
a) has gone b) is gone c) went d) is going
3. How often to your parents?
a) you write b) do you write c) you wrote d) have you written
4. What ? – He is a teacher.
a) did your father do b) does your father do c) your father does
d) is your father doing
5. Please, do not make noise. I for the exam.
a) study b) have studied c) am studying d) studied
6. I have worked for this company
a) for a long time b) since a long time c) during a long time
d) before a long time

2. *Beneath each sentence are four phrases marked "a", "b", "c", "d". Choose the one which best completes the sentence.*

1. If you are still hungry. I'll make you sandwich.
a) another b) other c) the other d) others
2. Mary cannot type well, and her sister cannot
a) neither b) too c) also d) either
3. The pianist is playing very
a) well b) nice c) good d) fine

4. I'm today than I've ever been.
a) more busy b) much busy c) busiest d) busier
5. He has been very unwell
a) lately b) later c) latest d) late

3. *Supply the appropriate article if necessary.*

1. She was wearing ... blue jeans and ... shirt. ... shirt was made of ... cotton.
2. I love ... music, poetry and art.
3. Does she really play ... guitar?
4. It's ... worst mistake you've ever made.
5. It was ... very comfortable hotel but I don't really remember ... name.
6. – Where is ... money? – Well, it may be on ... dressing-table.
7. I'm going to give Kelly ... cassette at Christmas.
8. There's ... man and some girls in ... water. ... man is swimming, but ... girls are not. ... sun is shining and ... water is warm. It's ... nice day in summer.
9. What do you do for ... living? – Well, I'm ... salesperson. I work in ... large store. ... store sells ladies' clothes.

4. *Ask all possible questions.*

1. There is a lot of coffee in the can.
2. Bill is flying to Paris next week.

5. *Supply the appropriate preposition if necessary.*

Does he really come ... Scotland? – No, he was born ... the USA but his parents moved ... Scotland soon ... his birth. And he went ... school ... the age ... five. When he left ... school, he went ... work. He didn't have any qualifications, so he got a job ... a factory. When he earned some money, he applied ... London School of Business. Now he has a business ... his own. He is married ... an Englishwoman. I believe he is happy ... his life and career.

6. *Choose the one right word in brackets.*

1. Would you like to have a look at the (man's, men's) suits in the department store?
2. She speaks (bad, badly) English.
3. Jimmie is the (bright, brightest) student in English Literature class.
4. How (nice, nicely) you look today!
5. Roger is a friend (to, of) Nancy's.
6. I have (no, not) fruit left. I think I'll go to the (next, nearest) fruit stall and buy (some, little).
7. Could you give me (anything, something) to eat, mum? I'm terribly (thirsty, hungry).
8. Peter and Lily are going (to marry, to get married) soon.

9. When did your grandpa (dead, die)?
10. I'm (learning, studying) social sciences at university.
11. He has quit his job and now is looking (for, forward) another one.
12. What (is, are) the news? – Nothing much. There (isn't, aren't) any news (so far, still).
13. I've never seen the man. What (does, is) he look like?
14. (Form, Of) all the people around she was (a most, the most) beautiful.
15. (The White, The Whites) are a very sympathetic family.
16. He lives (in, at) a very nice house called "The Pines".
17. Who are you (listening, listening to)?
18. I hear you're going to leave your (present, past) job. Is it (true, truth)?
19. When she (divorces, gets a divorce), she'll go to (live, leave) in the country.
20. Is that your (children's, children') room? – No, it's my (wife and mine, wife's and mine)
21. I think she has fallen (in love, out of love). She has never before looked (so, as) happy as she does today.

READING COMPREHENSION AND VOCABULARY TESTS

TEST 1

Part A

Choose the correct answer.

1. Library cards will expire when they are not used.
 - (A) cost more money
 - (B) cease to be effective
 - (C) be mailed to the holder's address
 - (D) be continued automatically

2. As soon as the board of elections promulgates the list of candidates, a ballot is prepared.

(A) informally discusses	(C) officially declares
(B) quickly contacts	(D) critically reviews

3. Collections of opals and quartz are featured at the City Museum's annual exhibition of precious stones.

(A) coins	(C) gems
(B) loot	(D) shells

4. Because of a long drought, Midwestern farmers are doubtful about the prospect of a good yield.

(A) sympathetic	(C) dubious
(B) intrepid	(D) thrilled

5. A compound break is more serious than a simple one because there is more opportunity for loss of blood and infection.
(A) bruise (C) burn
(B) sprain (D) fracture
6. If a client insists upon being stubborn, lawyers have to settle claims in court.
(A) obstinate (C) abject
(B) indignant (D) gauche
7. Psychologists encourage their patients not to get upset about trivial matters.
(A) unexpected (C) unimportant
(B) unusual (D) uncertain
8. The street lights in most American cities adjust automatically at dusk.
(A) in the middle of the night (C) in the evening just before dark
(B) in the middle of the day (D) in the morning just before light
9. Professor Baker is a coworker of Professor Ayers.
(A) an advocate (C) a rival
(B) a disciple (D) a colleague
10. It is much easier to talk about social change than it is to make it happen.
(A) acknowledge it (C) bring it about
(B) predict it (D) put up with it
11. In frogs and toads, the tongue is fixed to the front of the mouth in order to facilitate projecting it at some distance, greatly aiding in the capture of insects.
(A) rotating (C) vibrating
(B) protruding (D) contracting
12. A thrifty buyer purchases fruits and vegetables in season.
(A) healthy (C) careful
(B) disinterested (D) professional
13. Madame Curie was completely engrossed in her work.
(A) disturbed (C) fatigued
(B) absorbed (D) successful
14. Strive for excellence.
(A) Cooperate with others (C) Make efforts
(B) Be patient (D) Pay well
15. The value of an old item increases with time.
(A) a facsimile (C) an antique
(B) a bonus (D) an original

16. Frontier settlements had to depend on the cavalry.
(A) visit (C) meet
(B) trust (D) help
17. It is very discourteous to intrude during someone's conversation.
(A) find fault (C) be in the way
(B) disagree (D) leave quickly
18. In some states drivers are fined \$100 for careless driving.
(A) routine (C) adept
(B) reckless (D) aggressive
19. In certain types of poisoning, immediately give large quantities of soapy or salty water in order to induce vomiting.
(A) control (C) cause
(B) clean (D) stop
20. Feeling irritable may be a side effect of too much medication.
(A) drowsy (C) dizzy
(B) grouchy (D) silly
21. A series of columns supporting a large porch is typical of the architecture of pre-Civil War mansions in the South.
(A) statues (C) pillars
(B) murals (D) arches
22. Preservatives are added to bread to keep it from getting stale.
(A) small (C) old
(B) flat (D) wet
23. That a driver swerves in order to avoid an accident can be proven by examining the marks on the pavement.
(A) turns sharply (C) hits something else
(B) stops quickly (D) goes backwards
24. Even as a child Thomas Edison had a very inquisitive mind; at the age of three he performed his first experiment.
(A) complex (C) mature
(B) brilliant (D) curious
25. Mark Anthony's eulogy of Caesar at his funeral is memorably recorded in a play by Shakespeare.
(A) prayer (C) praise
(B) biography (D) denunciation

26. Flatboats ferry cars on the Great Lakes between the United States and Canada.
 (A) transport (C) pursue
 (B) inspect (D) detain
27. Drink only tepid liquids.
 (A) slightly warm (C) slightly cool
 (B) very hot (D) very cold
28. The TOEFL examination will begin precisely at eight-thirty.
 (A) exactly (C) occasionally
 (B) usually (D) monthly
29. The other members of the Cabinet made fun of the Secretary of Interior when he purchased Alaska because, at the time, it was not considered valuable.
 (A) admired (C) envied
 (B) derided (D) endorsed
30. Most competitions are not open to both professionals and nonprofessionals.
 (A) aliens (C) amateurs
 (B) juniors (D) tutors

Part B

Answer all questions following a passage on the basis of what is *stated* or *implied* in that passage.

Questions 31-34 refer to the following passage:

It has long been known that when exposed to light under suitable conditions of temperature and moisture, the green parts of plants use carbon dioxide from the atmosphere and release oxygen to it. These exchanges are the opposite of those which occur in respiration. The process is called photosynthesis. In photosynthesis, carbohydrates are synthesized from carbon dioxide and water by the chloroplasts of plant cells in the presence of light. Oxygen is the product of the reaction. For each molecule of carbon dioxide used, one molecule of oxygen is released. A summary chemical equation for photosynthesis is:



31. The combination of carbon dioxide and water to form sugar results in an excess of
(A) water (C) carbon
(B) oxygen (D) chlorophyll
32. A process that is the opposite of photosynthesis is
(A) decomposition (C) diffusion
(B) synthesization (D) respiration
33. In photosynthesis, water
(A) must be present
(B) is produced in carbohydrates
(C) is stored as chemical energy
(D) interrupts the chemical reaction
34. The title below that best expresses the ideas in this passage is
(A) A Chemical Equation
(B) The Process of Photosynthesis
(C) The Parts of Vascular Plants
(D) The Production of Sugar

Questions 35-37 refer to the following course description:

490. English Composition. Fall, spring. 3 hours. One lecture, two writing laboratories. *Prerequisite:* English 400 or permission of the instructor. A review of English grammar and vocabulary, practice in writing technical English. Intended to assist foreign graduate students to write theses. Not open to native speakers. *Professor Baker.*

35. Foreign graduate students will probably take this class
(A) with native speakers
(B) after they write their theses
(C) after they take English 400
(D) instead of writing a thesis
36. From this course description we know that Professor Baker will teach
(A) English technical writing (C) English literature
(B) English conversation (D) Foreign languages
37. The description implies that the course will
(A) be very theoretical
(B) meet six times a week
(C) include some grammar and vocabulary as well as composition
(D) be offered three times a year

Questions 38-40 refer to the following sentence:

The Nobel Prizes, awarded annually for distinguished work in chemistry, physics, physiology or medicine, literature, and international

peace, were made available by a fund bequeathed for that purpose by Swedish philanthropist, Alfred Bernhard Nobel.

38. The Nobel Prizes are awarded
(A) five times a year (C) twice a year
(B) once a year (D) once every two years
39. A Nobel Prize would NOT be given to
(A) an author who wrote a novel
(B) a doctor who discovered a vaccine
(C) a composer who wrote a symphony
(D) a diplomat who negotiated a peace settlement
40. Alfred Bernhard Nobel
(A) left money in his will to establish a fund for the prizes
(B) won the first Nobel Prize for his work in philanthropy
(C) is now living in Sweden
(D) serves as chairman of the committee to choose the recipients of the prizes

Questions 41-45 refer to the following passage:

Although stage plays have been set to music since the era of the ancient Greeks when the dramas of Sophocles and Aeschylus were accompanied by lyres and flutes, the usually accepted date for the beginning of opera as we know it is 1600. As part of the celebration of the marriage of King Henry IV of France to the Italian aristocrat Maria de Medici, the Florentine composer Jacopo Perí produced his famous *Euridice*, generally considered to be the first opera. Following his example, a group of Italian musicians called the Camerata began to revive the style of musical story that had been used in Greek tragedy.

41. This passage is a summary of
(A) opera in Italy (C) the development of opera
(B) the Camerata (D) *Euridice*
42. According to the author, Jacopo Perí wrote
(A) Greek tragedy (C) The opera *Maria de Medici*
(B) The first opera (D) The opera *The Camerata*
43. We can infer that the Camerata
(A) was a group of Greek musicians
(B) developed a new musical drama based upon Greek drama
(C) was not known in Italy
(D) was the name given to the court of King Henry IV

44. The author suggests that *Euridice* was produced
- (A) in France
 - (B) originally by Sophocles and Aeschylus
 - (C) without much success
 - (D) for the wedding of King Henry IV
45. According to this passage, modern opera began in the
- (A) time of the ancient Greeks
 - (B) fifteenth century
 - (C) sixteenth century
 - (D) seventeenth century

Questions 46-49 refer to the following advertisement:

Outstanding opportunity with local real estate corporation. Requires strong background in real estate, financing, closing. Some legal training helpful. Prefer candidate with M.A. and two or more years of successful real estate experience. Broker's license required. Salary range \$16,000-\$23,000 commensurate with education and experience. Begin immediately. Interviews will be conducted Tuesday and Thursday, June 10 and 12. Call for an appointment 243-1153, or send a letter of application and résumé to:

Personnel Department
Executive Real Estate Corporation 500 Capital Avenue
Lawrence, Kansas 67884

46. Which of the following is NOT a requirement for the job advertised?
- (A) At least two years' experience
 - (B) An M.A.
 - (C) A broker's license
 - (D) Extensive legal training
47. The salary range indicates that
- (A) everyone earns a beginning salary of \$16, 000
 - (B) the salary depends upon the amount of education and work experience that the applicant has
 - (C) some applicants would earn less than \$16,000
 - (D) candidates with an M.A. would earn \$23,000
48. What should an interested candidate submit with his or her application?
- (A) A current address and telephone number
 - (B) A signed contract
 - (C) A summary of work experience
 - (D) A request for employment

49. This passage would most probably be found in
(A) the classified section of a newspaper
(B) a college catalog
(C) a textbook
(D) a dictionary

Questions 50-52 refer to the following sentence:

According to the controversial sunspot theory, great storms on the surface of the sun hurl streams of solar particles into the atmosphere, causing a shift in the weather on earth.

50. Solar particles are hurled into space by
(A) undetermined causes
(B) disturbances of wind
(C) small rivers on the surface of the sun
(D) changes in the earth's atmosphere
51. The sunspot theory is
(A) not considered very important
(B) widely accepted
(C) subject to disagreement
(D) relatively new
52. The matter from the sun which enters the earth's atmosphere is
(A) very small
(B) very hot
(C) very bright
(D) very hard

Questions 53-55 refer to the following passage:

Recent technological advances in manned and unmanned undersea vehicles overcome some of the limitations of divers and diving equipment. Without a vehicle, divers often became sluggish and their mental concentration became limited. Because of undersea pressure which affected their speech organs, communication among divers was difficult or impossible. But today, most oceanographers make observations by means of instruments which are lowered into the ocean or from samples taken from the water. Direct observations of the ocean floor are made not only by divers but also by deep-diving submarines. Some of these submarines can dive to depths of more than seven miles and cruise at depths of fifteen thousand feet. Radio-equipped buoys can be operated by remote control in order to transmit information back to land-based laboratories, including data about water temperature, currents and weather.

53. Divers have had problems in communicating underwater because
(A) the pressure affected their speech organs
(B) the vehicles they used have not been perfected

- (C) they did not pronounce clearly
- (D) the water destroyed their speech organs

54. This passage suggests that the successful exploration of the ocean depends upon
- (A) vehicles as well as divers
 - (B) radios that divers use to communicate
 - (C) controlling currents and the weather
 - (D) the limitations of diving equipment
55. Undersea vehicles
- (A) are too small for a man to fit inside
 - (B) are very slow to respond
 - (C) have the same limitations that divers have
 - (D) make direct observations of the ocean floor

Questions 56-60. For each of these questions, choose the answer that is closest in meaning to the original sentence. Note that several of the choices may be factually correct, but you should choose the one that is the closest restatement of the given sentence.

56. This mask, which dates from the fifth century, is older than any other artifact in the exhibition.
- (A) The other artifacts in the exhibition are older than the fifth-century mask.
 - (B) The fifth-century mask is not as old as the other artifacts in the exhibition.
 - (C) The fifth-century mask is older than one of the other artifacts in the exhibition.
 - (D) The other artifacts in the exhibition are not as old as the fifth-century mask.
57. They took Lakeshore Drive home because the traffic was so heavy on the freeway.
- (A) They drove home in heavy traffic on Lakeshore Drive instead of taking the freeway.
 - (B) They drove home to Lakeshore Drive in the heavy traffic on the freeway.
 - (C) They took the freeway home because the traffic was not as heavy as it was on Lakeshore Drive.
 - (D) Since there was so much traffic on the freeway, they went home by way of Lakeshore Drive.

58. Don't wait any longer than ten minutes before you remove the crucible from the flame.
- (A) If possible, the crucible should remain in the flame longer than ten minutes.
 - (B) Ten minutes is as long as you should wait before removing the crucible from the flame.
 - (C) Removing the crucible from the flame for ten minutes is what you should do.
 - (D) You should wait ten minutes to put the crucible in the flame.
59. Travelling on one's own is often more expensive than taking a guided tour.
- (A) An expensive guided tour costs more than travelling on one's own.
 - (B) Travelling on one's own costs less than taking a guided tour.
 - (C) It costs less to take a guided tour than to travel on one's own.
 - (D) Because guided tours are expensive, they cost more than travelling on one's own.
60. It is never too small a job for the J.G. Harris Company.
- (A) The J.G. Harris Company never takes small jobs.
 - (B) The J.G. Harris Company takes small jobs as well as large ones.
 - (C) If the job is too small, the J.G. Harris Company will not accept it.
 - (D) Because the J.G. Harris Company is small, it will accept any job.

TEST 2

Part A

Choose the correct answer.

1. It is theorized that the universe is expanding at a rate of fifty miles per second per million light years.
- (A) getting larger
 - (B) getting faster
 - (C) getting smaller
 - (D) getting slower
2. Veterinarians usually give dogs an anesthetic so that they don't cry out in pain.
- (A) gulp
 - (B) flip
 - (C) yelp
 - (D) purr
3. City taxes are based on an estimate of the value of one's property.
- (A) appraisal
 - (B) forecast
 - (C) diagnosis
 - (D) outline
4. Proximity to the court house makes an office building more valuable.
- (A) Interest in
 - (B) Similarity to
 - (C) Nearness to
 - (D) Usefulness for

5. A balanced diet should include fish and fowl as well as red meat.
(A) fruit (C) vegetables
(B) birds (D) cheese and milk
6. The Congress respected Jefferson because, although he was stern, he was fair.
(A) emulated (C) looked up to
(B) counted on (D) obeyed
7. Trees that block the view of oncoming traffic should be cut down.
(A) alter (C) improve
(B) obstruct (D) spoil
8. People who live in the country enjoy a rustic life style.
(A) slow (C) simple
(B) difficult (D) happy
9. Although buses are scheduled to depart at a certain hour, they are often late.
(A) listed (C) obligated
(B) requested (D) loaded
10. Because light travels faster than sound, lightning appears to go before thunder.
(A) prolong (C) repel
(B) traverse (D) precede
11. The Constitution guarantees that private homes will not be searched without a warrant.
(A) special guard (C) national emergency
(B) written authorization (D) small payment
12. Vendors must have a license.
(A) everyone employed in food service
(B) everyone who drives a car
(C) everyone engaged in selling
(D) everyone who works in a hospital
13. When students do not have time to read a novel before class, they read an outline of the plot instead.
(A) an article (C) a critique
(B) a synopsis (D) an essay
14. The Miami Port Authorities have seized over a million dollars worth of illegal drugs.
(A) confiscated (C) concealed
(B) discarded (D) destroyed

15. Dali's paintings can inspire a pensive mood.
(A) cheerful (C) depressed
(B) thoughtful (D) confused
16. The copperhead, a snake that strikes without warning, is considered much more dangerous than the rattlesnake.
(A) exquisite (C) treacherous
(B) sporadic (D) aloof
17. The remnants of the Roman Empire can be found in many countries in Asia, Europe, and Africa.
(A) effects (C) buildings
(B) small pieces (D) destruction
18. The landscape can change abruptly after a rainstorm in the desert Southwest.
(A) quickly (C) favorably
(B) sharply (D) slightly
19. Because of the extreme pressure under water, divers are often sluggish.
(A) slow (C) careful
(B) hurt (D) worried
20. Travel agents will confirm your reservations for you free.
(A) purchase (C) exchange
(B) verify (D) obtain
21. J.P. Morgan had a reputation for being a prudent businessman.
(A) clever (C) careful
(B) wealthy (D) dishonest
22. Discretionary funds are included in most budgets to cover expenses that the contractor might run into during the work.
(A) forget to do (C) meet unexpectedly
(B) pay for (D) add on
23. The successful use of antitoxins and serums has virtually eradicated the threat of malaria, yellow fever, and other insect-borne diseases.
(A) improved (C) discovered
(B) removed (D) announced
24. The audience applauded enthusiastically after the performance at the Grand Old Opera.
(A) clapped (C) laughed
(B) chatted (D) contributed

25. A legal combination of United States Airways, Inc., and the Intercontinental Airlines Company was approved at a joint board of directors meeting.
(A) reconciliation (C) merger
(B) strike (D) memorandum
26. News commentator, Eric Sevareid, had to yell to be heard above the hubbub.
(A) noise and confusion (C) argument
(B) loud music (D) sports activity
27. It is difficult to discern the sample that is on the slide unless the microscope is adjusted.
(A) discard (C) determine
(B) arrange (D) debate
28. John Dewey loathed the idea that children should not participate in activities as part of their educational experience.
(A) encouraged (C) hated
(B) noticed (D) began
29. The pact has been in effect for twenty years.
(A) monarchy (C) trend
(B) treaty (D) lease
30. Relaxation therapy teaches one not to fret over small problems.
(A) worry about (C) get involved in
(B) get angry about (D) look for

Part B

Answer all questions following a passage on the basis of what is *stated* or *implied* in that passage.

Questions 31-33 refer to the following passage:

There are many ways of communicating without using speech. Signals, signs, symbols, and gestures may be found in every known culture. The basic function of a signal is to impinge upon the environment in such a way that it attracts attention, as, for example, the dots and dashes of a telegraph circuit. Coded to refer to speech, the potential for communication is very great. While less adaptable to the codification of words, signs contain greater meaning in and of themselves. A stop sign or a barber pole conveys meaning quickly and conveniently. Symbols are more difficult to describe than either signals or signs because of their intricate relationship with the receiver's cultural perceptions. In some cultures, applauding in a theater provides performers with an auditory symbol of approval. Gestures such as waving and handshaking also communicate certain cultural messages.

31. According to this passage, a signal is
(A) more difficult to describe than other forms of communication
(B) an interruption in the environment
(C) less able to be adapted to refer to speech
(D) a gesture
32. Applauding was cited as an example of
(A) a signal (C) a symbol
(B) a sign (D) a gesture
33. It may be concluded from this passage that
(A) signals, signs, symbols, and gestures are forms of communication
(B) symbols are very easy to define and interpret
(C) only some cultures have signals, signs, and symbols
(D) waving and handshaking are not related to culture

Questions 34-36 refer to the following passage:

Application for admission to the Graduate School at this university must be made on forms provided by the Director of Admissions. An applicant whose undergraduate work was done at another institution should request that two copies of undergraduate transcripts and degrees will be sent directly to the Dean of the Graduate School.

Both the application and the transcripts must be on file at least one month prior to the registration date, and must be accompanied by a nonrefundable ten-dollar check or money order to cover the cost of processing the application.

34. This passage would most probably be found in a
(A) university catalog (C) newspaper
(B) travel folder (D) textbook
35. According to this passage, where would a student secure application forms for admission to the university?
(A) From the chairperson of the department
(B) From the Dean of the Graduate School
(C) From the institution where the undergraduate work was done
(D) From the Director of Admissions
36. Which of the following documents must be on file thirty days before the registration date?
(A) Two copies of recommendations from former professors
(B) A written approval of the Dean of the Graduate School
(C) One set of transcripts and an English proficiency score
(D) Two copies of undergraduate courses and grades, an application form, and an application fee

Questions 37-39 refer to the following sentence:

A complete fertilizer is usually marked with a formula consisting of three numbers such as 4-8-2 or 3-6-4 which designate the percentage content of nitrogen, phosphoric acid, and potash in the order stated.

37. In the formula 3-6-4
- (A) the content of nitrogen is greater than that of potash
 - (B) the content of potash is greater than that of phosphoric acid
 - (C) the content of phosphoric acid is less than that of nitrogen
 - (D) the content of nitrogen is less than that of phosphoric acid
38. In the formula 4-8-2 the smallest percentage content is that of
- (A) nitrogen
 - (B) phosphorus
 - (C) acid
 - (D) potash
39. The percentage of nitrogen in a 5-8-7 formula fertilizer is
- (A) 3 percent
 - (B) 5 percent
 - (C) 7 percent
 - (D) 8 percent

Questions 40-44 refer to the following passage:

It has been documented that, almost twelve million years ago at the beginning of the Pliocene Age, a horse, about midway through its evolutionary development, crossed a land bridge where the Bering Straits are now located, from Alaska into the grasslands of Europe. The horse was the hipparion, about the size of a modern-day pony with three toes and specialized cheek teeth for grazing. In Europe the hipparion encountered another less advanced horse called the anchitheres, which had previously invaded Europe by the same route, probably during the Miocene Period. Less developed and smaller than the hipparion, the anchitheres was completely replaced by it. By the end of the Pleistocene Age both the anchitheres and the hipparion had become extinct in North America, where they had originated. In Europe they had evolved into an animal very similar to the horse as we know it today. It was the descendant of this horse that was brought by the European colonists to the Americas.

40. Both the hipparion and the anchitheres
- (A) were the size of a modern pony
 - (B) were native to North America
 - (C) migrated to Europe in the Pliocene Period
 - (D) had unspecialized teeth
41. According to this passage, the hipparions were
- (A) five-toed animals
 - (B) not as highly developed as the anchitheres
 - (C) larger than the anchitheres
 - (D) about the size of a small dog

42. The author suggests that the hipparion and the anchitheres migrated to Europe
- (A) by means of a land route which is now nonexistent
 - (B) on the ships of European colonists
 - (C) because of a very cold climate in North America
 - (D) during the Miocene Period
43. This passage is mainly about
- (A) the evolution of the horse
 - (B) the migration of horses
 - (C) the modern-day pony
 - (D) the replacement of the anchitheres by the hipparion
44. It can be concluded from this passage that the
- (A) Miocene Period was prior to the Pliocene
 - (B) Pleistocene Period was prior to the Miocene
 - (C) Pleistocene Period was prior to the Pliocene
 - (D) Pliocene Period was prior to the Miocene

Questions 45-49 refer to the following instructions:

DOSAGE: Adults twelve years old and over take two teaspoonfuls as needed, not to exceed fifteen teaspoonfuls per day. Children six years old to twelve years old take half of the adult dosage, not to exceed seven teaspoonfuls per day.

WARNING: Do not exceed the recommended dosage unless directed by a physician. Do not administer to children under six years old or to individuals with high blood pressure, heart disease, or diabetes. This preparation may cause drowsiness. Do not drive or operate machinery while taking this medication. Chronic cough is dangerous. If relief does not occur within three days, discontinue use and consult your physician.

45. According to the directions, which of the following people should take the medication described?
- (A) Someone with high blood pressure or heart disease
 - (B) Someone with diabetes
 - (C) Someone under six years old
 - (D) Someone who has a cough
46. One of the side effects of taking this medicine is that of
- (A) feeling sleepy
 - (B) coughing
 - (C) high blood pressure
 - (D) addiction
47. A ten-year-old child should
- (A) not take this preparation
 - (B) take two teaspoonfuls of this preparation

- (C) take one teaspoonful of this preparation
- (D) take one-half teaspoonful of this preparation

48. If this medication does not help within three days, one should
- (A) take fifteen teaspoonfuls on the fourth day
 - (B) stop driving and operating machinery
 - (C) stop taking it and see a doctor
 - (D) take half of the usual dosage
49. According to the instructions on the label of this medicine, for purposes of dosage an adult is a person
- (A) six years old
 - (B) seven years old
 - (C) twelve years old
 - (D) none of the above

Questions 50-52 refer to the following sentence:

A new federal survey of no-fault automobile insurance plans in sixteen states has concluded that no-fault provides quicker, more equitable benefits than does the traditional insurance system.

50. In no-fault plans, benefits are
- (A) slower than in the traditional system
 - (B) the same as in the traditional system
 - (C) fairer than in the traditional system
 - (D) more expensive than in the traditional system
51. It may be concluded that
- (A) at least sixteen states have adopted no-fault insurance plans
 - (B) the results of the survey will discourage the adoption of no-fault plans
 - (C) the traditional system does not provide for automobile accidents
 - (D) the survey was conducted by one of the states with a no-fault plan
52. No-fault insurance probably
- (A) does not blame anyone for the accident
 - (B) blames both parties involved for the accident
 - (C) provides for a judge to decide the blame
 - (D) will not pay benefits unless one of the parties involved will accept the blame

Questions 53-55 refer to the following directory:

USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS	
Campus Information	886-2791
Health Center	886-3499
Housing Office	886-1265
International Office	886-5835
Police	886-6666
Residence Halls	886-9210

53. Which number would one call in order to make an appointment with a doctor?
(A) 886-2791 (C) 886-9210
(B) 886-5835 (D) 886-3499
54. Which number would one call in order to obtain a telephone number not listed in the directory?
(A) 886-1265 (C) 886-6666
(B) 886-2791 (D) 886-9210
55. It is likely that all telephone numbers on the university campus
(A) are listed in the directory
(B) have an 886 exchange
(C) are long-distance numbers
(D) have five digits

Questions 56-60. For each of these questions, choose the answer that is closest in meaning to the original sentence. Note that several of the choices may be factually correct, but you should choose the one that is the closest restatement of the given sentence.

56. Had the announcement been made earlier, more people would have attended the lecture.
(A) Not many people came to hear the lecture because it was held so late.
(B) The lecture was held earlier so that more people would attend.
(C) Fewer people attended the lecture because of the early announcement.
(D) Since the announcement was not made earlier, fewer people came to hear the lecture.
57. After she had already signed a year's lease, she found another apartment that she liked much better.
(A) Having already signed a year's lease for her apartment, she found another one more to her liking.
(B) She signed a year's lease for her apartment because she liked it.
(C) Although she did not like her apartment, she still signed a year's lease.
(D) When she found an apartment that she liked better, she signed a year's lease for it.
58. Less is known about the cause of the common cold than about the causes of many more serious diseases.
(A) The causes of less serious diseases than the common cold are better known than it is.
(B) We know less than we should about the causes of the cold and more serious diseases.

- (C) We know less about the cause of the common cold than we do about the causes of more serious diseases.
- (D) The cause of the common cold is better known than the causes of more serious diseases.
59. Federal funds will not be made available unless the governor declares a state of emergency.
- (A) There is a state of emergency because the governor has not received any federal funds.
- (B) Since no federal funds are available, the governor will have to declare a state of emergency.
- (C) If the governor declares a state of emergency, federal funds will be made available.
- (D) The governor will make federal funds available during a state of emergency.
60. Not taking a difficult exam is worse than failing it.
- (A) If one is going to fail a difficult exam, it is better not to take it.
- (B) To fail a difficult exam is worse than to not take it.
- (C) It is better to fail a difficult exam than not to take it at all.
- (D) Because the exam is difficult, it is better not to take it.

TEST 3

Part A

Choose the correct answer.

1. Although he is recognized as one of the most brilliant scientists in his field, Professor White cannot seem to make his ideas understood in class.
- (A) get his ideas down (C) summarize his ideas
(B) recall his ideas (D) get his ideas across
2. If one aids and abets a criminal, he is also considered guilty of the crime.
- (A) suspicious (C) culpable
(B) daring (D) ruthless
3. Many doctors are still general practitioners, but the tendency is toward specialization in medicine.
- (A) rumor (C) prejudice
(B) trend (D) security
4. The rock music made popular by the Beatles has been modified over the past two decades.
- (A) improved (C) discovered
(B) changed (D) remembered

5. Even though the evidence is overwhelming, if one juror is still skeptical, the case must be retried.
(A) not present (C) not convinced
(B) not surprised (D) not worried
6. Prior to his appointment as secretary of state, Henry Kissinger was a professor of government and international affairs at Harvard.
(A) After (C) During
(B) Before (D) Instead of
7. Contractors hire surveyors to mark the limits of the property before they begin construction.
(A) basements (C) boundaries
(B) expenses (D) supplies
8. In the famous nursery rhyme about Jack and Jill, Jill tumbled down the hill after Jack.
(A) called (C) ran
(B) fell (D) flew
9. When Pope John Paul visited Latin America, he often signalled for the children to come to him.
(A) denied (C) beckoned
(B) adored (D) allowed
10. Sometimes, while living in a foreign country, one craves a special dish from home.
(A) desires (C) prepares
(B) eats (D) looks for
11. Lindbergh's first nonstop flight across the Atlantic Ocean was an act of great daring and courage.
(A) a narrative (C) an attempt
(B) a feat (D) a conspiracy
12. The system of Daylight Saving Time seems very silly until one understands why it is done.
(A) clever (C) foolish
(B) unusual (D) prudent
13. A balance of international payment refers to the net result of the business which a nation carries on with other nations in a given period.
(A) cancels (C) transacts
(B) appropriates (D) mediates

14. The representatives of the company seemed very callous concerning the conditions of the workers.
(A) liberal (C) responsible
(B) ignorant (D) insensitive
15. The ultimate cause of the Civil War was the bombardment of Fort Sumter.
(A) final (C) true
(B) only (D) simple
16. Phosphorus is used in paints for highway signs and markers because it is bright at night.
(A) luminous (C) adequate
(B) harmless (D) attractive
17. Chemicals are used to retard the growth of ornamental trees.
(A) initiate (C) benefit
(B) stunt (D) alter
18. Some stretches of Florida resemble West Africa.
(A) deal with (C) allow immigration from
(B) look like (D) restrict trade with
19. The Supreme Court has a reputation for being just.
(A) stubborn (C) humorous
(B) impartial (D) capricious
20. To look quickly through a book is an important study skill.
(A) skim (C) outline
(B) summarize (D) paraphrase
21. Einstein's theory of relativity seemed incredible at the time that he first introduced it.
(A) unbelievable (C) brilliant
(B) complicated (D) famous
22. Congress was hesitant to repeal the Prohibition Act.
(A) willing (C) reluctant
(B) urged (D) supposed
23. The president is often awakened by a noisy crowd which assembles on the White House lawn to protest his policies.
(A) jocular (C) gigantic
(B) clamorous (D) capricious
24. Some of the gangs that terrorized Chicago in the 1920s did not have the propriety to keep their activities off the streets.
(A) decency (C) resources
(B) ability (D) courage

25. After an unhappy love affair, Emily Dickinson lived like a person apart from society, shut away in her family home in Amherst, Massachusetts.
- (A) a heroine (C) a recluse
(B) a beggar (D) an invalid
26. Legislators are considering whether the drug laws for possession of marijuana are too severe.
- (A) vague (C) diverse
(B) harsh (D) covert
27. The Revolutionary forces had to muster up enough men to oppose the British army.
- (A) finance (C) convince
(B) disguise (D) gather
28. The Boy Scouts usually sell apple juice in the fall in order to earn money for their activities.
- (A) punch (C) cider
(B) ale (D) soda
29. Since none of the polls had predicted the winner, everyone was surprised by the results of the election.
- (A) astounded (C) encouraged
(B) delighted (D) perturbed
30. The perpetual motion of the earth as it turns on its axis creates the change of seasons.
- (A) ancient (C) leisurely
(B) rhythmic (D) constant

Part B

Answer all questions following a passage on the basis of what is *stated* or *implied* in that passage.

Questions 31-34 refer to the following passage:

In 1807 Noah Webster began his greatest work, *An American Dictionary of the English Language*. In preparing the manuscript, he devoted ten years to the study of English and relationship to other languages, and seven more years to the writing itself. Published in two volumes in 1828, *An American Dictionary of the English language* has become the recognized authority for usage in the United States. Webster's purpose in writing it was to demonstrate that the American language was developing distinct meanings, pronunciations, and spellings from those of British English. He is responsible for advancing simplified spelling forms: *develop* instead of the British form *develope*;

theater and *center* instead of *theatre* and *centre*; *color* and *honor* instead of *colour* and *honour*.

31. When was *An American Dictionary of the English Language* published?
- (A) 1817 (C) 1828
(B) 1807 (D) 1824
32. According to this passage, which one of the following spellings would Webster have approved in his dictionaries?
- (A) *Develope* (C) *Color*
(B) *Theatre* (D) *Honour*
33. According to the author, Webster's purpose in writing *An American Dictionary of the English Language* was to
- (A) respond to the need for new schoolbooks
(B) demonstrate the distinct development of the English language in America
(C) promote spelling forms based upon British models
(D) influence the pronunciation of the English language
34. In how many volumes was *An American Dictionary of the English Language* published?
- (A) One volume (C) Three volumes
(B) Two volumes (D) Four volumes

Questions 35-37 refer to the following advertisement:

Now available at Franklin Park one block from Indiana University. New unfurnished apartments. One bedroom at \$235, two bedrooms at \$255, three bedrooms at \$270 per month. Utilities included except electricity. Children and pets welcome. One month's deposit required. Office open Monday through Saturday nine to five. Call 999-7415 for an evening or Sunday appointment.

35. According to this ad, a one-bedroom apartment would require a deposit of
- (A) \$370 (C) \$255
(B) \$270 (D) \$235
36. From this ad we can assume that
- (A) the apartments are far from Indiana University
(B) the apartments have furniture in them
(C) gas and water bills are included in the rent
(D) cats and dogs are not permitted in the apartments

37. The ad implies that interested persons must
- (A) see the apartments on Monday or Saturday
 - (B) call for an appointment if they want to see the apartments from nine to five Monday through Saturday
 - (C) call for an appointment if they want to see the apartments on Sunday or in the evening
 - (D) see the apartments before five o'clock any day

Questions 38-40 refer to the following sentence:

Tremors are not unusual along the San Andreas Fault which originates about six hundred miles from the Gulf of California and runs north in an irregular line along the west coast.

38. Along the San Andreas Fault, tremors are
- (A) small and insignificant
 - (B) rare, but disastrous
 - (C) frequent events
 - (D) very unpredictable
39. The San Andreas Fault is probably
- (A) straight
 - (B) deep
 - (C) wide
 - (D) rough
40. The fault lies
- (A) east of the Gulf of California
 - (B) west of the Gulf of California
 - (C) north of the Gulf of California
 - (D) south of the Gulf of California

Questions 41-46 refer to the following passage:

Features of the mouth parts are very helpful in classifying the many kinds of insects. A majority of insects have biting mouth parts or mandibles as in grasshoppers and beetles. Behind the mandibles are the maxillae which serve to direct food into the mouth between the jaws. A labrum above and a labium below are similar to an upper and lower lip. In insects with sucking mouth parts, the mandibles, maxillae, labrum and labium are modified to provide a tube through which liquid can be drawn. In a butterfly or moth the coiled drinking tube is called the proboscis. Composed chiefly of modified maxillae fitted together, the proboscis can be extended to reach nectar deep in a flower. In a mosquito or an aphid, mandibles and maxillae are modified to sharp stylets with which the insect can drill through surfaces to reach juice. In a housefly, the expanding labium forms a spongelike mouth pad used to stamp over the surface of food.

41. It may be concluded that the purpose of this passage is to
- (A) complain
 - (B) persuade
 - (C) entertain
 - (D) inform

42. Insects are classified by
(A) the environment in which they live
(B) the food they eat
(C) the structure of the mouth
(D) the number and type of wings
43. The proboscis is
(A) a nectar
(B) a tube constructed of modified maxillae
(C) a kind of butterfly
(D) a kind of flower
44. The author compares labrum and labium with
(A) an upper and lower lip (C) maxillae
(B) mandibles (D) jaws
45. Which of the following have mandibles and maxillae that have been modified to sharp stylets?
(A) Grasshoppers (C) Mosquitoes
(B) Butterflies (D) Houseflies
46. The purpose of the maxillae is to
(A) bite or sting
(B) drill through surfaces to find nourishment
(C) put food between the jaws
(D) soak up nourishment like a sponge

Questions 47-48 refer to the following passage:

All problems in interest may be solved by use of one general equation which may be stated as follows:

$$\text{Interest} = \text{Principal} \times \text{Rate} \times \text{Time}$$

Any one of the four quantities, that is, interest, principal, rate or time, may be found when the other three are known. The time is expressed in years. The rate is expressed as a decimal fraction. Thus, 6 percent interest means six cents charged for the use of \$1 of principal borrowed for one year.

47. At 4 percent interest for the use of \$1 principal, one would pay
(A) six cents per year
(B) twenty-five cents per year
(C) four cents per year
(D) one cent per year
48. Which of the following would be a correct expression of an interest rate as stated in the equation for computing interest?
(A) Four (C) 4
(B) .04 (D) 4/100

Questions 49-51 refer to the following sentence:

The protozoans, minute, aquatic creatures, each of which consists of a single cell protoplasm, constitute the most primitive forms of animal life.

49. Protozoans probably live in
(A) water (C) grass
(B) sand (D) wood
50. According to the author, protozoans
(A) are very old forms of life
(B) have large cells
(C) are not classified as animals
(D) live for only a short time
51. Protoplasm is
(A) a class of protozoan
(B) the substance which forms the cell of a protozoan
(C) a primitive animal similar to a protozoan
(D) an animal which developed from a protozoan

Questions 52-55 refer to the following instructions:

Take two tablets with water, followed by one tablet every eight hours, as required. For maximum nighttime and early morning relief, take two tablets at bedtime. Do not exceed six tablets in twenty-four hours.

For children six to twelve years old, give half the adult dosage. For children under six years old, consult your physician.

Reduce dosage if nervousness, restlessness, or sleeplessness occurs.

52. The label on this medicine bottle clearly warns not to take more than
(A) twenty-four tablets a day
(B) eight tablets a day
(C) six tablets a day
(D) three tablets a day
53. We can infer by this label that
(A) the medicine could cause some people to feel nervous
(B) children may take the same dosage that adults take
(C) one may not take this medicine before going to bed
(D) the medication is a liquid
54. If one cannot sleep, it is suggested that he should
(A) take two tablets before going to bed
(B) take less than two tablets before going to bed
(C) stop taking the medicine
(D) consult a doctor

55. Evidently the medicine
- (A) may be dangerous for small children
 - (B) cannot be taken by children under twelve years old
 - (C) may be taken by children but not by adults
 - (D) may be taken by adults but not by children

Questions 56-60. For each of these questions, choose the answer that is closest in meaning to the original sentence. Note that several of the choices may be factually correct, but you should choose the one that is the closest restatement of the given sentence.

56. More money was allocated for industrial research than for any other item in this year's budget
- (A) This year we allocated more money for the other items in the budget than for industrial research.
 - (B) All of the items in the budget were allocated more money this year.
 - (C) We allocated more money for industrial research than we did for the other items in the budget this year.
 - (D) The allocation of less money for research than for industrial items occurred in this year's budget.
57. While attempting to smuggle drugs into the country, the criminals were apprehended by customs officials.
- (A) Attempting to smuggle drugs into the country, customs officials apprehended the criminals.
 - (B) Criminals who were attempting to smuggle drugs into the country apprehended customs officials.
 - (C) Customs officials apprehended the criminals who were attempting to smuggle drugs into the country.
 - (D) Smuggling drugs into the country, customs officials attempted to apprehend the criminals.
58. George told his adviser that he is not interested in taking theoretical courses.
- (A) George told his adviser that theoretical courses are not interesting to him.
 - (B) George's adviser is not interested in his taking theoretical courses.
 - (C) Theoretical courses are not interesting to George's adviser.
 - (D) George told his adviser to take theoretical courses.
59. It is not whether you win or lose, but how you play the game that is important.
- (A) Winning is more important than losing when you play the game.
 - (B) Winning is less important than playing the game well.

- (C) If you know how to play the game, you will win it.
 (D) Playing the game well and winning it is important.
60. Not one of the 215 passengers about the Boeing 747 was injured in the crash.
 (A) All but one of the 215 passengers aboard the Boeing 747 were injured in the crash.
 (B) Of the 215 passengers aboard the Boeing 747, only one was injured in the crash.
 (C) None of the 215 passengers aboard the Boeing 747 was injured in the crash.
 (D) Since the Boeing 747 did not crash, none of the 215 passengers was injured.

TEST 4

Part A

Choose the correct answer.

1. The fort now known as Fort McHenry was built prior to the War of 1812 to guard Baltimore harbor.
 (A) mansion (C) tower
 (B) garrison (D) museum
2. The graduate committee must be in full accord in their approval of a dissertation.
 (A) indecisive (C) vocal
 (B) unanimous (D) sullen
3. Americans have been criticized for placing too much emphasis on being on time.
 (A) importance (C) bother
 (B) activity (D) assistance
4. Architects must consider whether their designs are likely to be very wet in sudden downpours.
 (A) vulnerable (C) secure
 (B) drenched (D) exposed
5. A good auditorium will assure that the sound is able to be heard.
 (A) superior (C) audible
 (B) genuine (D) contained
6. Arson is suspected of the fire that razed the Grand Hotel.
 (A) threatened (C) included
 (B) destroyed (D) spared

7. In the play *The Devil and Daniel Webster*, the retorts attributed to Webster may be more fiction than history.
(A) replies (C) behavior
(B) advice (D) possessions
8. It was necessary to divide the movie *Roots* into five parts in order to show it on television.
(A) adapt (C) segment
(B) abridge (D) transact
9. In his biography, Tomas Hardy is described as a very industrious writer.
(A) sensible (C) diligent
(B) pessimistic (D) successful
10. Variations in the color of sea water from blue to green seem to be caused by high or low concentrations of salt.
(A) Changes (C) Measures
(B) Descriptions (D) Clarity
11. What may be considered courteous in one culture may be interpreted as arrogant in another.
(A) clumsy (C) surly
(B) sleazy (D) flimsy
12. A clever politician will take advantage of every speaking engagement to campaign for the next election.
(A) rash (C) crude
(B) intrepid (D) shrewd
13. In order to be issued a passport, one must either present legal documents or call a witness to give evidence concerning one's identity.
(A) testify (C) falsify
(B) investigate (D) evaluate
14. Home buyers are proceeding cautiously because of the high interest rates.
(A) hastily (C) warily
(B) occasionally (D) deliberately
15. Due to the efforts of conservationists and environmentalists, few people are unaware of the problems of endangered species.
(A) obstinate about (C) indifferent to
(B) ignorant (D) adjacent to

16. Shelley's famous poem "To a Skylark" praises the bird for its carefree spirit.
(A) keen (C) blithe
(B) harsh (D) gauche
17. The development of general anesthetics has allowed doctors to operate without the pain once associated with surgery.
(A) fear (C) rage
(B) protest (D) anguish
18. Severe snowstorms cause power failures in the Northeast every winter.
(A) Tornadoes (C) Blizzards
(B) Hurricanes (D) Earthquakes
19. The law officers in many early Western settlements had to maintain order by means of their guns.
(A) priests (C) physicians
(B) marshals (D) merchants
20. By law, when one makes a large purchase, he must have an adequate opportunity to change his mind.
(A) an ample (C) an informal
(B) a belated (D) a gracious
21. A cut in the budget put 10 percent of the state employees' jobs in jeopardy.
(A) range (C) perspective
(B) review (D) danger
22. When baseball players became impatient with their contracts, they went on strike, causing most of the 1981 season to be lost.
(A) alarmed (C) exasperated
(B) enthusiastic (D) organized
23. In the past, energy sources were thought to be boundless.
(A) without limits (C) natural
(B) inexpensive (D) solar
24. It will be necessary for the doctor to widen the pupils of your eyes with some drops in order to examine them.
(A) massage (C) dilate
(B) treat (D) soothe

25. Several theories of evolution had historically preceded that of Charles Darwin although he expounded upon the stages of development.
(A) found fault with (C) outlined briefly
(B) explained in detail (D) offered in published form
26. Cruel treatment of inmates instigated a riot in one of the Indiana prisons.
(A) Tolerant (C) Brutal
(B) Reliable (D) Dubious
27. A laser beam is used to penetrate even the hardest substances.
(A) light up (C) identify
(B) repair (D) pass through
28. Ralph Nader always speaks out about everything.
(A) declares his opinion (C) quarrels
(B) agrees (D) has an interest
29. If the teams were not so evenly matched, it would be easier to foretell the outcome of the Superbowl.
(A) argue (C) discuss
(B) predict (D) influence
30. Keep two pencils handy while taking the examination.
(A) extra (C) near
(B) secret (D) sharp

Part B

Answer all questions following a passage on the basis of what is *stated* or *implied* in that passage.

Questions 31-34 refer to the following passage:

Precipitation, commonly referred to as rainfall, is a measure of the quantity of water in the form of either rain, hail, or snow which reaches the ground. The average annual precipitation over the whole of the United States is thirty-six inches. It should be understood however, that a foot of snow is not equal to a foot precipitation. A general formula for computing the precipitation of snowfall is that thirty-eight inches of snow is equal to one inch of precipitation. In New York State, for example, seventy-six inches of snow in one year would be recorded as only two inches of precipitation. Forty inches of rain would be recorded as forty inches of precipitation. The total annual precipitation would be recorded as forty-two inches.

31. The term *precipitation* includes
(A) only rainfall (C) rain, snow, and humidity
(B) rain, hail, and snow (D) rain, hail, and humidity

32. What is the average annual rainfall in inches in the United States?
(A) Thirty-six inches (C) Forty inches
(B) Thirty-eight inches (D) Forty-two inches
33. If a state has 152 inches of snow in a year, by how much does this increase the annual precipitation?
(A) By two feet (C) By four feet
(B) By four inches (D) By 152 inches
34. Another word which is often used in place of *precipitation* is
(A) humidity (C) rainfall
(B) wetness (D) rain-snow

Questions 35-38 refer to the following passage:

Courses with the numbers 800 or above are open only to graduate students. Certain courses, generally those devoted to introduce material, are numbered 400 for undergraduate students and 600 for graduate students. Courses designed for students seeking a professional degree carry a 500 number for undergraduate students and a 700 number for graduate students.

A full-time graduate student is expected to take courses which total ten to sixteen credit hours. Students holding assistantships are expected to enroll for proportionately fewer hours. A part-time graduate student must register for a minimum of five credit hours.

35. In order to be eligible to enroll in Mechanical Engineering 850, a student must be
(A) a graduate student (C) a full-time student
(B) a part-time student (D) an undergraduate student
36. If an undergraduate student uses the number 520 to register for an accounting course, what number would a graduate student probably use to register for the same course?
(A) Accounting 520 (C) Accounting 720
(B) Accounting 620 (D) Accounting 820
37. A student who registers for eight credit hours is a
(A) full-time student (C) part-time student
(B) graduate student (D) non-degree student
38. A graduate student may NOT
(A) enroll in a course numbered 610
(B) register for only one three-hour course
(C) register for courses if he has an assistantship
(D) enroll in an introductory course

Questions 39-41 refer to the following magazine index:

INDEX	
Cover Story	3-13
Economy and Business	25-31
Editorial	56
Entertainment	41-46
National News	14-24
Sports	47-55
World News	32-40

39. On which of the pages of the magazine would one probably find a list of the current trading prices of stocks and bonds?
(A) 25-31 (C) 47-55
(B) 14-24 (D) 41-46
40. Which of the following pages would most likely contain a story about the production of a new movie?
(A) 56 (C) 32
(B) 46 (D) 54
41. In which section would one find a statement of opinion by the publishers of the magazine?
(A) Cover Story (C) Editorial
(B) National News (D) Entertainment

Questions 42-44 refer to the following passage:

When the Civil War ended in 1865, the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution adopted in 1868 and 1870 granted citizenship and suffrage to blacks but not to women. In 1869 the Wyoming Territory had yielded to demands by feminists, but eastern states resisted more stubbornly than before. A women's suffrage bill had been presented to every Congress since 1878 but continually failed to pass until 1920 when the Nineteenth Amendment granted women the right to vote.

42. Women were allowed to vote
(A) after 1866 (C) after 1878
(B) after 1870 (D) after 1920
43. The Nineteenth Amendment is concerned with
(A) voting rights for blacks (C) voting rights for women
(B) citizenship for blacks (D) citizenship for women
44. What had occurred shortly after the Civil War?
(A) The Wyoming Territory was admitted to the Union
(B) A women's suffrage bill was introduced in Congress
(C) The eastern states resisted the end of the war
(D) Black people were granted the right to vote

Questions 45-48 refer to the following passage:

Although nearly five hundred species of *Acacia* have been identified, only about a dozen of the three hundred Australian varieties grow well in the southern United States, and of these, only three are flowering. The *Bailey Acacia* has fernlike silver leaves and small, fragrant flowers arranged in rounded clusters. The *Silver Wattle*, although very similar to the *Bailey Acacia*, grows twice as high. The *Sydney Golden Wattle* is squat and bushy with broad, flat leaves. Another variety, the *Black Acacia* or *Blackwood*, has dark green leaves and unobtrusive blossoms. Besides being a popular tree for ornamental purposes, the *Black Acacia* is valuable for its dark wood which is used in making cabinets and furniture.

45. Which of the following *Acacias* has the least colorful blossoms?
(A) *Bailey Acacia* (C) *Silver Wattle*
(B) *Sydney Golden Wattle* (D) *Black Acacia*
46. According to this passage, the *Silver Wattle*
(A) is squat and bushy
(B) has unobtrusive blossoms
(C) is taller than the *Bailey Acacia*
(D) is used for making furniture
47. How many species of *Acacia* grow well in the southern United States?
(A) Five hundred (C) Twelve
(B) Three hundred (D) Three
48. Which of the following would most probably be made from a *Black Acacia* tree?
(A) A flower arrangement (C) A pie
(B) A table (D) Paper

Questions 49-52 refer to the following instructions:

For quick relief of upset stomach or acid indigestion caused from too much to eat or drink, drop two tablets in an eight-ounce glass of water. Make sure that the tablets have dissolved completely before drinking the preparation.

Repeat in six hours for maximum relief. Do not take more than four tablets in a twenty-four-hour period.

Each tablet contains aspirin, sodium bicarbonate, and citric acid. If you are on a sodium-restricted diet, do not take this medication except under the advice and supervision of your doctor.

Not recommended for children under twelve years old or adults over sixty-five.

49. This medication is recommended for
(A) someone who needs more sodium in his diet
(B) someone who does not eat enough citrus fruit
(C) someone who has eaten too much
(D) someone who has a headache
50. According to the directions, which of the following persons should NOT take this medication?
(A) A thirteen-year-old boy (C) A sixteen-year-old girl
(B) A fifty-year-old woman (D) A sixty-eight-year-old man
51. If you took this preparation one hour ago, how many hours must you wait in order to take it again?
(A) Two hours (C) Five hours
(B) Three hours (D) Twenty-four hours
52. What should you do with preparation?
(A) Drink it (C) Rub it on
(B) Eat it (D) Gargle with it

Questions 53-55 refer to the following sentence:

In 1626, Peter Minuit, governor of the Dutch settlements in North America known as New Amsterdam, negotiated with Indian chiefs for the purchase of Manhattan Island for merchandise valued at sixty guilders or about \$24.12, an investment that was worth more than seven billion dollars three centuries later.

53. In exchange for their island, the Indians received
(A) sixty Dutch guilders (C) goods and supplies
(B) \$24.12 U.S. (D) land in New Amsterdam
54. New Amsterdam was located
(A) in Holland (C) on the island of Manhattan
(B) in North America (D) in India
55. On what date was Manhattan valued at seven billion dollars?
(A) 1626 (C) 1656
(B) 1726 (D) 1926

Questions 56-60. For each of these questions, choose the answer that is closest in meaning to the original sentence. Note that several of the choices may be factually correct, but you should choose the one that is the closest restatement of the given sentence.

56. You would have won the essay contest if you had typed your paper.
(A) You did not win the essay contest even though you typed your paper.

- (B) You did not win the essay contest because you did not type your paper.
- (C) You won the essay contest in spite of not typing your paper.
- (D) Typing your paper made you win the essay contest.
57. Ridding plants of mildew or blight is usually more difficult than controlling insects and pests.
- (A) Because insects are pests, it is more difficult to control them than to rid plants of mildew or blight.
- (B) Mildew or blight is easier to control than insects and pests.
- (C) It is easier to control insects and pests than it is to rid plants of mildew or blight.
- (D) Controlling insects and pests is more difficult then ridding plants of mildew or blight.
58. In spite of the rain, the Fourth of July fireworks display was not cancelled.
- (A) The Fourth of July fireworks display was not held because it rained.
- (B) Rain caused the cancellation to the Fourth of July fireworks display.
- (C) The Fourth of July fireworks display was held because it did not rain.
- (D) Although it rained, the Fourth of July fireworks display was held.
59. As a conductor of heat and electricity, aluminum exceeds all metals except silver, copper, and gold.
- (A) With the exception of aluminum, silver, copper, and gold are better than any other metal as conductors of heat and electricity.
- (B) Aluminum is a better conductor of heat and electricity than silver, cooper, and gold.
- (C) Silver, copper, and gold are better conductors of heat and electricity than aluminum is.
- (D) Silver, copper, and gold are exceeded only by aluminum as conductors of heat and electricity.
60. It is unlikely that the results of the elections will be made public before tomorrow morning.
- (A) Tomorrow morning is probably the earliest that anyone will know the results of the elections.
- (B) Before tomorrow morning we will probably know the results of the elections.
- (C) The results of the elections will most likely be made known before tomorrow morning.
- (D) We will probably not be told the results of the elections tomorrow morning.

TEST 5

Part A

Choose the correct answer.

1. Unorganized guessing will probably not raise a test score as significantly as choosing one letter as a “guess answer” for the entire examination.

(A) Cryptic (C) Economical
(B) Haphazard (D) Subsequent
2. The thief was apprehended, but his accomplice had disappeared.

(A) people who saw him (C) person who helped him
(B) guns and knives (D) stolen goods
3. Electrical energy may be divided into two components specified as positive and negative.

(A) confused (C) accumulated
(B) designated (D) separated
4. Owners should be sure that their insurance will replace all of their merchandise.

(A) Proprietors (C) Benefactors
(B) Tutors (D) Debtors
5. The *Mona Lisa* is the portrait of a woman with a very enticing smile.

(A) oblivious (C) alluring
(B) luminous (D) elusive
6. When one is unfamiliar with the customs, it is easy to make a blunder.

(A) a commitment (C) an enemy
(B) a mistake (D) an injury
7. A vacant apartment in New York City is very difficult to find.

(A) good (C) empty
(B) large (D) clean
8. Astronomy provides the knowledge necessary for correct timekeeping, navigation, surveying, and mapmaking.

(A) meticulous (C) accurate
(B) incessant (D) ancient
9. In several states, the people may recommend a law to the legislature by signing a request.

(A) compromise (C) budget
(B) manuscript (D) petition

10. In a search to further his knowledge of the unknown, man has explored the earth, the sea, and now, outer space.
(A) quest (C) fantasy
(B) colloquy (D) documentary
11. Because tornadoes are more prevalent in the middle states, the area from Minnesota to Texas is called Tornado Alley.
(A) severe (C) short-lived
(B) widespread (D) feared
12. One must live in the United States five years in order to apply for citizenship.
(A) reside in (C) invade
(B) accommodate to (D) abandon
13. Regan seemed sure that he would win the election.
(A) eager (C) confident
(B) hopeful (D) resigned
14. Even though the critics are not enthusiastic, some of the plays off Broadway are very funny.
(A) incongruous (C) illustrious
(B) anomalous (D) hilarious
15. Ethnocentrism prevents us from putting up with all of the customs we encounter in another culture.
(A) experiencing (C) comprehending
(B) adopting (D) tolerating
16. For your safety and the safety of others, always pay attention to traffic signals.
(A) overlook (C) glance at
(B) heed (D) repair
17. Neon is an element which does not combine readily with any other element; because of this property, it is called an inactive element.
(A) inert (C) explicit
(B) adjacent (D) obsolete
18. Attending a church, temple, or mosque is one way to make agreeable friends.
(A) enduring (C) elderly
(B) congenial (D) numerous
19. Because the Amtrak system is so old, the trains always start suddenly.
(A) with ease (C) with a jerk
(B) with a thump (D) with effort

20. In order to enjoy fine wine, one should drink it slowly, a little at a time.
(A) stir it (C) spill it
(B) sniff it (D) sip it
21. Unless the agreement contains a provision for a United Nations peace-keeping force to patrol the borders, the General Assembly is not likely to ratify it.
(A) proposal (C) concord
(B) document (D) release
22. When Joan of Arc described her vision, her voice did not hesitate.
(A) amplify (C) dissolve
(B) falter (D) mumble
23. The cost of living in the United States has risen at a rate of 6 percent per year during the last ten-year-period.
(A) tenth (C) decade
(B) century (D) quarter
24. Primary education in the U.S. is compulsory.
(A) free of charge (C) excellent
(B) required (D) easy
25. During the Great Depression, there were many wanderers who travelled on the railroad and camped along the tracks.
(A) vagabonds (C) zealots
(B) tyros (D) veterans
26. The Civil War in 1863 cut the United States into two nations – a southern Confederacy and a northern Union.
(A) severed (C) integrated
(B) acknowledged (D) alienated
27. The National Institute of Mental Health is conducting far-reaching research to determine the psychological effects of using drugs.
(A) extensive (C) refined
(B) prevalent (D) tentative
28. In American football, the coach may shout to the captain to call time out.
(A) yelp (C) bellow
(B) growl (D) flounder
29. A monument was erected in memory of those who died in the disaster at Johnstown, Pennsylvania.
(A) prison (C) cataclysm
(B) skirmish (D) frontier

30. Martin Luther King detested injustice.
- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| (A) recognized | (C) suffered |
| (B) confronted | (D) abhorred |

Part B

Answer all questions following a passage on the basis of what is *stated* or *implied* in that passage.

Questions 31-35 refer to the following passage:

The general principles of dynamics are rules which demonstrate a relationship between the motions of bodies and the forces which produce those motions. Based in large part on the work of his predecessors, Sir Isaac Newton deduced three laws of dynamics which he published in 1687 in his famous *Principia*.

Prior to Newton, Aristotle had established that the natural state of a body was a state of rest, and that unless a force acted upon it to maintain motion, a moving body would come to rest. Galileo had succeeded in correctly describing the behavior of falling objects and in recording that no force was required to maintain a body in motion. He noted that the effect of force was to change motion. Huygens recognized that a change in the direction of motion involved acceleration, just as did a change in speed, and further, that the action of a force was required. Kepler deduced the laws describing the motion of planets around the sun. It was primarily from Galileo and Kepler that Newton borrowed.

31. Which of the following scientists established that the natural state of a body was a state of rest?
- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| (A) Galileo | (C) Aristotle |
| (B) Kepler | (D) Newton |
32. Huygen stated that acceleration was required
- | |
|---|
| (A) for either a change in direction or a change in speed |
| (B) only for a change in speed |
| (C) only for a change in direction |
| (D) neither for a change in direction nor for a change in speed |
33. The first scientist to correctly describe the behavior of falling objects was
- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| (A) Aristotle | (C) Kepler |
| (B) Newton | (D) Galileo |
34. According to this passage, Newton based his laws primarily upon the work of
- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------|
| (A) Galileo and Copernicus | (C) Huygens and Kepler |
| (B) Ptolemy and Copernicus | (D) Galileo and Kepler |

35. What was the main purpose of this passage?
- (A) To demonstrate the development of Newton's laws
 - (B) To establish Newton as the authority in the field of physics
 - (C) To discredit Newton's laws of motion
 - (D) To describe the motion of planets around the sun

Questions 36-39 refer to the following description:

206. American English Phonetics. Fall. 5 hours. Three lectures, two laboratory periods. *Prerequisite:* English 205, Linguistics 210 or equivalent. A study of American English pronunciation, designed for advanced international students. Professor Ayers.

36. From this course description, we know that the class meets
- (A) two hours a day
 - (B) three hours a week
 - (C) five hours a day
 - (D) five hours a week
37. In order to take American English Phonetics it is necessary to
- (A) take English 206 first
 - (B) know the material from English 205 or Linguistics 210
 - (C) have permission from Professor Ayers
 - (D) pass an examination
38. Students who take this course should expect to
- (A) study British English
 - (B) be taught by international students
 - (C) study English 205 and Linguistics 210 at the same time
 - (D) use a language laboratory twice a week
39. This course will probably be offered
- (A) January to March
 - (B) April to June
 - (C) July to August
 - (D) September to December

Questions 40-42 refer to the following sentences:

Horace Mann, the first secretary of the state board of education in Massachusetts, exercised an enormous influence during the critical period of reconstruction which brought into existence the American graded elementary school as a substitute for the older district school system.

40. Horace Mann's influence on American education was
- (A) very great
 - (B) small, but important
 - (C) misunderstood
 - (D) not accepted

41. Horace Mann advocated
 (A) the state board school system
 (B) the district school system
 (C) the substitute school system
 (D) the graded school system
42. The graded elementary school
 (A) replaced the district school system
 (B) was used only in Massachusetts
 (C) was rejected by the secretary of the state board of education
 (D) was the first school system established in America

Questions 43-45 refer to the following passage:

The population of the world has increased more in modern times than in all other ages of history combined. World population totaled about 500 million in 1650. It doubled in the period from 1650-1850. Today the population is more than three billion. Estimates based on research by the United Nations indicate that it will more than double in the next twenty-five years, reaching seven billion by the year 2000.

43. By 1850, approximately what was the world population?
 (A) 500 million (C) Three billion
 (B) One billion (D) Seven billion
44. World population doubled in the years between
 (A) 500-1650 (C) 1650-today
 (B) 1650-1850 (D) 1850-2000
45. According to this passage, by the year 2000 the earth's population should exceed the present figure by
 (A) 500 million (C) four billion
 (B) three billion (D) seven billion

Questions 46-48 refer to the following passage:

In the undergraduate schools and colleges, a student will be classified according to the number of academic quarter hours that he or she has completed with an average grade of 2.0 or better.

<u>Classification</u>	<u>Hours Completed</u>
Freshman	Less than 45 hours
Sophomore	At least 45 hours
Junior	At least 90 hours
Senior	At least 140 hours

46. How would a student with 45 credit hours be classified?
 (A) Freshman (C) Junior
 (B) Sophomore (D) Senior

47. How would a student with 96 credit hours be classified?
(A) Freshman (C) Junior
(B) Sophomore (D) Senior
48. Which of the following would most likely represent the number of credit hours earned by a senior?
(A) 100 (C) 139
(B) 140 (D) 90

Questions 49-51 refer to the following passage:

Organic architecture, that is, natural architecture, may be varied in concept and form, but it is always faithful to principle. Organic architecture rejects rules imposed by individual preference or mere aesthetics in order to remain true to the nature of the site, the materials, the purpose of the structure, and the people who will ultimately use it. If this natural principle is upheld, then a bank cannot be built to look like a Greek temple. Form does not follow function; form is inseparable from function.

49. Another name for organic architecture is
(A) natural architecture (C) principle architecture
(B) aesthetic architecture (D) varied architecture
50. In organic architecture
(A) form follows function
(B) function follows form
(C) function is not important to form
(D) form and function are one
51. A good example of organic architecture is a
(A) bank that is built to look like a Greek temple
(B) bank built so that the location is unimportant to the structure
(C) bank that is built to conform to the natural surroundings
(D) bank that is built to be beautiful rather than functional

Questions 52-55 refer to the following passage:

The earliest authentic works on European alchemy are those of the English monk Roger Bacon and the German philosopher St. Albertus Magnus. In their treatises they maintained that gold was the perfect metal and that inferior metals such as lead and mercury were removed by various degrees of imperfection from gold. They further asserted that these base metals could be transmuted to gold by blending them with a substance even more perfect than gold. This elusive substance was referred to as the "philosopher's stone."

52. Roger Bacon and St. Albertus Magnus had the same
(A) nationality (C) profession
(B) premise (D) education
53. It is probable that Roger Bacon's work
(A) was not genuine
(B) disproved that of St. Albertus Magnus
(C) was written after St. Albertus Magnus
(D) contained references to the conversion of base metals to gold
54. According to the alchemists, the difference between base metals and gold was one of
(A) perfection (C) temperature
(B) chemical content (D) weight
55. The "philosopher's stone" was
(A) lead which was mixed with gold
(B) an elements which was never found
(C) another name for alchemy
(D) a base metal

Questions 56-60. For each of these questions, choose the answer that is closest in meaning to the original sentence. Note that several of the choices may be factually correct, but you should choose the one that is the closest restatement of the given sentence.

56. Despite a large advertising campaign, the new business could not compete with the established firms.
(A) Advertising helped the new business to compete with the established firms.
(B) The established firms advertised so that the new business would not be able to compete with them.
(C) Even though the new business advertised, it could not compete with the established firms.
(D) Because the advertising campaign was new, the business could not compete with the established firms.
57. It is necessary to have a doctor's prescription in order to buy most medicines in the United States.
(A) In the United States, medicine must be bought with prescriptions instead of money.
(B) In most of the states, doctors give prescriptions for medicine.
(C) Most medicine cannot be bought without a prescription in the United States.
(D) In the United States, most doctors give prescriptions for medicine.

58. Taking notes, even incomplete ones, is usually more efficient than relying on one's memory.
- (A) Because notes are usually incomplete, it is more efficient to rely on one's memory.
 - (B) It is usually more efficient to take incomplete notes than to rely on one's memory.
 - (C) Taking incomplete notes is usually less efficient than relying on one's memory.
 - (D) One's memory is usually more efficient than incomplete notes.
59. The National Weather Service issued a tornado warning just minutes before a funnel cloud was sighted in the area.
- (A) After sighting a funnel cloud, the National Weather Service issued a tornado warning.
 - (B) After the National Weather Service issued a tornado warning, a funnel cloud was sighted in the area.
 - (C) When they saw a funnel cloud at the National Weather Service, they issued a tornado warning.
 - (D) A tornado warning was issued by the National Weather Service after a funnel cloud was sighted in the area.
60. The interest rate on a minimum balance savings account is a little higher than the interest rate on a regular savings account.
- (A) A regular savings account draws higher interest than an account which has a minimum balance.
 - (B) The interest rate is lower for a minimum balance savings account than for a regular account.
 - (C) A savings account in which a minimum balance is maintained draws higher interest than a regular savings account.
 - (D) A minimum interest rate, lower than a regular rate, is drawn on a balanced savings account.

TEST 6

Part A

Choose the correct answer.

1. Thomas Edison's office was always disorganized with books and papers.
- (A) cluttered
 - (B) decorated
 - (C) sorted
 - (D) stacked
2. Sometimes items are put on sale because they have imperfections on them.
- (A) defects
 - (B) mileage
 - (C) signatures
 - (D) installments

3. Historical records reveal that Jefferson reiterated his ideas about a meritocracy.
(A) furthered (C) repeated
(B) changed (D) published
4. Mail service will be suspended during the postal worker's strike.
(A) inspected (C) uninterrupted
(B) delayed (D) curtailed
5. In Benjamin Franklin's almanac, he warns against making hasty decisions.
(A) expensive (C) firm
(B) unhealthy (D) quick
6. A good student is eager to learn and does not need to be warned for being absent too much.
(A) admonished (C) belittled
(B) punished (D) spanked
7. An appendectomy is a routine operation.
(A) cheap (C) usual
(B) small (D) quick
8. Since research studies have shown a relationship between cancer and cigarette smoking, many people have cut down.
(A) ceased smoking
(B) become frightened
(C) decreased the number of cigarettes
(D) gotten sick
9. It is not a good business policy to buy sleazy materials.
(A) few (C) used
(B) cheap (D) old
10. Lifting the shoulders is a gesture that indicates lack of interest.
(A) Napping (C) Sighing
(B) Shrugging (D) Yawning
11. Some celestial bodies will leave luminous trails upon entering the earth's atmosphere.
(A) junk (C) missiles
(B) meteors (D) precipitation
12. In the play *Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?* a woman and her husband spend most of their time quarreling.
(A) bickering (C) teasing
(B) gossiping (D) chuckling

13. The author of a book, a musical composition, or an artistic work may choose to honor someone by putting his or her name in the front of it, thereby giving it.
(A) consecrating (C) dedicating
(B) devoting (D) pledging
14. Tiny Tim, a character in *A Christmas Carol*, was a happy little boy in spite of the disability that caused him to favor one leg.
(A) limp (C) rest
(B) weep (D) shout
15. Pipes may be painted to keep them from getting oxidized.
(A) misplaced (C) rusty
(B) soaked (D) frozen
16. Interfering with someone's mail is a serious crime in the U.S.
(A) Assisting (C) Gambling
(B) Tampering (D) Intimidating
17. Finances can consist of a combination of stocks, bonds, and properties.
(A) Exceptions (C) Donations
(B) Assets (D) Bequests
18. An understudy performs when the lead singer's voice becomes hoarse.
(A) fatigued (C) famous
(B) thin (D) rough
19. Rain lessens in the fall throughout most of the Appalachian Mountain region.
(A) pours (C) abates
(B) accumulates (D) evaporates
20. Several members of the royal family have been held prisoners in the Tower of London.
(A) for protection (C) captive
(B) by request (D) briefly
21. A marching band often performs during the time between the two halves of a football game.
(A) interval (C) yelling
(B) entertainment (D) interview
22. Athletes learn to conceal their disappointment when they lose.
(A) ignore (C) accept
(B) regret (D) disguise

23. Although monkeys occasionally menace their enemies, they are usually not dangerous unless they are provoked.
(A) pursue (C) threaten
(B) consume (D) kill
24. Many of the first histories of the New World were written by monks and published by the Catholic Church.
(A) put away (C) approved of
(B) brought out (D) thrown out
25. Valium is a strong drug that can cause a driver to sleep at the wheel.
(A) dream (C) doze
(B) sneeze (D) snore
26. Milk is purified by heating it at 60°C for thirty minutes.
(A) cleansed (C) mixed
(B) stored (D) packaged
27. The box fell off his desk and hit the floor with a thump.
(A) a dull noise (C) a musical sound
(B) a very small sound (D) a repeated noise
28. Flu shots are given every fall as a precaution against an epidemic the following winter.
(A) required treatment (C) free service
(B) preventive measure (D) new cure
29. When a hurricane is about to occur, the National Weather Bureau issues a warning.
(A) adjacent (C) gigantic
(B) perilous (D) imminent
30. Unless the population growth stabilizes, environmentalists predict a worldwide starvation by the year 2000 A.D.
(A) famine (C) rebellion
(B) flood (D) disease

Part B

Answer all questions following a passage on the basis of what is *stated* or *implied* in that passage.

Questions 31-35 refer to the following passage:

A geyser is the result of underground water under the combined conditions of high temperatures and increased pressure beneath the surface of the earth. Since temperature rises approximately one degree F for every sixty feet under the earth's surface, and pressure increases with depth, water that seeps down in cracks and fissures until it reaches very

hot rocks in earth's interior becomes heated to a temperature in excess of 290 degrees F. Because of the greater pressure, it shoots out of the surface in the form of steam and hot water. The result is a geyser.

For the most part, geysers are located in three regions of the world: New Zealand, Iceland, and the Yellowstone National Park area of the United States. The most famous geyser in the world is Old Faithful in Yellowstone Park. Old Faithful erupts almost every hour, rising to a height of 125 to 170 feet and expelling more than ten thousand gallons during each eruption.

31. In order for a geyser to erupt
- (A) hot rocks must rise to the surface of the earth
 - (B) water must flow underground
 - (C) it must be a warm day
 - (D) the earth must not be rugged or broken
32. Old Faithful is located in
- (A) New Zealand
 - (B) Iceland
 - (C) The United States
 - (D) England
33. Old Faithful erupts
- (A) every 10 minutes
 - (B) every 60 minutes
 - (C) every 125 minutes
 - (D) every 170 minutes
34. A geyser is
- (A) hot water and steam
 - (B) cracks and fissures
 - (C) hot rocks
 - (D) great pressure
35. As depth increases
- (A) pressure increases but temperature does not
 - (B) temperature increases but pressure does not
 - (C) both pressure and temperature increase
 - (D) neither pressure nor temperature increases

Questions 36-37 refer to the following sentence:

Stamp collecting, or to call it by its correct name, philately, has been an increasingly popular hobby from as early as 1854.

36. What is another name for stamp collecting?
- (A) popular
 - (B) philately
 - (C) hobby
 - (D) increasingly
37. In 1854, stamp collecting was _____.
- (A) more popular than it is today
 - (B) as popular as it is today
 - (C) not enjoyed
 - (D) just beginning to become popular

Questions 38-40 refer to the following passage:

The influenza virus is a single molecule composed of millions of individual atoms. While bacteria can be considered as a type of plant, secreting poisonous substances into the body of the organism they attack, viruses, like the influenza virus, are living organisms themselves. We may consider them as regular chemical molecules since they have strictly defined atomic structure; but on the other hand, we must also consider them as being alive since they are able to multiply in unlimited quantities.

38. According to this passage, bacteria are
(A) poisons (C) larger than viruses
(B) very small (D) plants
39. The writer says that viruses are alive because they
(A) have a complex atomic structure
(B) move
(C) multiply
(D) need warmth and light
40. The atomic structure of viruses
(A) is variable
(B) is strictly defined
(C) cannot be analyzed chemically
(D) is more complex than that of bacteria

Questions 41-45 refer to the following passage:

A green 1-538 form is used by international students in order to obtain permission from the Immigration and Naturalization Service to transfer from one university to another in the United States. If you are planning to transfer, remember that you must obtain the permission before leaving the university where you are currently studying. You must complete the form 1-538, have it signed by the foreign student advisor, and submit it to the District Office of the Immigration and Naturalization Service together with the form 1-20 from your new school and the small, white form 1-94 that was affixed to your passport when you entered the country.

Submitting the signed 1-538 and other documents does not insure permission to transfer. Only an official of Immigration can decide each case. Students who have not completed one term of study at the school that issued them their first 1-20 are not advised to file for permission to transfer until they have completed one term.

41. A transfer form is called an
(A) 1-20 (C) 1-538
(B) 1-94 (D) 1-520

42. If you want to transfer it is a good idea to
- (A) travel to the new university immediately so that the foreign student advisor can help you
 - (B) study at the university where you have permission until you receive a new permission from Immigration.
 - (C) sign an I-538 form and leave it at your current university before traveling to the new university
 - (D) leave the country so that you can enter on another I-20 from the new university
43. In order for you to transfer, permission must be granted by an official at the
- (A) foreign student advisor's office
 - (B) new university
 - (C) Immigration office
 - (D) passport office
44. The transfer form must be signed by the
- (A) foreign student advisor at the new school
 - (B) foreign student advisor at the current school
 - (C) student
 - (D) Immigration officer
45. This passage is mainly about
- (A) the Immigration and Naturalization Service
 - (B) how to get a passport
 - (C) how to obtain permission to transfer from one university to another
 - (D) studying in the United States

Questions 46-47 refer to the following sentence:

In modern urban centers, the unburned hydrocarbons, nitrogen oxides and carbon monoxides in automotive exhaust are the greatest source of photochemical air pollution, or smog.

46. In order to lessen smog, which of the following should be reduced?
- (A) the number of cameras
 - (B) the number of factories
 - (C) the number of cars
 - (D) the number of fires
47. Which of the following words or phrases has the same meaning as smog?
- (A) urban centers
 - (B) automotive exhaust
 - (C) photochemical air pollution
 - (D) hydrocarbons

Questions 48-51 refer to the following passage:

Although most universities in the United States are on a semester system which offers classes in the fall and spring, some schools observe a

quarter system comprised of fall, winter, spring, and summer quarters. The academic year, September to June, is divided into three quarters of eleven weeks each beginning in September, January, and March; the summer quarter, June to August, is composed of shorter sessions of varying length. Students may take advantage of the opportunity to study year around by enrolling in all four quarters. Most students begin their programs in the fall quarter, but they may enter at the beginning of any of the other quarters.

48. The academic year is
(A) September to August (C) August to June
(B) June to August (D) September to June
49. A semester system
(A) has eleven-week sessions
(B) is not very popular in the United States
(C) gives students the opportunity to study year around
(D) has two major sessions a year
50. Which of the following would be the best title for this passage?
(A) Universities in the United States
(B) The Academic Year
(C) The Quarter System
(D) The Semester System

Questions 51-55 refer to the following instructions:

Adults 2 tablespoonfuls

Children: according to age:

10-14 years 4 tablespoonfuls

6-10 years 2 tablespoonfuls

3-6 years 1 tablespoonful

Repeat above dosage every $\frac{1}{2}$ hour to 1 hour if needed until 8 doses are taken. If relief does not occur within two days, consult a physician.

SHAKE WELL BEFORE USING

51. According to the instructions, what should you do before taking this medication?
(A) Mix it (C) Add water to it
(B) Heat it (D) See a doctor
52. For whom would a dosage of two teaspoonfuls be recommended?
(A) An adult (C) A 6-to-10-year-old child
(B) A 10-to-14-year-old child (D) A 3-to-6-year-old child

53. What is the maximum amount of medication that should be taken by an adult in four-hour period?
- (A) Two doses (C) Six doses
(B) Four doses (D) Eight doses
54. How are children's dosages determined?
- (A) By the weight of the child (C) By the time of day
(B) By the age of the child (D) By consulting a physician
55. Most likely, this medication is _____.
- (A) a pill (C) a lozenge
(B) an injection (D) a liquid

Questions 56-60. For each of these questions, choose the answer that is closest in meaning to the original sentence. Note that several of the choices may be factually correct, but you should choose the one that is the closest restatement of the given sentence.

56. It usually takes about four weeks to process a social security card after the application and necessary evidence of age, identity and citizenship have been received at the local social security office.
- (A) Before submitting evidence of age, identity and citizenship to the social security office, it is necessary to have a card.
(B) Four weeks before one needs a social security card, he should submit evidence of age, identity and citizenship, along with an application to the local security office.
(C) One must submit evidence of age, identity and citizenship four weeks after the social security office processes your card.
(D) The local social security office will provide evidence of age, identity and citizenship four weeks after one submits an application.
57. Mobil Oil Corporation points out that if a driver reduces his speed from 70 to 50 miles per hour, the car driven will average 25 percent more mileage per gallon.
- (A) More gasoline is needed in order to drive slowly, according to Mobil Oil Corporation.
(B) Mobil Oil Corporation reports that a reduction in speed will result in an increase in the consumption of gasoline.
(C) According to Mobil Oil Corporation, an increase in speed causes an increase in mileage per gallon of gasoline.
(D) Less gasoline is consumed at slower speeds, according to Mobil Oil Corporation.

58. Despite the great difference in size, shape, and function, all human cells have the same 46 chromosomes.
- (A) All human cells are the same because the 46 chromosomes govern size, shape and function.
 - (B) Differences in size, shape and function are not very great because all human cells have the same 46 chromosomes.
 - (C) The size, shape and function of human cells are the same, but the 46 chromosomes are different.
 - (D) Although the 46 chromosomes are the same in all human cells, there are differences in the size, shape, and function.
59. Unless the trend reverses, low-priced pocket calculators will have replaced the slide rule completely within the next few years.
- (A) Slide rules will have been replaced by low-priced pocket calculators soon if the trend continues.
 - (B) More people will be using slide rules than pocket calculators even though they are more expensive, unless the trend reverses.
 - (C) Because they are low-priced, pocket calculators will replace slide rules in the next few years.
 - (D) The trend is for slide rules to be used in spite of the low prices of pocket calculators.
60. No one except the graduate assistant understood the results of the experiments.
- (A) All of the graduate assistants understood the experiments.
 - (B) The experiments were not understood by any of them.
 - (C) Only the graduate assistant understood the experiments.
 - (D) All but one of the graduate assistants understood the experiments.

TEST 7

Part A

Choose the correct answer.

1. The yearly growth of the gross national product is often used as an indicator of a nation's economy.
- (A) sluggish
 - (B) haphazard
 - (C) routine
 - (D) annual
2. The 132 islands in the Hawaiian chain extend across 388 miles of Pacific Ocean.
- (A) enhance
 - (B) claim
 - (C) guard
 - (D) span

3. Flamingos were about to have died out until laws were passed to protect them.
(A) become confined (C) become infected
(B) become extinct (D) become deformed
4. Saint Elmo's Fire is a phenomenon that occurs when ships discharging harmless electrical charges into the atmosphere appear to shine.
(A) fade (C) glow
(B) shrink (D) vanish
5. The number of insect species is greater than that of all animal species.
(A) exceeds (C) augments
(B) equals (D) predicts
6. Caves are often formed by selective wearing away of cliffs by the sea.
(A) erosion (C) extension
(B) evasion (D) eradication
7. Honeybees live in a complicated society of ten to fifty thousand members.
(A) concealed (C) cooperative
(B) complex (D) congested
8. Stephen Foster was one of America's most popular and productive songwriters, composing more than two hundred songs in his lifetime.
(A) prolific (C) industrious
(B) gifted (D) known
9. All drinks that include saccharin must be marked with a warning label because saccharin may cause cancer.
(A) packages (C) beverages
(B) medications (D) desserts
10. A chance sample can often provide information about a larger population.
(A) prudent (C) random
(B) genuine (D) modified
11. Magma is the primary source of all the earth's rocks.
(A) cheapest (C) nearest
(B) first (D) worst
12. Sharks must swim all the time to avoid sinking.
(A) swiftly (C) precisely
(B) rarely (D) constantly

13. Microprocessors, unlike computers, are programmed to complete defined tasks.
(A) specific (C) several
(B) arduous (D) similar
14. The galaxy slowly circles around a spherical center.
(A) expands (C) accelerates
(B) rotates (D) vibrates
15. The most admired annual golf event in America is the Masters Tournament held in Augusta, Georgia.
(A) exhausting (C) competitive
(B) controversial (D) prestigious
16. Although some species are native to temperate zones, most orchids grow in damp, hot countries.
(A) isolated (C) humid
(B) arid (D) island
17. The chickadee is noted for its tameness and quickness.
(A) audacity (C) agility
(B) geniality (D) irritability
18. The population of the United States is roughly 240 million.
(A) unfortunately (C) approximately
(B) ideally (D) usually
19. Carbohydrates are plentiful in nature where they serve as an immediate source of energy
(A) abundant (C) unstable
(B) obscure (D) reliable
20. The gorilla, the largest of the apes, is now able to be bred in confinement.
(A) haste (C) captivity
(B) safety (D) intervals
21. A nuclear power plant gives off less radiation than a granite structure of similar proportion such as the Lincoln Memorial.
(A) repels (C) confines
(B) concentrates (D) emits
22. Like snakes, many insects grow by throwing away their skin several times.
(A) digesting (C) discarding
(B) stretching (D) mending

23. Volcanoes are formed where the plates in the earth's crust meet.
(A) crack (C) collapse
(B) intersect (D) float
24. Some sedimentary rocks are made entirely of very large coral beds.
(A) unusual (C) massive
(B) mature (D) subterranean
25. In the fetus, cartilage forms a temporary skeleton that will gradually be changed into bones.
(A) transformed (C) hardened
(B) straightened (D) fused
26. Some scientists have argued that the purpose of the human appendix may have been to digest uncooked meat and bark, functions that are now no longer useful.
(A) simulated (C) obsolete
(B) perilous (D) sluggish
27. Canada and the United States are cooperating to clean up the dirty lakes along their borders.
(A) contaminated (C) mutual
(B) huge (D) gorgeous
28. Deterioration in the areas around the center of the city is a common urban problem.
(A) dense population (C) heavy traffic
(B) expensive land (D) lower value
29. Technical books often have a word list at the end.
(A) quiz (C) chart
(B) appendix (D) glossary
30. Jet engines go in the opposite direction upon touchdown.
(A) extinguish (C) explode
(B) reverse (D) hesitate

Part B

Answer all questions following a passage on the basis of what is *stated* or *implied* in that passage.

Questions 31-35 refer to the following passage:

Throughout history, the search for salt has played an important role in society. Where it was scarce, salt was traded ounce for ounce with gold. Rome's major highway was called the *Via Salaria*, that is, the Salt Road. Along that road, Roman soldiers transported salt crystals from the salt flats at Ostia up the Tiber River. In return, they received a *salarium* or

salary, which was literally money paid to soldiers to buy salt. The old saying “worth their salt,” which means to be *valuable*, derives from the custom of payment during the Empire.

31. What does the passage mainly discuss?
(A) The old saying “worth their salt”
(B) The Roman Empire
(C) Salt
(D) Ancient trade
32. According to the passage, salt flats were located in
(A) Rome (C) Ostia
(B) Tiber (D) Salaria
33. *Salarium* is a Latin word that means
(A) salt (C) soldiers
(B) salary (D) the Salt Road
34. If a man is “worth his salt,” he is
(A) a soldier (C) a valuable employee
(B) a thirsty person (D) a highly paid worker

Questions 35-38 refer to the following passage:

In May, 1966, the World Health Organization was authorized to initiate a global campaign to eradicate smallpox. The goal was to eliminate the disease in one decade. Because similar projects for malaria and yellow fever had failed, few believed that smallpox could actually be eradicated, but eleven years after the initial organization of the campaign, no cases were reported in the field.

The strategy was not only to provide mass vaccinations but also to isolate patients with active smallpox in order to contain the spread of the disease and to break the chain of human transmission. Rewards for reporting smallpox assisted in motivating the public to aid health workers. One by one, each smallpox victim was sought out, removed from contact with others and treated. At the same time, the entire village where the victim had lived was vaccinated.

Today smallpox is no longer a threat to humanity. Routine vaccinations have been stopped worldwide.

35. Which of the following is the best title for the passage?
(A) The World Health Organization
(B) The Eradication of Smallpox
(C) Smallpox Vaccinations
(D) Infectious Diseases

36. It can be inferred that
- (A) no new cases of smallpox have been reported this year
 - (B) malaria and yellow fever have been eliminated
 - (C) smallpox victims no longer die when they contract the disease
 - (D) smallpox is not transmitted from one person to another
37. Which statement does NOT refer to smallpox?
- (A) Previous projects had failed
 - (B) People are no longer vaccinated for it
 - (C) The World Health Organization mounted a worldwide campaign to eradicate the disease
 - (D) It was a serious threat
38. According to the passage, what was the strategy used to eliminate the spread of smallpox.
- (A) Vaccinations of entire villages
 - (B) Treatment of individual victims
 - (C) Isolation of victims and mass vaccinations
 - (D) Extensive reporting of outbreaks

Questions 39-42 refer to the following passage:

The nuclear family, consisting of a mother, father, and their children may be more an American ideal than an American reality. Of course, the so-called traditional American family was always more varied than we had been led to believe, reflecting the very different racial, ethnic, class, and religious customs among different American groups.

The most recent government statistics reveal that only about one third of all current American families fit the traditional mold and another third consists of married couples who either have no children or have none still living at home. Of the final one third, about 20 percent of the total number of American households are single people, usually women over sixty-five years of age. A small percentage, about 3 percent of the total, consists of unmarried people who choose to live together; and the rest, about 7 percent, are single, usually divorced parents, with at least one child.

39. With what topic is the passage mainly concerned?
- (A) The traditional American family
 - (B) The nuclear family
 - (C) The current American family
 - (D) The ideal family
40. The author implies that
- (A) there has always been a wide variety of family arrangements in the United States

- (B) racial, ethnic, and religious groups have preserved the traditional family structure
(C) the ideal American family is the best structure
(D) fewer married couples are having children
41. Who generally constitutes a one-person household?
(A) A single man in his twenties
(B) An elderly man
(C) A single woman in her late sixties
(D) A divorced woman
42. According to the passage, married couples whose children have grown or who have no children represent
(A) $33\frac{1}{3}$ percent of households
(B) 20 percent of households
(C) 7 percent of households
(D) 2 percent of households

Questions 43-47 refer to the following passage:

Unlike the eye, the ear has no lid; therefore noise penetrates without protection. Loud noises instinctively signal danger to any organism with a hearing mechanism, including human beings. In response, heartbeat and respiration accelerate. In fact, there is a general increase in functioning brought about by the flow of adrenaline released in response to fear.

Because noise is unavoidable in a complex, industrial society, we are constantly responding in the same ways that we would respond to danger. Recently, researches have concluded that noise and our response may be much more than an annoyance. It may be a serious threat to physical and psychological health and well-being, causing damage not only to the ear and brain but also to the heart and stomach. We have long known that hearing loss is America's number one nonfatal health problem, but now we are learning that some of us with heart disease and ulcers may be victims of noise as well.

43. What is the author's main point?
(A) Noise may pose a serious threat to our physical and psychological health
(B) Loud noises signal danger
(C) Hearing loss is America's number one nonfatal health problem
(D) The ear is not like the eye
44. According to the passage, people respond to loud noises in the same way that they respond to
(A) annoyance
(B) danger
(C) damage
(D) disease

45. It can be inferred from this passage that the eye
(A) responds to fear
(B) enjoys greater protection than the ear
(C) increases functions
(D) is damaged by noise
46. Noise is
(A) not a serious problem today
(B) America's number-one problem
(C) an unavoidable problem in an industrial society
(D) a complex problem
47. What was the topic of the paragraph that preceded this passage?
(A) the eye
(B) heart disease
(C) ulcers
(D) fear

Questions 48-51 refer to the following sentence:

In order to be licensed by the state to operate a motor vehicle, a driver must achieve a score of at least 90 percent on a twenty-item multiple-choice examination covering driving procedures and laws; 90 percent on a ten-item fill-in examination covering traffic signs; and 80 percent on a practical driving examination administered and scored by a state highway patrolman.

48. Where would this passage most probably be found?
(A) In a newspaper
(B) In a traffic ticket
(C) In a driver's manual
(D) In a test on traffic signs
49. What is the minimum score to pass the test on procedures and laws?
(A) 90 percent
(B) 86.6 percent
(C) 85 percent
(D) 80 percent
50. How many road signs must the driver identify?
(A) 9
(B) 8
(C) 2
(D) 1
51. What must the driver do to demonstrate his knowledge of driving rules?
(A) He must write short answers to essay questions
(B) He must complete one or two words that are missing in sentences
(C) He must select the best answer from several possible answers
(D) He must discriminate true statements from false statements

Questions 52-55 refer to the following announcement:

TYPING SERVICE

Price List

DOUBLE SPACE	\$1.50/page
SINGLE SPACE	\$2.50/page
CHARTS & GRAPHS	\$2.50/page
BIBLIO, REFERENCES & FOOTNOTE PAGES	\$2.50/page
RESUMES	\$3.50/page
LETTERS w/ENVELOPE	\$2.00/page

The above prices reflect typing with standard margins (1½") and the popular PICA type size.

The smaller ELITE type is \$.25 extra per page.

There will also be an extra charge for footnotes typed at the bottom of each page.

It is at the typist's discretion to charge extra for handwriting that is difficult to read.

52. According to this price list, how much would it cost to have a one-page resume typed?

- (A) \$1.50 (C) \$2.50
(B) \$2.00 (D) \$3.50

53. How much would it cost to have a ten-page paper typed if it were double-spaced pica and had no footnotes or references?

- (A) \$15.00 (C) \$20.00
(B) \$17.50 (D) \$25.00

54. Why does it cost more to have a page typed with ELITE?

- (A) Because it is more popular
(B) Because it is more difficult to type
(C) Because it is at the typist's discretion
(D) Because more print will fit on one page

55. What if the handwriting on the original is very poor?

- (A) The typist will charge more
(B) The typist will not charge more than the published price
(C) The typist may or may not ask for an additional charge
(D) The typist will need longer to complete the work

Questions 56-58. For each of these questions, choose the answer that is closest in meaning to the original sentence. Note that several of the choices may be factually correct, but you should choose the one that is the closest restatement of the given sentence.

56. Despite the signs that are clearly displayed, some people still insist on parking in handicapped spaces.
- (A) Only handicapped people park in the spaces because there are signs clearly displayed.
 - (B) Although there are signs, they are not marked clearly enough to keep people from parking in handicapped spaces.
 - (C) Some people park in handicapped spaces even though clearly displayed signs warn them not to.
 - (D) The clearly displayed signs help some handicapped people who need to park in the spaces.
57. It is not illegal in some cultures to be married to more than one woman at the same time, but the monogamous relationship is the most common.
- (A) In some cultures it is legal to be married to several women at once, but it is more common to be married to just one woman.
 - (B) It is against the law to be married to more than one woman at a time, although it is common in some cultures.
 - (C) The monogamous relationship, which is common in most cultures, is illegal in some cultures.
 - (D) Being married to more than one woman at the same time is both common and legal in some cultures.
58. Airlines routinely promise seats to 10 or 20 percent more passengers than can be accommodated because some people who confirm their reservations fail to keep them.
- (A) About 10 to 20 percent of the passengers who book flights do not travel because there are no seats.
 - (B) The people who confirm their reservations do not have seats because the airlines promise them to more passengers than they can serve.
 - (C) About 10 to 20 percent of the people who want to fly can be accommodated because of extra seats.
 - (D) The airlines reserve seats at 110 to 120 percent of capacity because of people who make reservations but don't show up.

TEST 8

Choose the correct answer. Only one answer is correct.

When dawn came, they realised that the entire boat was encased in ice. The captain ..1.. asleep but the rest of the crew hurriedly woke him. He took a small axe and with great care. ..2.. a hole in the deck, he began

to knock the ice away. From time to time a wave burst over the boat and swept over him but he kept ..3.. for ten minutes while the others looked ..4.. anxiously. ..5..this time he was so cold that he could no longer trust his grip or balance.

Each member of the crew took it in turn to cut the ice away for ..6.. he could ..7.. it. First they had to knock off enough ice to get on their ..8... Standing up on that rolling deck ..9.. committing suicide because a man who had fallen ..10.. could not have been rescued.

Then the Captain discovered that ice was forming inside the cabin. He called to one of the crew and together they managed to get the stove ..11.. in the hope that it would ..12.. enough heat to warm the cabin above ..13... ..14.. the ice in the bottom could be melted enough ..15.. pumped out they were ..16.. danger of sinking.

It took ..17.. before the boat began to float better. But ..18.. this time they succeeded ..19.. most of the ice.

Throughout the afternoon, the coating of ice began to build up again ..20.. their work. ..21.. this new danger. Capt. Slater decided that there was too much ..22.. to gamble on the chance that the boat ..23.. until the next morning. ..24... he ..25.. the ice. Then they settled down to wait for another day.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. (A) had gone
(B) had fallen
(C) had become
(D) had grown | 6. (A) so long as
(B) as long as
(C) so far as
(D) as far as |
| 2. (A) so as not to do
(B) for not making
(C) for not doing
(D) so as not to make | 7. (A) support
(B) help
(C) bear
(D) put up |
| 3. A) to work
(B) to working
(C) on working
(D) on work | 8. (A) legs
(B) ankles
(C) knees
(D) thighs |
| 4. (A) at
(B) on
(C) by him
(D) for him | 9. (A) had been
(B) would have been
(C) had to be
(D) should be |
| 5. (A) By
(B) For
(C) In
(D) At | 10. (A) overboard
(B) at sea
(C) to sea
(D) out of broad |

11. (A) on fire
(B) in flames
(C) lighting
(D) alight
12. (A) get out
(B) give off
(C) get over
(D) give in
13. (A) low temperature
(B) ice point
(C) frozen point
(D) freezing point
14. (A) Instead
(B) In case
(C) Unless
(D) If not
15. (A) so that it could be
(B) so that it would be
(C) in order that it would be
(D) for being
16. (A) under
(B) with
(C) in
(D) on
17. (A) an hour work
(B) an hour's work
(C) the work of an hour
(D) a work hour
18. (A) meanwhile
(B) since
(C) for
(D) during
19. (A) to take off
(B) in disposing
(C) in getting rid of
(D) to remove
20. (A) in spite of
(B) although
(C) whatever
(D) nevertheless
21. (A) In front of
(B) Beside
(C) In the face of
(D) Against
22. (A) on risk
(B) at play
(C) in trial
(D) at stake
23. (A) would outlive
(B) would survive
(C) should survive
(D) should outlive
24. (A) Another time
(B) One more-time
(C) Once more
(D) Now and again
25. (A) ordered that the crew cleared
(B) suggested to the crew to clear
(C) suggested the crew clearing
(D) ordered the crew to clear

Choose the correct answer. Only one answer is correct.

26. The starter gave the for the race to begin.
(A) advice
(B) signal
(C) dispatch
(D) attention
27. He's a nice dog. He won't do you any
(A) ill
(B) bite
(C) hurt
(D) harm

28. It wasn't an accident. He did it on
- (A) reason (C) purpose
(B) determination (D) intention
29. We want him to retire but he won'tto it.
- (A) accept (C) agree
(B) admit (D) allow
30. She put a of icing on top of the cake
- (A) level (C) cover
(B) plain (D) layer
31. One of the water has burst and the kitchen is full of water.
- (A) tubes (C) conductors
(B) pipers (D) channels
32. A of mine, my cousin John, has a house near there.
- (A) relative (C) familiar
(B) relationship (D) parent
33. I of his course of action, so I told him to go ahead.
- (A) accepted (C) approved
(B) agreed (D) consented
34. Close the door please. I don't like sitting in a
- (A) blow (C) vent
(B) draught (D) current
35. There's no beer left and the pubs are shut so you'll have to
- (A) go for (C) go without
(B) go off (D) go through
36. He lost his and hit me.
- (A) mood (C) sense
(B) temper (D) manner
37. At the beginning of the school year, every teacher is a classroom.
- (A) allocated (C) sorted
(B) distributed (D) registered
38. She's such an irritating woman. I don't know how you can her.
- (A) put up (C) stand up with
(B) put up with (D) stand with
39. He a sum of money every week for his old age.
- (A) sets up (C) sets along
(B) sets in (D) sets aside

40. He fell in love with her at first
- | | |
|-----------|----------|
| (A) scene | (C) view |
| (B) sight | (D) look |

For each of the following phrases, four suggested explanations meaning are given, only one of which is correct. Choose one.

41. We have something in common.
- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------|
| (A) We're partners | (C) We like each other |
| (B) We're both ordinary | (D) In one way, we're similar |
42. The wedding's off.
- (A) The marriage has been cancelled
(B) The marriage ceremony has started
(C) The bride and bridegroom are on their way to the honeymoon
(D) They are going to get a divorce
43. I'm fed up with it.
- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------|
| (A) I've had enough to eat | (C) I'm tired of it |
| (B) I'm getting fat | (D) I'm worn out |
44. That's all for the best.
- (A) Everything about it is perfect
(B) It's finished happily in spite of everything
(C) The others will have to wait
(D) It's an advantage, under the circumstances
45. I wouldn't take it for granted.
- (A) I'd prefer to pay for it
(B) I wouldn't assume that it is well
(C) I wouldn't accept it at any price
(D) I don't trust it

TEST 9

Choose the correct answer. Only one answer is correct.

"I can't understand ..1..." Mark said. "The couple had lived in this house for a long time. Their relatives lived next door to them and in another ..2... Hadley, the ..3..., called in to see them five minutes after the postman delivered a letter. But they had already disappeared."

The house ..4.. had ..5.. surprises for Mr. Bolton. It was exactly as he had imagined it. ..6.. in the hall front room, but the kitchen and dining room were clearly used ..7.. and possessed ..8... Someone without much money, but ..9.. nice things, had lived there. He or she and he thought it was probably she – had been generous, too ...10.. her efforts to save, if the packets of little things obviously bought at the door were anything to go by. The thin detective ..11.. wandered through the house. There was no sign of flight, packing, ..12.. violence. He looked at everything but ..13..

seemed to interest him was a photograph ..14.. when the couple had got married. It was an ordinary picture but he ..15.. it. Nora looked rather frightened, and Alex, the husband, although he seemed determined, had a worried expression. ..16.. smiled confidently.

“I don’t think Hadley is the sort of man who imagines things,” Mark said. “When he says he felt the couple had been in the house that morning. ..17... I believe him. But here’s another photograph of Alex. He ..18.. someone I knew in the army. ..19.. in normal circumstances but ..20.. quickly if necessary.” “They seem ..21.. just after the postman called,” Bolton said. “I wonder if they won the football pools and the news of their win ..22.. in the letter. They may have gone away quickly in case ..23.. .Perhaps Alex knew his wife was generous and ..24.. a decision ..25.. the money with her relatives.”

1. (A) that which happened
(B) that which did happen
(C) what did happen
(D) what happened
2. (A) house nearby
(B) near house
(C) facing house
(D) house in the way
3. (A) wife brother
(B) brother wife
(C) wife’s brother
(D) brother’s wife
4. (A) by its own
(B) as itself
(C) for itself
(D) itself
5. (A) little
(B) a little
(C) few
(D) a few
6. (A) It wasn’t much furniture
(B) There wasn’t much furniture
(C) They weren’t many furnitures
(D) There weren’t many furnitures
7. (A) a great deal
(B) a big lot
(C) much
(D) the most of the time
8. (A) its proper character
(B) a character of its own
(C) their proper character
(D) a character of their own
9. (A) which liked
(B) who liked
(C) what liked
(D) to whom liked
10. (A) in spite of
(B) although
(C) nevertheless
(D) however
11. (A) with the glasses of horn rims
(B) in the glasses of horn rims
(C) with the horn-rimmed glasses
(D) of the horn-rimmed glasses
12. (A) or
(B) nor
(C) but
(D) neither

13. (A) the only thing that
(B) the only thing what
(C) the single thing what
(D) the only which
14. (A) done
(B) made
(C) caught
(D) taken
15. (A) did a careful study of
(B) made a careful study of
(C) did a careful study from
(D) made a careful study from
16. (A) The whole of the relatives
(B) All relatives
(C) The relatives all
(D) The relatives they all
17. (A) as happy as never
(B) as happy as ever
(C) so happy as never
(D) so happy as ever
18. (A) remembers me of
(B) reminds me of
(C) remembers me to
(D) reminds me to
19. (A) enough calm
(B) so calmly
(C) calm enough
(D) just calmly
20. (A) able for acting
(B) was able to act
(C) capable to act
(D) capable of acting
21. (A) to leave
(B) to be leaving
(C) to have left
(D) that they left
22. (A) was
(B) were
(C) it was
(D) they were
23. (A) the rest of the family found out
(B) the rest of the family would find out
(C) the others of the family found out
(D) the others of the family would find out
24. (A) should do
(B) should make
(C) had to do
(D) had to make
25. (A) for not sharing
(B) in order to not share
(C) so as not to share
(D) not to be shared

APPENDIX

ARTICLES WITH COUNTABLE NOUNS

Rule	Article	Example
I. <u>Classifying function</u>		
(a) noun without attributes	Sg. – a Pl. - Ø	- He gave Kay <u>an injection</u> to make her sleep.
(b) noun with a descriptive attribute		- Behind was <u>an old</u> garden? With <u>few flowers</u> but with <u>fine trees</u> .
II. <u>Numeric function</u> (the indefinite article retains its original meaning of oneness).		
	a	- Within half <u>an hour</u> she was in hospital and remained there for over <u>a month</u> .
III. <u>GENERIC FUNCTION</u>		
1) equivalent in meaning to the pronouns “any”, “every”;	a	- <u>A woman’s</u> a much better traveling companion than <u>a man</u> .
2) equivalent in meaning	Pl. - Ø	- <u>Poets</u> as known have always made a great use of alliteration.
3) denotes the whole class of objects of the same kind. (a) Sg. <u>Note:</u> “Man” and often “woman” in the generic sense have no article.	the	- <u>Man</u> emerged from savagery merely because he was fiercer than <u>the tiger</u> and more cunning than <u>the ape</u> .
(b) Pl. (nationalities, social groups, schools in literature and art)		- I know of these romantic friendships of <u>the English</u> and <u>the Germans</u> .
IV. <u>Specifying function</u> Specification may be provided by:		
(1) restrictive attribute (a) post-modifying (b) pre-modifying		- Bertha thought of <u>the two months</u> she had spent at Blackstable - I was afraid to say <u>the wrong thing</u> .
(2) reference to the preceding context.		- There are <u>two new girls</u> . Stand up <u>the two new girls</u> .
(3) the situation		- She jumped up and moved in haste towards <u>the door</u> .
(4) the meaning of the nouns (denoting unique objects)		- <u>The sun</u> was pleasant, and there wasn’t cloud in the <u>green-blue Aquitaine sky</u> .
<u>Note:</u> When some aspect or phase of the object is meant, the indefinite article is used within the rheme.		- The full moon shone down from <u>an unclouded sky</u> .

ARTICLES WITH NOUNS USED PREDICATIVELY OR IN APPOSITION

Rule	Article	Example
I. In the classifying function:	Sg. – a	
- predicative	Pl. - Ø	- You're <u>a timid, helpless little thing</u> .
- apposition		- Her husband, <u>a Roman prince</u> had been dead for a quarter of a century.
II. In the specifying function:	the	
- predicative		- She might have become <u>the woman you expected her to be</u> .
- apposition		- Agatha, <u>the cook</u> , had brought the news up from the near – by village.
III. Peculiarities of the syntactic function:		
(1) when the noun denotes a position which is unique;	Ø (occasionally 'the')	- His father had been <u>head of the police</u> in one of the smaller towns of Austria.
(2) when the noun denotes a relationship and is modified by of – phrase:		- I hate to remind you that I'm <u>the editor</u> .
(a) the usual variant	the	- It would be thrilling to be <u>the wife of the Governor of Bengal</u> .
(b) the idea of more than one relation of the kind is emphasized	a	- He was <u>a son of a fisherman</u> .
(c) the social position of the person is emphasized;	Ø	- She was <u>daughter of a retired general</u> .
(3) when the idea of quality or state predominates in the predicative noun over the idea of thingness;	Ø	- She's <u>fool</u> enough to spend her money on him.
(4) when the predicative noun opens a clause of concession (literary style).	Ø	- <u>Countrywoman</u> though she was, her talent lay in getting money out of people rather than vegetables.

ARTICLES WITH MATERIAL NOUNS

Rule	Article	Example
Basic rule:	Ø	- <u>Blood</u> is thicker than <u>water</u> .
I. When modified by a descriptive attribute;	Ø	- He brought <u>cold beef</u> , <u>French bread</u> and fresh butter.
II. When a portion is specified by a restrictive attribute, the situation or the context;	the	- <u>The meat they had been brought</u> was tough. - <u>The milk</u> has turned sour.
III. Material uncounts turn into countable nouns when they denote:		
(1) sorts of food products or materials		- There are good <u>cheeses</u> (teas) in this shop.
(2) a portion of food or drink		- We ordered a <u>coffee</u> , <u>two ices</u> and a salad.
(3) an object made of a certain material.		- <u>a glass</u> of orange juice; <u>a tin</u> of sardines;

ARTICLES WITH ABSTRACT UNCOUNTS

Rule	Article	Example
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
Basic rule:	Ø	- He is a young man of sense of <u>character</u> , of <u>temper</u> , and of <u>fortune</u> .
I. When a notion is specified by a restrictive attribute, the situation or context.	the	- Fanny was confused, but it was <u>the confusion of discontent</u> .
II. When modified by a descriptive attribute:	a	
(a) pre-modifier		- It was <u>an aesthetic education</u> to live within those walls.
(b) post modifier		- He turned on her with <u>an anger which she had never seen in him before</u> .
(c) "certain", "peculiar"		- She listened to his words with <u>a peculiar intensity</u> .
<u>Exceptions to Rule III:</u>	Ø	
The indefinite article is not used:		
(1) if the adjective denotes:		
degree		- I'm in <u>absolute despair</u> .
time		- They talked of <u>modern poetry</u> .
authenticity		- It gives me <u>sincere satisfaction</u> .
national characteristics		- They talked of literature and <u>Roman history</u> .
geographical characteristics		- It's three o'clock by <u>Moscow time</u> .

1	2	3
social characteristics		- He was disillusioned in <u>bourgeois philosophy</u> .
(2) <u>with the nouns</u> : advice, fun, health, information, luck, news, permission, progress, space, weather, work.		- It was quite <u>hideous peasant work</u> . - I am not going to give you <u>fatherly advice</u> .
(3) if the “adj + noun” preceded by a preposition functions adverbially or attributively the article may be dropped.		- She looked down <u>with fresh shame</u> .

ARTICLES WITH PROPER NAMES

Rule	Art.	Example
I. Proper names without attributes:		
(1) basic rule	Ø	- Laura and Linda exchanged concerned glances.
(2) a number of people of the same name (family)	the	- <u>The Marchmains</u> have lived apart since the war.
(3) a representative of a family	a	- How did you know I was <u>a Rush</u> ?
II. When specified by a restrictive attribute, the situation or context.	the	- I had changed from <u>the Lallie</u> he had <u>known in autumn</u> .
III. When modified by descriptive attributes:		
(1) peculiar or temporary quality (familiar information);	the	- She was becoming <u>the calm and confident Bo</u> again. - They took no notice of <u>the sleeping Charles</u> .
(2) unusual aspect or phase (new information)	a	- This was <u>a Rowley</u> she had never known existed.
(3) old, young, poor, dear, honest, lazy, little, simple	Ø	- You don't approve of <u>poor Thornton</u> ?
(4) certain (also implied)	a	- There was <u>a certain Lord Henry</u> there. - I learned all this from <u>a Mr. Smith</u> .
IV. Noun + Proper name	the	- the playwright Shaw, the girl Megan, the dog Montmorency
<u>but</u> : rank/title/family relationship + proper name	Ø	- <u>Captain Nichols</u> leaned forward <u>Professor Jones</u> ; <u>Aunt Polly</u> .
V. Proper names may be used as common nouns (see the rules: articles with countable nouns)	Ø a, the	- They drove out in <u>an old Ford</u> . - I know I am not unusual. I am not <u>a Helen of Troy</u> or <u>a Cleopatra</u> .
VI. Names of family relationship are treated as proper names by the members of the family.	Ø	- <u>Mother</u> is still resting.

ARTICLES WITH PLACE NAMES

Rule	Article	Example
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
I. Similar to name of persons:	Ø	
(a) names of continents	even with most premodifying adjectives)	- (North) America; (Central) Australia; (Medieval) Europe
(b) names of countries		- (Modern) Brazil; (West) Scotland
<u>But</u> : <u>the</u> Argentine, (<u>the</u>) Lebanon, <u>the</u> Netherlands, <u>the</u> Ukraine		
<u>Also</u> : countries whose name contains a common noun		- <u>the</u> Federal German Republic, <u>the</u> United States of America
(c) names of counties, states, provinces		- (industrial) Yorkshire (Southern) Texas
<u>But</u> : <u>the</u> Caucasus, <u>the</u> Crimea, <u>the</u> Midwest, <u>the</u> Ruhr, <u>the</u> Saar		
(d) Names of cities and towns		- (ancient) Rome, (suburban) London
<u>But</u> : <u>the</u> Hague		
<u>Also</u> : parts of the city		- <u>the</u> Bronx, <u>the</u> City, <u>the</u> East End, <u>the</u> West End.
(e) names of lakes		- Lake Windermere, Silver Lake
<u>But</u> : <u>the</u> Lake of Geneva		
(f) names of mountain peaks		- Mount Everest, Vesuvius
<u>Note</u> : The use of the article may vary under circumstances		- In <u>the</u> England of his youth they would have called him a gentleman. - It seemed <u>a</u> different London, more vivacious, more noisy
II. Traditional Usage:	the	
(a) plural geographical names (areas, groups of islands, mountain ranges);		- the Midlands, the Netherlands, the Bahamas, the Himalayas
(b) waters (oceans, seas, rivers, canals, channels)		- the Pacific (Ocean), the Baltic (Sea), the Rhine, the Suez (Canal), the Kattegat
(c) deserts		- the Sahara
(d) public institutions:		
- hotels and restaurants		- the Savoy, the Hilton
- theatres, cinemas, clubs		- the Globe, the Odeon

1	2	3
<u>But</u> : Drury Lane, Covent Garden		
- museums, libraries		- the Tate, the British Museum
III. Noun + Common Name Denoting buildings, streets, bridges, etc. <u>But</u> : <u>the</u> Albert Hall, <u>the</u> Mansion House, the Haymarket, the Mall, the Strand (Streets in London)	Ø	- Piccadilly Circus, Madison Avenue, Park Lane, Portland Place, Westminster Abbey, Tower Bridge, Kennedy Airport, Oxford Street, London University <u>But</u> : the University of London

USE OF SIMPLE, OR INDEFINITE FORMS
(NON-PERFECT, NON-CONTINUOUS)

I. <u>To denote</u> : 1. Actions of general character, permanent characteristics	1. That's where she lives. 2. The house stood on the hill. 3. She'll make a good wife. 4. She said she would teach History.	Often with durative verbs (live, work, walk, study, sit, stand, sleep, etc.)
2. Repeated, habitual actions	1. The postman calls every day. 2. She usually took the 1 st morning train. 3. I hope you'll write regularly. 4. I knew she would see him as often as she could.	With adverbs and adverbial expressions of frequency (always, often, sometimes, never, every day, etc.).
3. General statements, universal truths	1. Light travels more quickly than sound. 2. Water will boil at 100 ^o Centigrade. 3. No gentleman will remain seated with a lady standing.	Usually present or future.
4. Concrete actions, simple facts. A succession of actions.	1. She came and stood by the window. 2. When did she go? Where did you buy your hat? 3. I'll look in again later on. 4. She said she would come when the film was over.	Usually past and future. Often with adverbs and expressions "yesterday, last week, a month ago, tomorrow, next month, in a week", etc.
5. An action in progress at a definite moment: a) With verbs not used in the Continuous form b) When attention is focused on the fact, not duration	1. I hear a knock at the door. 2. I don't understand you. She sipped the coffee. She thought it tasted horrible.	With statal verbs (of sense perception, mental activity, etc.).
	1. Why do you speak so fast? 2. She sat in the garden after lunch.	Often in questions. With durative verbs.
	3. I declare tomorrow a holiday. 4. I offer you my help.	In declarations, announcements, etc.

II. Present Simple may be used to denote a future action: 1) Usually scheduled or expected	1. The President leaves for Europe tomorrow. 2. What do we do next? 3. Where do we go now? 4. When do they start?	With verbs of motion
		In special questions.
2) In adverbial clauses of time, of condition and concession	1. You'll change your mind when you grow older. 2. If you want me, just call. 3. Whatever happens we must keep her out of this.	In reported speech the past form denotes an action viewed as future from a moment in the past.
III. Present Simple may be used to denote a past action: 1) In a vivid narrative of past events.	She arrives full of life and spirit. And about a quarter of an hour later she sits down in a chair, says she doesn't feel well, gasps a bit and dies.	"Historic", or "dramatic" Present.
	2) In conversation, to stress, that the speaker knows smth. (or has forgotten smth).	1 I hear you have got married. 2. I forget how old he is.
3) In newspaper headlines, summaries of plots, etc.	1. Dog Saves its Master. 2. Then Fleur meets Jon. They fall in love.	
IV. Past Simple may denote an action referring to the present	1. Did you wish to see me to-night?	Suggesting politeness and respect.
	2. I wondered if you were free this evening.	Also "was wondering".

USE OF CONTINUOUS FORMS (NON-PERFECT)

I. <u>To denote:</u> 1. An action in progress at a given moment.	1. Why are you crying? Is something wrong? 2. What were you doing at 7 p.m. yesterday? 3. Don't telephone after 8. I'll be having a dinner party. 4. I felt that in a moment we should be talking soberly like two old acquaintances.	Often with adverbs and adverbial expressions "now, then, at that time, at 7 o'clock, at present". Time is also indicated by the adverbial clause.
	2. An action characteristic	1. I'm seeing a lot of Joan

of a period of time.	these days. 2. It happened while I was living in Eastborne last year. 3. I'll be packing all day tomorrow. 4. He said he would be working in the garden from 9 till 12.	later periods (actions and situations are temporary).
3. An action characteristic of a person, happening frequently to the annoyance (real or ironic) of the speaker.	1. She's forever complaining about something. 2. As I remember her she was always fussing over something.	Emotionally coloured. With adverbs and adverbial expressions "always/ forever, all the time".
II. Present Continuous may be used to denote a future action. In reported speech Past Continuous is used to denote an action viewed as future from a certain moment in the past: 1. Action planned or settled	1. We are dining out tonight. 2. She said she was leaving in a week.	Often with verbs of motion. With adverbs and adverbial expressions "tomorrow, next week, this afternoon", etc.
2. In adverbial clauses of time and condition.	1. If he's working when I come, I'll work. 2. She said she would stay in the car while I was talking to the nurse.	
III. <u>Past Continuous</u> may be used to make a request or suggestion more polite and less definite.	I was wondering if you'd like to come out with me one evening.	Also "I wondered". With verbs "wonder, hope, think".
IV. <u>Future Continuous</u> may be used: 1. to denote an action, which is fixed or decided. In reported speech Future-Continuous-in-the-Past is used.	1. I'll be seeing you tomorrow. 2. He'll be coming home soon. 3. She mentioned that Jack would be calling the very next day.	

2. as a polite way of asking about somebody plans	1. Will you be using the car tomorrow? If not, can I borrow it?	
---	---	--

NON-CONTINUOUS AND CONTINUOUS FORMS COMPARED

I. With: 1. Durative verbs.	1. When I came in he <u>sat</u> in the corner.	Little difference in meaning.
	2. When I came in he <u>was sitting</u> in the corner.	
2. Link – verbs.	1. We are living here for a month. (now, temporarily).	Little difference in meaning.
	2. We live here for a month. (regularly, every summer).	
3. Statal verbs.	1. I <u>feel</u> fine this morning.	Difference of lexical meaning.
	2. I <u>'m feeling</u> fine this morning.	
II. To express: 1. Future actions, already determined.	1. When do we start?	Often with reference to timetables.
	2. The Prime Minister arrives here tomorrow (Newspaper headline).	Formal style.
	The Browns are coming to dinner.	Informal conversation.
2. Polite request or suggestion.	1. I <u>wondered</u> if you were	Little difference in meaning.
	2. I <u>was wondering</u> free this evening	
3. Parallel actions.	1. I was preparing dinner while she was tidying the room.	In complex sentences with adverbial clauses of time, introduced by “as, while”. Duration is expressed lexically. Repetition of Continuous forms is usually avoided.
	2. As he spoke he walked up and down.	
	3. While we dined the band was playing.	
	4. The band played while we were dining.	

PERFECT FORMS (NON-CONTINUOUS)

1. An action completed before a definite moment and connected with moment in results or consequences.	1. I can't go on holiday because I've broken my leg. (=My leg is broken). 2. I haven't read the letter yet. (=I don't know the contents). 3. I've been all over Africa (=I know it).	Often with adverbs of indefinite time “never, ever, before, yet, already” referring a past occurrence to a present context. The fact, not the time is important.
---	--	--

	4. He wasn't exactly the stranger. I had met him several times before. 5. I could see from his face that he had received bad news. 6. When I do come again I hope your English will have improved. 7. He realized he would have accomplished his task long before midnight.	
2. An action begun before a definite moment and continued into or up to it.	1. We've known each other for a long time. 2. I've lived in Greece since 1972. 3. He had been away for some months before his first letter came. 4. When we first met she had lived in the country for 2 years. 5. She will have been in your service 15 years next year.	With statal and durative verbs. Present Perfect is often used with adverbs and adverbial expressions "so far, recently, lately, all my life", prepositions "for, since".
3. A series of repeated actions within a period preceding a definite moment.	1. I've seen him often lately. 2. She had not looked at him once since they sat down.	
4. <u>Present Perfect</u> may be used to denote: a) an action completed within a period of time which is not yet over at the moment of speaking.	1. I've seen her today. 2. She's returned from England this week.	Week adverbial expressions "today, this week (month) year", etc.
b) a future action (in reported speech Past Perfect is used to denote an action viewed as future from a certain moment in the past)	1. Wait till I've written the notice. 2. I felt sure he would come when he had said his say.	In adverbial clauses of time and condition.

a) PAST NON-PERFECT AND PRESENT PERFECT COMPARED

1. With adverbial expressions denoting a period of time.	1. I've had a splitting headache. this morning (said in the morning).	The period mentioned is not over.
	2. I had a bad headache this morning. (said in the afternoon)	The period is over.
	3. I was late today.	A fixed time is meant.
2. In conversations Present Perfect is often used to open up conversations and to introduce a new topic.	1. Have you seen him? 2. I've been all over Africa.	The speaker is interested in the fact, not in the time or circumstances.
	3. When did you see him? 5 minutes ago. 4. I was all over Africa in 1967.	Reference to a definite time or definite circumstances.
	5. a) Where have I put my keys? (=Where are they now?) b) Where did I put my keys? (At a certain moment in the past.)	
	6. – When did he come? – He came just now. – He has just come.	In questions beginning with “when” only last Simple is used.
3. To give news (British and American English)	1. Lucy just called. 2. Lucy has just called.	American. British.
4. In sentences with subordinate clauses introduced by “since”.	1. We've known each other since we were children.	Past Simple denotes the starting point.
	2. I've loved you since I've know you.	Parallel actions.
	3. It's ten years since she left me.	Note the use of Present Simple in the structures: It's a long time since...

b) PAST NON-PERFECT AND PAST PERFECT COMPARED

5. In adverbial clauses of time, introduced by “before, after”.	1. After he left the house he recollected he hadn't locked the door. 2. After they had left the room together he thought he heard a soft voice singing.	Past Simple may be used instead of Past Perfect, as priority is expressed lexically.
---	--	--

6. In narration.	1. He had closed the window and was sitting reading a newspaper.	A completed action and an action in progress.
	2. He closed the window, sat down and began reading a newspaper.	A succession of past actions.

PERFECT CONTINUOUS FORMS

1. Action begun before a definite moment and continued into or up to this moment.	1. It has been raining since midnight. 2. Have you been crying? 3. When she arrived I had been waiting for 2 hours. 4. We had been smoking in silence for some time when he spoke. 5. I'll have been teaching 20 years this summer. 6. He wrote to me that by the end of July they would have been living at the seaside for a month.
2. Actions in progress or repeated actions within a period of time preceding a definite moment.	1. I've been reading some of your poetry. It's not bad. 2. I've been thinking over your offer but still I can't tell you anything definite. 3. My brother has been using my bicycle and has got the tyre punctured. 4. We've been seeing a lot of Henry and Diana recently.

PERFECT NON-CONTINUOUS AND PERFECT CONTINUOUS FORMS COMPARED

With: 1. durative verbs, statal verbs (a number of statal verbs are not used in the Continuous aspect: I have known him for years. I have always liked him.)	1. a) I've been living in Sally's flat for the last month. b) My parents have lived in Bristol all their lives. 2. a) I haven't been working very well recently. b) He hasn't worked for years.	More temporary. More permanent. A shorter period. A longer period.
2. verbs of double nature	1. a) I've been reading your book. b) I've read your book.	Incompletion. Completion.
3. terminative verbs	1. a) I have been meeting her at the library. b) I have met her at the library.	Repeated actions. A single action.

DIFFERENT MEANS OF EXPRESSING FUTURE ACTIONS COMPARED

<p>To express:</p> <p>1) <u>predictions</u>:</p> <p>a) future simple and “to be going to”</p>	<p>1. I think it’ll rain this evening.</p> <p>2. You’ll always be a failure.</p> <p>3. I think it’s going to rain this evening.</p> <p>4. You are always going to be a failure.</p>	<p>(=Something will happen)</p> <p>The emphasis is on the future event. Formal.</p> <p>(=Something is going to happen because we see it coming, we have “present evidence”).</p> <p>The emphasis is on the present indications of the future event. Informal.</p>
<p>b) future simple</p>	<p>1. Your marriage will never fail if you keep buying her flowers.</p>	<p>When conditions are mentioned.</p>
<p>2) <u>intentions</u></p> <p>a) future simple and “to be going to”.</p>	<p>1. The phone is ringing. I’ll take it.</p> <p>2. Will you give me a hand? (=Please decide now...)</p> <p>3. – We’ve run out of bread. – It’s on my list. I’m going to buy a loaf.</p> <p>4. Are you going to give me a hand? (=Have you decided).</p>	<p>Decision made at the moment of speaking.</p> <p>Decision made before.</p>
<p>b) future simple and future continuous</p>	<p>1. When will you visit us again?</p> <p>2. When will you be visiting us again?</p>	<p>A question about the listener’s intentions.</p> <p>To refer to a future event which will take place “as a matter of course”. A question about the time of the next visit.</p>
<p>3) future events resulting from a present plan, programme, arrangement</p> <p>a) “to be going to” and present continuous</p>	<p>1. I’m going to be a doctor.</p> <p>2. I’m going to play tennis this afternoon.</p> <p>3. We are inviting several people to a party.</p> <p>4. I’m playing tennis this afternoon.</p> <p>5. Are you coming to the pub?</p> <p>6. Where are you going (to go) for your holidays?</p>	<p>Determination, strong resolution.</p> <p>Intention.</p> <p>Part of a plan or arrangement.</p> <p>With verbs of motion.</p>

b) present continuous, present simple, "to be to"	1) George is leaving at 6 o'clock tomorrow. 2) The ship leaves at 6 o'clock tomorrow. 3) The Prime Minister is to speak on TV tonight.	Part of a plan. According to a fixed timetable. To report an official plan or decision.
c) present simple	1) I hope you have a nice time in Spain next week.	After "hope, bet".

TENSE ASPECT. ORDER (CORRELATION)

Categories, denoting time and character of the action.

CATEGORY	MEANING	FORMS
TENSE	Relation to the moment of speaking.	Present/Past; Future/Future-in-the-Past
ASPECT	Character of the action	Continuous/Non-Continuous (Common)
ORDER	Relation to a definite moment, action or situation.	Perfect/Non-Perfect

Forms, denoting time and character of the action.

Aspect & order Tense	Simple, or Indicative, Non-Continuous, Non-Perfect	Continuous (Non-Perfect)	Perfect (Non-Continuous)	Perfect Continuous
Present	works	is writing	has worked	has been working
Past	worked	has working	had worked	had been working
Future	will work	will be working	will have worked	will have been working
Future-in-the-Past	would work	would be working	would have worked	would have been working

THE PASSIVE VOICE

Formation: to be + Participle II

Aspect	Correlation: Non-Perfect		Perfect	
	Common	Continuous	Common	Continuous
PRESENT	is made	is being made	has been made	--
PAST	was made	was being made	had been made	--
FUTURE	will be made	--	will have been made	--

EXAMPLES:

1.	The Present Indefinite	A new experiment	is made	in our laboratory	every month
2.	The Past Indefinite	A new experiment	was made	in our laboratory	last week
3.	The Future Indefinite	A new experiment	will be made	in our laboratory	next week
4.	The Present Continuous	A new experiment	is being made	in our laboratory	now
5.	The Past Continuous	A new experiment	was being made	in our laboratory	all day long yesterday
6.	The Present Perfect	A new experiment	has been made	in our laboratory	this week
7.	The Past Perfect	A new experiment	had been made	in our laboratory	by 4 o'clock yesterday
8.	The Future Perfect	A new experiment	will have been made	in our laboratory	before the professor comes

REPORTED SPEECH:

CHANGES IN REPORTED SPEECH

Direct Speech	→	Reported Speech
Present Simple "I know about it".	→	Past Simple he knew about.
Present Continuous "I'm writing a test".	→	Past Continuous he was writing a test.
Present Perfect "I've bought a car".	→	Past Perfect he had bought a car.
Past Simple "I saw the film".	→	Past Perfect he had seen the film.
Past Continuous "I was waiting for Ann".	→	Past Perfect Continuous he had been waiting for Ann.
Past Perfect "I had done it by 9".	↔	Past Perfect he had done it by 9.

Person:	I my	he/she his/her
Place:	here	there, at the flat
Time:	now today yesterday tomorrow this week last week an hour ago	then, at the time that day before, on Monday, etc the day before, the previous day the next/following day, on Saturday, etc that week the week before, the previous week an hour before/earlier

MODAL VERBS
THE MODAL VERB CAN/COULD

Meaning	Forms of the modal verb	Ways of rendering in Russian	Sentence patterns
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
1. Ability, capability	can (can't) – the present tense; could (couldn't) – the past tense.	может мог могли	He can perform complicated operations. He is a very skilful surgeon. Can she swim well? He could not feel or hear anything.
2. Possibility due to circumstances.	can (can't) – the present tense; could (couldn't) – the past tense.	могу может мог могли	At a chemist's shop you can get medicines of all kinds.
3. a) Permission b) Request c) Prohibition	can – the present tense; could – the past tense in reported speech. can could (a polite request) can't	можешь можете могу ли я не могли бы вы нельзя	The doctor said, "You can take long walks every morning." Can (could) you give me some medicine for my headache? You can't visit him, he has an infectious disease.
4. Unreality	could – (Subjunctive II form)	мог бы могли бы	Why don't you want the doctor to come? He could prescribe some medicine to bring down the fever (if he came). You could have stayed in bed for a few days. But you didn't.

1	2	3	4
5. Uncertainty, doubt, astonishment	can/could	неужели может ли быть, чтобы	<p>Can (could) he be her husband? He is twice as old as she is.</p> <p>Can (could) she still be running a high temperature?</p> <p>Can (could) he have been operated on?</p> <p>Can (could) they have been keeping to a diet for a few years?</p>
6. Incredulity, improbability	can't couldn't	не может быть, чтобы; невероятно, чтобы; вряд ли	<p>He can't (couldn't) be her husband.</p> <p>She can't (couldn't) still be running a high temperature.</p> <p>He can't (couldn't) have been operated on.</p> <p>They can't (couldn't) have been keeping to a diet for a few years.</p>
7. For emotional colouring	can/could (in present time contexts)	И что они... И о чем они... И как он... И что это она...	<p>What can (could) you know of such things?</p> <p>What can (could) they be speaking about?</p> <p>How can (could) you have made such a mistake?</p> <p>What can (could) he have been doing all this time?</p>

THE MODAL VERB MAY/MIGHT

Meaning	Forms of the modal verb	Ways of rendering in Russian	Sentence patterns
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
1. a) Permission b) Request c) Prohibition	a) May – the present tense b) Might – the past tense a) May – the present tense b) Might – the past tense c) Might – Subjunctive II May not	можешь, можете можно, может не могли бы вы не смей, нельзя, ни в коем случае	a) I have got two historical novels. So you may take one of them. b) Mother said you might take some oranges. a) May I see him in the hospital on Tuesday? b) He asked me if he might rest for an hour. c) Might I spend the weekend with you? - May I have a look at the picture? - No, you may not . I don't want you to.
2. Possibility due to circumstances.	a) May – the present tense b) Might – the past tense	можешь, могли	a) Let's meet at 5 o'clock at the post-office if the place and time are convenient to everybody. We may get there by bus. b) He said he might get to work by the Metro.
3. Unreality	Might – Subjunctive II	мог бы, могли бы	If he had arrived an hour earlier, he might have had a good night's rest. Luckily I didn't join them in their walk. It was very windy and I might have caught a cold.
4. Disapproval or reproach	Might – Subjunctive II	мог бы, могли бы	Your child is shivering with cold. You might be more attentive to him. Tell him to put on his jacket. You answered his invitation with a cold refusal. You might have invited me to this lecture.

1	2	3	4
5. Supposition implying doubt, uncertainty	may/might	ВОЗМОЖНО, МОЖЕТ БЫТЬ	She looks pale. She may (might) be ill , but I think she may (might) not have a high temperature. I think the doctor may (might) be examining the patient now. Nick is missing today. He may (might) have been taken ill . She may have been staying in bed for a week.

THE MODAL VERB MUST

Meaning	Forms of the modal verb	Ways of rendering in Russian	Sentence patterns
1. Obligation, necessity with no freedom of choice or from the speaker's point of view.	must – in present or future time contexts; in past time contexts in Indirect Speech	должен	If you have a new heart attack you must be taken to hospital. What must he do to keep fit? He said he must go to the dentist.
2. Prohibition	mustn't	не должен, нельзя	Students mustn't stay away from classes without a good reason.
3. Emphatic request or advice.	must mustn't	должен	You mustn't miss the film. It's worth while seeing it. You must drop in at the chemist's on your way home.
4. Supposition implying assurance, strong probability.	must	вероятно, должно быть, наверное, по-видимому, очевидно, по всей вероятности	He must be too old to wander about the city so long. They must be admiring the beautiful flowers in Hyde Park now. They must have been watching swans and ducks floating on the pond for an hour. She must have got used to their customs and traditions.
5. Supposition implying doubt uncertainty	may/might	ВОЗМОЖНО, МОЖЕТ БЫТЬ	She looks pale. She may (might) be ill , but I think she may (might) not have a high temperature. I think the doctor may (might) be examining the patient now. Nick is missing today. He may (might) have been taken ill . She may have been staying in bed for a week.

THE MODAL VERB TO HAVE (GOT) TO

Meaning	Forms of the modal verb	Ways of rendering in Russian	Sentence patterns
1. Obligation, necessity arising out of circumstances	have (has) to; had to; shall (will) to; have (has) got to (in colloquial English) Do (does) ... have to? Did ... have to ... ? Have (has) ... got to ...? (coll.)	приходится, должен, вынужден	If you don't take care of yourself, you'll have to consult a doctor. I wondered how long I had to stay in hospital. Do you have to pay for medical care? Did you have to wait for us? Have I got to wake him up for the medicine?
2. Absence of necessity	don't (doesn't) have to; didn't have to; haven't (hasn't) got to	не нужно, нет необходимости	You don't have to stay in here with me, if it bothers you.

THE MODAL VERB TO BE TO

Meaning	Forms of the modal verb	Ways of rendering in Russian	Sentence patterns
1. Obligation, arising out of a plan, an arrangement	am (is, are) to; was (were) to;	должен должны	Today I am to go to the post office. When are you to go there? Yesterday I was to have gone to the post office to send a parcel, but I wasn't able to . (a planned action was not carried out)
2. An order, an instruction	- "-	- "-	If your letter contains anything valuable you are to register it.
3. Possibility	- "-	можно	A letter marked "Post Restante" is to be left at the post office until it is called for. Where are postal orders to be cashed ? Such envelopes aren't to be bought anywhere.
4. Something thought of as unavoidable	- "-	суждено	I didn't know when I was to get a letter from her. I still hoped to get a letter from her, but it wasn't to be .

THE MODAL VERBS SHOULD AND OUGHT TO

Meaning	Forms of the modal verb	Ways of rendering in Russian	Sentence patterns
1. Obligation weakened to the sense of advice, desirability.	should shouldn't Should I ...? ought to oughtn't to Ought I to ...?	нужно следует следовало	You ought to/should help your friend. He is in trouble. You should/ought to be getting ready for your report. You ought to/should have changed for the Underground. Oxford Street is far away from here. He oughtn't to/shouldn't have left London without visiting Hyde Park.
2. Instructions, corrections.	should shouldn't Should I ...?	нужно следует	This preposition should be pronounced with a neutral sound in an unstressed position. You should take this medicine three times a day before your meals.
3. Disapproval, reproach for failing to do what was one's duty or moral obligation.	should shouldn't ought oughtn't	следует следовало бы нужно нужно бы	You ought to/should be speaking more clearly. You oughtn't to/shouldn't have allowed him to go out so early after his illness.
4. Supposition implying probability.	should Shouldn't ought to oughtn't to	должно быть очевидно вероятно	This dish ought to/should be very delicious as it has been prepared by Mother. This dish is very delicious. It ought to/should have been prepared by Mother.
5. Emotional colouring	Should I?		Why should I? Why should you help him? How should I know?

THE MODAL VERBS SHALL

Meaning	Forms of the modal verb	Sentence patterns
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1. Asking for instructions.	Shall I? Shall he (she, they)?	Shall I read the article again? Shall he (she, they) start speaking on the topic?
2. Compulsion or strict order.	you he shall she it shan't they	You shall stop reading fiction books at your lectures. He shan't prevent us from working at the problem.

<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
3. Threat warning.	you he shall she it shan't they	Tell him he shall be punished for his behavior. You shall fail at the exam if you don't work hard.
4. Promise.	you he shall she it shan't they	Don't worry, you shall have a minute's rest before the meeting begins.

THE MODAL VERBS NEED

Meaning	Forms of the modal verb	Ways of rendering in Russian	Sentence patterns
1. Necessity	need	Необходимо, нужно	Need I answer this question?
2. Absence of necessity.	needn't	1. нет необходимости, не нужно 2. зря, незачем было, не надо было	The teacher needn't explain such simple things. The pupils know them.

THE MODAL VERBS WILL (WOULD)

Meaning	Forms of the modal verb	Ways of rendering in Russian	Sentence patterns
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
1. Volition (willingness, readiness, consent, intention, determination).	I will (would) I won't (wouldn't) We will (would) We won't (wouldn't)	хочу (желаю) не желаю не допущу не позволю	I will tell him about your coming, so he can meet you. I've often spoken at public meetings but this time I won't . You may come if you will , but you won't find the meeting amusing. I said I would take part in the conference.
2. a) Persistence or refusal to perform an action. b) Refusal to perform an action with lifeless things.	will (would) won't (wouldn't) won't wouldn't will (would)	все равно (делает), упорно отказывается, никак не, продолжает (делать)	The teacher scolds her for whispering at the lesson, but she will whisper . I asked him to tell me the truth, but he wouldn't . I couldn't explain anything because the words wouldn't come . He tried hard to stop the car, but it would move .

1	2	3	4
3. Requests (polite requests, polite invitations and suggestions).	will would		Will you pass me the salt? Would you come to tea this afternoon? Will you have another cup of tea?
4. Habitual or recurrent actions.	will (the present tense) (not common) would (the past tense) (literary style)	обычно бывало	That romantic girl will sit starting at the night sky. He would fish for hours without catching anything.

THE INFINITIVE

THE FORMS OF THE INFINITIVE

Correlation	Voice	Active	Passive
	Aspect		
Non-Perfect	Common	to write	to be written
	Continuous	to be writing	-
Perfect	Common	to have written	to have been written
	Continuous	to have been writing	-

Syntactical Functions of the Infinitive

Types of Functions	Examples
Subject:	<u>To expect</u> too much is a dangerous thing. It's nice <u>to see</u> you again.
Predicative: Part of the Predicative:	To see her was <u>to admire</u> her. He is hard <u>to deal</u> with.
Part of a Compound Verbal Predicate:	I began (continued, ceased) <u>to understand</u> them. He seemed <u>to read</u> my thoughts. He is said <u>to have returned</u> at last.
Object:	They decided <u>to begin</u> at once.
Attribute:	Now I had nothing <u>to think about</u> .
Adverbial Modifier: a) of purpose: b) of result or consequence: c) of attendant circumstances: d) of comparison: e) of condition:	Then I went upstairs <u>to stay good-bye</u> to Emily. He stopped <u>to talk</u> to some guy. I was too busy <u>to see</u> anyone. She was driven away, never <u>to revisit</u> this neighbourhood. It is much more pleasant to give than <u>to be given</u> . <u>To touch</u> it one would believe that it was the best of furs.
Parenthesis:	<u>To speak</u> the truth, he was not up to the mark.

THE SUBJECTIVE INFINITIVE CONSTRUCTION

is used	Forms of the Infinitive	Examples	Notes
<p>I. <u>With transitive verbs in the Passive Voice</u> 1. of <u>sense perception</u> (to see, to hear, etc.)</p>	non-perfect	The rider was seen to disappear in the distance.	1) The particle 'to' is obligatory both in this case and after the verb 'to make' (see p.3). 2) If a process is expressed Participle I Active is used, e.g. Father was heard speaking to somebody.
2. of <u>mental activity</u> (to think, to consider, to know, to expect, to believe, to suppose, etc.)	any form	The manuscript is believed to have been written in the 16 th century.	
3. with the verb 'to make'	non-perfect active	He was made to work as a common worker.	
4. with the verbs 'to say' and 'to report'	any form	They are said to have reached the destination.	
<p>II. <u>With intransitive verbs in the Active Voice.</u> (pairs of synonyms: to seem – to appear to happen – to chance to prove – to turn out</p>	any form non-perfect more preferable	He seemed to understand everything. Only yesterday I happened to see your brother.	
<p>III. <u>With Phrases of Modal meaning</u> to be (un)likely, to be sure, to be certain.</p>	non-perfect	This event is certain to produce a sensation. His article is unlikely to be published in the near future.	As a rule the action expressed by the Infinitive refers to the future.

THE OBJECTIVE WITH THE INFINITIVE CONSTRUCTION

Is used	Forms of the Inf.	Examples	Notes
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
<p>I. requiring the Infinitive with the particle ‘to’</p> <p>1) <u>of mental activity</u> (to think, to suppose, to consider, to believe, to know, to find, to expect, to imagine, to understand, to assume, to feel, to trust, etc.)</p>	any form, but non-perfect more frequent	<p>I believe Jane to be a capable pupil.</p> <p>I suppose the house to have been built years ago.</p>	
<p>2) <u>of wish and intention</u> (to wish, to want, to desire, to choose, to prefer, should/would like, to intend, to mean, etc.)</p>	non-perfect active and passive	<p>She desired me to follow her upstairs.</p> <p>I didn’t mean it to be told to her.</p>	
<p>3) <u>of attitude (feeling and emotion)</u> (to like, to dislike, to love, to hate, to cannot bear, etc.)</p>	non-perfect active and passive	<p>I cannot bear you to speak in this tone.</p> <p>I hate him to be flogged.</p>	
<p>4) <u>of declaring</u> (to declare, to report, to pronounce)</p>	any form, but non-perfect more frequent	<p>Everybody pronounced him to be a complete failure.</p>	
<p>5) <u>of inducement</u> (order and permission) (to order, to command, to ask, to allow, to suffer, to have, etc.)</p>	non-perfect passive only	<p>She wouldn’t allow the child’s life to be risked.</p>	<p>If the infinitive is active, it doesn’t form a complex with the preceding noun/pronoun. In this case the noun/pronoun is a indirect object the Infinitive is a direct object.</p>

<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
6) of <u>compulsion</u> (to cause, to compel, to force, to get, etc.)	non-perfect active and passive	The noise caused her to awake. I cannot get her to finish her lessons.	
II. Those that require the bare Infinitive (without the particle 'to') 1) of <u>sense perception</u> (to see, to hear, to feel, to observe, to watch, to notice, etc.)	non-perfect, only active		6. If the meaning is passive Participle II is used, e.g. We saw the ship unloaded in the harbour. 2) If a process is expressed Participle I is used, e.g. I heard the girl crying. 3) If the verb 'to see' is used in the meaning 'to understand', and the verb 'to hear' in the meaning 'to learn', 'to be told' a subordinate clause is used, e.g. I saw that she didn't realize the danger; e.g. I hear that your brother left for Moscow.
2) of <u>compulsion</u> (to make, to have)	non-perfect active	The master made him work as a cabin boy. She had the maiden bring the breakfast.	

The For-To-Infinitive Construction

Types of Syntactical Function	Examples
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>
1. Subject	<u>For us to spend</u> the vacation with him was a wonderful experience. It was practically impossible <u>for them to reach</u> the opposite bank.

<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>
2. Predicative	That is not <u>for me to decide</u> , that is <u>for me to act</u> .
3. Object	I waited <u>for the girl to approach</u> . Everybody was impatient <u>for the performance to begin</u> .
4. Attribute	The best thing <u>for you to do</u> now is to leave. There was nobody there <u>for him to discuss</u> things with.
5. Adverbial Modifier a) of purpose: b) of result or consequence	I left the message on the table <u>for him to read</u> . The ice on the river was too thin <u>for the boys to skate</u> . She spoke loud enough <u>for you to hear</u> .

THE PARTICIPLE
GRAMMATICAL CATEGORIES

PARTICIPLE I			PARTICIPLE II
Voice	Active	Passive	No Grammatical Categories
Correlation			
Non-Perfect	going taking	- being taken	gone taken
Perfect	having gone having taken	- having been taken	faded

SYNTACTICAL FUNCTIONS OF THE PARTICIPLE

Functions	Participle I	Participle II
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1. Attribute	(denoting a simultaneous action) It was a mixture <u>consisting</u> of oil and vinegar. Let <u>sleeping</u> dogs lie.	It was a neatly <u>written</u> letter. Things <u>seen</u> are mightier than things <u>heard</u> . Greatly <u>excited</u> , the children followed her into the garden.
2. Adverbial modifier:		
a) of time	<u>Standing</u> on the corner of the stage, he went on as before. <u>Being left alone</u> , we kept silence for some time. <u>Having written</u> it, they thought of what they were going to write next.	He won't stop arguing, until <u>interrupted</u> .
b) of reason	<u>Being a farmer</u> , he has to get up early. I turned back, <u>not knowing</u> where to go.	<u>Stirred by the beauty of the twilight</u> , he strolled away from the hotel.

1	2	3
c) of attendant circumstances	Deb was silent, <u>fidgiting with the spoon in her saucer.</u>	
d) of manner	He came in <u>limping.</u>	
e) of comparison	<u>As if obeying him,</u> I turned and stared into his face.	“I get off the train,” I repeated <u>as if hypnotized.</u>
f) of concession	<u>Though moving irregularly,</u> the man was making quite a speed in my direction.	<u>Though defeated,</u> he remained a popular leader.
g) of condition		I shall give evidence on your behalf, <u>if required.</u>
3. Predicative	The story is <u>amusing.</u> (non-perfect). Jane remained <u>standing.</u>	The great idea is <u>realized.</u> Everybody is <u>gone.</u>
4. Part of a Complex Object.	I saw that young man <u>talking to you on the stairs.</u>	She has found me <u>unaltered,</u> but I’ve found her <u>changed.</u>
5. Part of a Compound Verbal Predicate.	Jane was heard <u>playing</u> the piano.	
6. Independent Element (Parenthesis)	<u>Putting it mildly,</u> she is not very well-read.	

PARTICIPIAL CONSTRUCTIONS
THE OBJECTIVE PARTICIPIAL CONSTRUCTION

Semantic Group of Verbs	Participle I	Participle II
a) verbs of sense perception (to see, to feel, to find, etc)	She could feel <u>her hands trembling.</u>	He felt <u>himself clutched</u> by the collar.
b) verbs of mental activity (to consider, to understand)		I consider <u>myself engaged</u> to Mr. Rochester.
c) verbs of wish		The government wants <u>it done</u> quick.
d) verbs of causative meaning (to have, to get, to keep, to leave, to start, to set, etc.)	I won’t have <u>you smoking</u> at your age. Your words set <u>me thinking.</u>	Where did you have <u>your hair done?</u> I have <u>my task done.</u> (to emphasize the resulting state).

THE SUBJECTIVE PARTICIPIAL CONSTRUCTION

	Participle I	Participle II
With verbs of sense perception.	<u>They were heard talking</u> together.	<u>Their voices could be heard</u> <u>uplifted</u> in clamorous argument.

ABSOLUTE CONSTRUCTIONS

I. THE ABSOLUTE NOMINATIVE PARTICIPIAL CONSTRUCTIONS

Functions	with Participle I	with Participle II
An adverbial of: a) reason	<u>It being late</u> , he bolted the windows.	
b) attendant circumstances	Away go the two vehicles, <u>horses galloping, boys cheering, horns playing loudly</u> .	She stood motionless, <u>her head bent, her hands clasped</u> before her.
c) time	<u>The car having stopped</u> , the boys jumped out onto the grass.	<u>His tale told</u> , he put his head back and laughed.
d) condition	<u>Weather permitting</u> , we shall start tomorrow.	

II. THE ABSOLUTE NOMINATIVE CONSTRUCTION WITH NON-VERBALS

Parts of speech Functions	Adjective	Adverb	Noun with Preposition
An adverbial: a) of attendant circumstance b) of reason	She stood under the tree, <u>her head full of</u> strange ideas. <u>Her heart full of</u> despair, she could not say a word.		I waited <u>every nerve</u> upon the stretch.
c) of time		<u>Tea over</u> , she summoned us to the fire.	<u>All in the room</u> , she called in Molly.

III. PREPOSITIONAL ABSOLUTE CONSTRUCTIONS

FUNCTION – An adverbial of attendant circumstances.

Parts of Speech	Examples
1. Participle I	<u>With her heart beating fast</u> , she went up and rang the bell.
2. Participle II	She sat on the steps, <u>with her arms crossed upon her knees</u> .
3. Infinitive	You'll lose the last minutes, <u>without someone to take care of you</u> .
4. Adjective	I admired her, <u>with love dead as a stone</u> .
5. Adverb	He turned away, <u>with his hand still up</u> .
6. Noun with Preposition	He sat blot upright, <u>with his hands on his knees</u> .

THE FORMS OF THE GERUND

Correlation (order)	ACTIVE VOICE	PASSIVE VOICE
NON-PERFECT (simultaneous)	Speaking	being spoken
PERFECT (prior action)	having spoken	having been spoken

THE DOUBLE NATURE OF THE GERUND

NOMINAL PROPERTIES	VERBAL PROPERTIES
<p>I. The Gerund can be used as</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. subject <u>Dressing</u> unaided was difficult. 2. predicative What I hate is <u>lying</u> here all alone. 3. direct object I remember <u>being surprised</u> by his graceful fox-trot. 4. prepositional object Please don't talk <u>about going</u> before seeing my photo-album. 5. attribute I'm not really crying – it's the shock <u>of seeing</u> you again. <p>II. It may be modified by:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) a possessive pronoun I'll have to insist on his not <u>disturbing</u> us before the end of the lesson. 2) a noun in the Possessive Case I'm ashamed of <u>Mary's having made</u> you unhappy. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Gerund can take a direct object. I am bad at <u>refusing people</u> who ask for money. 2. It can be modified by an adverb. I hate <u>seeing</u> sad films <u>too often</u>. 3. It has (a) tense and (b) voice distinctions <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) <u>Not understanding</u> teenagers is the first sign of middle age. <u>Not having had</u> anything to eat all day made me feel light-headed. b) It was only by sheer chance that the dog escaped <u>being run</u> over. He denied <u>having been bribed</u>.

PECULIARITIES IN THE USE OF THE GERUND

Verbs taking either Gerund or Infinitive	Points of difference	Examples
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1. begin, start, continue, cease	With these verbs either infinitive or gerund may be used without any difference in meaning, but the infinitive is <u>more usual</u> with verbs of knowing and understanding & the verbs 'to matter'.	I began working or I began <u>to work</u> . But I'm beginning <u>to understand</u> (see, realize) why he acted as he did.
2. attempt, can't bear, intend	After ' <u>attempt</u> ' & ' <u>intend</u> ' gerunds are possible but infinitives are more common.	"Don't attempt <u>to do</u> it by yourself" is more usual than "Don't attempt <u>doing</u> it".

1	2	3
3. advise, recommend, allow, permit.	If the person concerned is mentioned we use the infinitive. If this person is not mentioned, the gerund is used.	He advised me <u>to apply</u> at once. She recommends housewives <u>to buy</u> the big tins. He advised <u>applying</u> at once. She recommends <u>buying</u> the big tins.
4. (it) needs, requires, wants	No difference.	The grass wants <u>cutting</u> . The grass wants <u>to be cut</u> .
5. regret, remember, forget	These verbs are used with a gerund to express an earlier action. forget + gerund is possible only when 'forget' is in the negative. these verbs are followed by an infinitive to express a simultaneous or a future action.	I regret <u>spending</u> so much money. Terry, I don't remember <u>locking</u> the front door. Did you remember <u>to do</u> it? I'll remember <u>to ring</u> Bill. I will never forget <u>waiting</u> for bombs to fall. I often forget <u>to sign</u> my checks.
6. care, love, like, hate, prefer	When used in the conditional they are followed by the infinitive. When used in the present or past indicative they are usually followed by the Gerund.	Would you care/like/ <u>to come</u> with me or would you prefer <u>to stay</u> here. I like <u>riding</u> . He hates <u>waiting</u> for buses.
7. go on	When this verbs means to continue it is normally followed by the gerund. When the speaker introduces a new aspect of his topic.	He went on <u>talking</u> about his accident. He began by <u>showing</u> us where the island was and went on <u>to tell</u> us about its climate.
Verbs taking either Gerund or Infinitive	Points of difference	Examples
8. stop (cease)	When it is part of a compound aspect verbal predicate, it is followed by a gerund. When it is used in the function of an adverbial modifier of purpose it is followed by an infinitive.	He stopped <u>talking</u> . I stopped <u>to ask</u> the way.
9. try	Make an experiment, try a strategy. Try something difficult, make an effort.	Try <u>going</u> to work by public transport. Try <u>to be</u> on time tomorrow.

THE MOST IMPORTANT VERBS THAT CAN NEVER BE FOLLOWED BY AN INFINITIVE

VERBS	EXAMPLES
mind suggest propose	<p>Would you mind <u>waiting</u> a moment.</p> <p>He suggested <u>reading</u> the instruction first.</p> <p>He proposed <u>travelling</u> by helicopter.</p> <p>NOTE: When 'propose' means 'to intend' it usually takes the infinitive. I propose to start tomorrow=Я намереваюсь выехать завтра.</p>

FUNCTIONS OF THE PREDICATIVE CONSTRUCTIONS WITH THE GERUND

FUNCTIONS	EXAMPLES
1. COMPLEX SUBJECT	<p><u>Your playing</u> helped a lot.</p> <p>It is funny – <u>you liking</u> her.</p> <p>I should not have thought that <u>soldiers coming</u> up the avenue was a remarkable fact.</p>
2. COMPLEX PREDICATIVE	What I resent is <u>anyone taking</u> a real interest in you.
3. COMPLEX OBJECT	You were responsible <u>for a man killing himself</u> .
4. COMPLEX ATTRIBUTE	The only result <u>of your wearing</u> a collar like that is varicose veins in the head.
5. COMPLEX ADVERBIAL MODIFIER	
a) of attendant circumstances	I wish I were earning a living <u>without my family frustrating me</u> .
b) of condition	Besides, <u>without my stirring in the matter</u> , you are certain to be arrested.
c) of time	I was to walk over to my grandmother's <u>before her leaving</u> .
d) of concession	<u>In spite of its being cold</u> Jane was playing in the garden.

THE FORMATION AND USE OF THE OBLIQUE MOODS
SUBJUNCTIVE I

to be	to have	to sing
I be	I have	I sing
he (she, it) be	he (she, it) have	he (she, it) sing
we be	we have	we sing
you be	you have	you sing
they be	they have	they sing

SUBJUNCTIVE I

Types of clauses	Examples	Notes
SUBJECT	It was important that no sound <u>give warning</u> of their approach.	The clauses are introduced by the anticipatory 'it'.
OBJECT	a) They suggested that he <u>be elected</u> president. b) We feared lest she <u>lose</u> her way in the big cit. c) We cannot tell if this <u>be</u> right.	It is used after expressions of: a) order, suggestion, recommendation etc. b) fear the object clause is introduced by the conjunction 'lest'. c) indirect questions.
PREDICATIVE	Our request is that you <u>come</u> in time.	
ATTRIBUTIVE APPOSITIVE	We do not object to your requirement that we <u>do</u> it without delay.	
CONCESSION	Wherever he <u>be</u> , we'll find him.	after the conjunctions 'though', 'although', 'whatever' etc.
PURPOSE	He locked the door lest she <u>go</u> away.	introduced by the conjunctions 'so that', 'lest'.

SUBJUNCTIVE II

TO BE		TO SPEAK	
non-perfect	perfect	non-perfect	perfect
I were He (she, it) were we were you were they were	I had been He (she, it) had been we had been you had been they had been	I spoke He (she) spoke we spoke you spoke they spoke	I had spoken He (she) had spoken we had spoken you had spoken they had spoken

Types of clauses	Examples	Notes
1	2	3
SUBJECT	It's time he <u>were</u> here.	Subjunctive II is used: after the expressions: 'It's time', 'It is high time', 'It's about time'.
OBJECT	a) He wishes he <u>had</u> some spare time. I wish I <u>hadn't told</u> you the truth. b) I wish you <u>would stop</u> missing classes. c) I doubted if he <u>were</u> ill.	a) after the expression of 'wish' b) 'would+Infinitive' is used to denote request or annoyance. c) in indirect questions after the expression of doubt.

<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
PREDICATIVE	He always looked as though he <u>had stepped out</u> of a shop-window.	In predicative clauses introduced by the conjunctions 'as if', 'as though'.
Comparison or manner	He treats me as if I <u>were</u> a child. You speak as if you <u>had</u> never <u>heard</u> about it.	In adverbial clauses of comparison or manner introduced by the conjunctions 'as if', 'as though'.
CONCESSION	Even if he <u>were</u> here, he wouldn't help you.	In adverbial clauses of concession introduced by 'even if', 'even though'.
CONDITION (Unreal)	If the weather <u>were</u> fine, we should go boating.	

THE SUPPOSITIONAL MOOD

Non-perfect	Perfect
I should overcome He should overcome We should overcome You should overcome They should overcome	I should have overcome He should have overcome We should have overcome You should have overcome They should have overcome

THE SUPPOSITIONAL MOOD

Types of clauses	Examples	Notes
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
SUBJECT	1. It is requested that the goods <u>should be delivered</u> without delay. 2. It is shocking that he <u>should have touched</u> upon the problem.	1. The clauses are introduced by the anticipatory 'it'. 2. With emotional colouring.
OBJECT	1. He suggested that all <u>should gather</u> in the hall. 2. They feared lest anything horrible <u>should happen</u> to him.	After the verbs expressing a) order, recommendation, suggestion, supposition, command, desire, etc. b) fear, introduced by the conjunctions 'lest', 'that'.
PREDICATIVE	Our request is that the goods <u>should be shipped</u> as soon as possible.	
ATTRIBUTIVE	The demand that the tools <u>should be tested</u> was reasonable.	

1	2	3
PURPOSE	She lowered her eyes so that he <u>shouldn't see</u> her embarrassment. Mrs. Brown took the vase away lest the children <u>should break</u> it.	Introduced by the conjunctions 'so that', 'lest' (literary style).
CONCESSION	Whatever you <u>should say</u> , I shan't believe you.	after the conjunctions 'though', 'although', 'whoever', etc.
CONDITION	<u>Should</u> he <u>phone</u> you, tell him of our plans.	1) Such clauses may be rendered into Russian as "если вдруг"... "случилось так, что", "если так случится, что"... "если случайно..." 2) In the principal clause Imperative, Conditional or Future Indicative is used.

THE CONDITIONAL MOOD

Non-perfect	Perfect
I should (would) go He would go We should (would) go You would go They would go	I should (would) have go He would have go We should (would) have go You would have go They would have go

THE CONDITIONAL MOOD

Types of clauses	Examples	Notes
1. In the principal clause	If I were you, I <u>would do</u> my hair differently. If anyone had suggested to me yesterday that O'Murphy was a traitor, I <u>would have laughed</u> in his face.	1. with the Subordinate clause of unreal condition. Subjunctive II is used in the Subordinate clause.
2. In the principle clause	Even if it were in his power, he <u>wouldn't do</u> it.	2. with the subordinate clause of unreal concession introduced by the conjunctions 'even if' 'even though'.

WISHES

	Type of wish	Verb Tense Form	Example
1.	Wishes in the Past	Past Perfect	I wish I had passed my exam.
2.	Contrary-to-fact wishes (impossible results)	Simple Past	I wish he were in town now. I wish I knew French.
3.	Wishes for the present and future.	would could	I wish he would help me. I wish he could help me.

“THAT” – CLAUSES

Subject clauses	It is adjective		That	Subject	Should or inf.	
	It is	important necessary essential imperative desirable ordered suggested	that	you I they	(should) be	there
Object clauses	Subject	Verb (importance)		That	Subject (should\ would or inf.)	
	The teachers	ask demand desire propose suggest	prefer recommende insist request require	that	the students (should would) attend	all the lectures

CONDITIONALS

	Conditional clause		Main clause
	1		2
Second Conditional	Type of condition	Past simple or were	would, should, might or inf.
	possible situation for the present and future	If I saw her now	I might not recognize her.
	Contrary-to-fact condition	If I lived in the South	I would be happier.

	1		2
Third Conditional	unreal condition for the past	Past Perfect	would could should might have + Past Participle
		If I had heard the alarm clock	I wouldn't have got up so late.

VERB+PREPOSITION

A

be absent from
 be accustomed to
 accuse somebody of doing something
 add this to that
 be acquainted with
 admire (someone) for (something)
 be afraid of
 aim at somebody/something
 agree with (someone) about/on (something)
 be angry at/with
 annoyed about something
 annoyed with somebody for doing something
 apologize to (someone) for (something)
 apply to (a place) for (something)
 approve of
 argue with (someone) about (something)
 arrive at (a building, a room)
 arrive in (a city, a country)
 ashamed of somebody
 ask (someone) about (something)
 ask (someone) for (something)
 ask somebody out
 associate with somebody
 astonished at/by something
 be aware of

B

be bad for
 believe in
 belong to
 blame somebody for doing something
 blame something on somebody

be bored with/by
borrow (something) from (someone)
break into
break down
bump into something

C

be clear to
be careful about
be capable of
charge somebody for (ask somebody to pay)
be charged somebody with something (accuse somebody of)
change something for something
collide with
compare (this) to (=show the likeness to)/with (finding similarities and differences) (that)
be composed of
complement on
complain to somebody about something (say that you are not satisfied)
complain of (a pain, an illness)
concentrate on
congratulate on
consist of
contract with somebody
convert into
crash into
be crazy about
be crowded with
care about He doesn't care about other people.
care for Would you care for a cup of coffee?
take care of=look after
cure somebody of something (вылечить от чего-либо)
cut off

D

deal with
decide on
depend on/upon (someone) for (something)
be dependent on/upon (someone) for (something)
be devoted to
descend from
die of
be different from
disagree with (someone) about (something)
be disappointed in

discourage from
discuss (something) with (someone)
divide (this) into (that)
be divorced from
be done with
dream about/of
describe to somebody
do something about something

E
be engaged to
be equal to
escape from
be excited about
excuse (someone) for (something)
be exhausted from
explain to somebody

F
be familiar with
fill in
fill something with *but* to be full of
forgive (someone) for (something)
be friendly to/with
be frightened of/by

G
get rid of
go past
go off (to be spoiled)
be gone from
be good for
be good at
be good with (children)
graduate from

H
happen to
hear about (be told)/of (know that somebody/something exists)
hear from
help (someone) with (something)
hide (something) from (someone)
hold on (the line)
hope for
hungry for

I

insist on
insure against
be interested in
introduce (someone) to
invite somebody to
be involved in

K

be keen on
be kind to
know about

L

laugh at/smile at
let somebody down
listen to
live on (money, food)
look at/stare at/glance at
look for
look forward to

M

be made of
be married to
matter to
mean to somebody
be the matter with
multiply (this) by (that)

N

nice to

O

occur to somebody
be opposed to

P

pay somebody for something
be patient with
be polite to
prefer somebody to somebody
prevent from
be prepared for
protect (this) from/against (that)

be proud of
point at
provide with
put through
put up with

Q
be qualified for

R
react to
be ready for
regard somebody/something as
be related to
rely on/upon
be responsible for
remind about (tell somebody not to forget)
remind of (cause somebody to remember)
reply to
ring somebody up

S
be satisfied with
save from
sentence somebody to (prison)
be scared of/by
see in (the paper)
be sent out
search for
separate (this) from (that)
set off
shout at
shout to
be similar to
be sorry about (something)
be sorry for (someone)
sort out
speak to/with (someone) about (something)
spend (money) on
stand up for somebody
stare at
subtract (this) from (that)
suffer from
supply with
be sure of

suspect somebody of doing something
share with
shoot at
shout at somebody
shout to somebody
specialize in
succeed in

T

take after
take care of
talk to/with (someone) about (something)
tease somebody about something
tell (someone) about (something)
be terrified of/by
thank (someone) for (something)
think about/of
be thirsty for
be tired from V-ing
tired of
travel to
telephone somebody
throw at somebody
throw to somebody
turn up
turn down

W

wait for
wait on
warm somebody of/against something
watch out
be worried about
write to somebody

Adjectives, nouns with prepositions

A

advantage of
amazed at/ by something
annoyed about something
annoyed with somebody for doing something
astonished at/by
attitude towards/to (n)

B

bad at something

brilliant at something

C

capable of doing something

cause of (n)

cheque for (n)

in connection with something

a connection between two things (n)

conscious of something

contact with somebody/between two things (n)

cruel to

cruelty towards/to (n)

D

damage to (n)

delighted with something

demand for (n)

disadvantage of (n)

disappointed with

E

excellent at

excited about

F

fed up with

friendly to

furious about something

furious with somebody for doing something

G

good at something

good to somebody

grateful to somebody for something

H

(no) hope of (n)

hopeless at

I

impatient with

impressed by/with somebody/something

increase in (n)
invitation to

J
jealous of somebody

K
keen on something
kind to somebody (but be kind of somebody to do something)

M
mean of somebody to do something

N
need for
nice to somebody (but be nice of somebody to do something)

P
patient with
photograph of
picture of
(un)pleasant to somebody
proof of (n)

R
reaction to (n)
reason for (n)
rise in (n)
rude to somebody (but rude of somebody to do something)

S
(feel) sorry for
scared of
sensible of somebody to do something
shocked at/by something
short of something
similar to
solution to (n)
suspicious of

T
terrified of somebody/something
tired of


U
unconscious of something
upset about something

V
valid for

W
weak in

LIST OF VERBS

1. купить – to buy (bought)=synonym to get (got)
продать – to sell (sold)
платить (за) – to pay (paid) for
стоять – to cost (cost) e.g. The car cost me a lot of money.
позволить себе (купить) – to afford something/to buy something/ buying something

Сколько стоит ... книга? 

 - How much is the book?
 - What does the book cost?
 - What's the price of the book?

заработать деньги – to earn money, to make money
2. искать – to look for
найти – to find (found)
потерять – to lose (lost)
забыть (вещь) – to leave something behind/to leave something at a place
3. a) знать – to know (knew, known)
to realize (знать в смысле осознавать)
узнать (внешне) – to recognize
узнать (ненамеренно) – to learn
узнать, выяснить (путем наведения справок) – find out
b) спросить о – to ask about
попросить чего-либо – to ask for something
попросить чего-либо у кого-либо – to ask somebody for something
4. лежать – to lie (lay, lain)
прилечь – to lie down, to have a lie-down
загорать – to lie in the sun/to sunbathe/to sunbask
загореть – to be tanned/brown/sunburnt
положить, класть – to put, to lay (laid)

as: to lay the table - накрывать на стол
to lay the cloth - стелить скатерть
to lay eggs - нести яйца

лгать, говорить неправду – to lie (lied)=to tell a lie/lies *ant.* To tell **the** truth

5. 1) подниматься – to rise (rose, risen)
 e.g. The sun is rising (=going up)
 The prices are rising (=going up)
 The temperature is rising (=going up)
- 2) поставить на ноги – to rise to one's feet
падать – to fall (fell, fallen)/to go down
 (about temperature, prices but: the sun is setting/going down)
поднять (преднамеренно) – to raise (raised)
 as: to raise one's voice (повысить голос); one's hand, head, eyes (=look up)
 to raise prices – поднять цены
 to raise money – собирать деньги
 e.g. The government has raised prices.
поднять с пола/земли – to pick up; уронить – to drop
6. продолжать(ся) – to go on | with something syn. to continue smth/doing smth
 | doing something syn. to keep (on) doing smth
7. умирать (от) – to die (of) (died – dying) He **died of** malaria.
 cf. to be dead – быть мертвым
 e.g. He is dead. Он умер.
 He's been dead for 2 years. Уже 2 года, как он умер.
 He died two years ago. Он умер два года назад.
 to dye [dai] (dyed, dying) – красить волосы, одежду
жить – 1) to be alive (быть живым)
 e.g. He's alive.
 2) to live (в общежитии)
 e.g. I'm living in a dorm(itory).
8. решить – to decide syn. to make up one's mind (to do smth)
 принять решение (сделать что-либо)
передумать – to change one's mind
 решить проблему – to solve a problem
 решить (уладить) дело – to settle the matter
 поправить (исправить) дело – to mend the matters
 Решено! – Agreed! Settled!
9. рисовать (карандашом) – to draw (drew, drawn)
 (маслом, акв. красками) – to paint
 волосы, одежду – to dye
 краситься – to make up, to use/wear make up
 красить | губы – paint one's lips
 ресницы – to put on mascara
 щеки – to rouge/use rouge

10. не забыть, помнить, вспомнить – to remember
забыть (запомнить) – to forget (forgot, forgotten)
забыть вещь – to leave something behind/at a place ...

11. сказать, говорить, беседовать:

сказать, говорить – 1) to say something (say+what?)

2) to tell somebody something (tell+whom?)

e.g. He didn't say a word. Он не сказал ни слова.

He told me a nasty thing. Он сказал мне гадость.

He says that he likes it. Он говорит, ...

исключения:

to tell

the time

the truth=to speak the truth

a lie/lies

a story, an anecdote

the fortune - предсказать судьбу

the difference

to say hello – поздороваться

to say good-bye – попрощаться

to say sorry – извиниться

3) говорить на языке – to speak a language (=to talk a language)

e.g. Do you speak French?

They were talking some language I didn't know.

Они говорили на непонятном мне языке.

4) выступать (говорить речь) – to speak at a meeting=to make a speech/give a speech

5) разговаривать, беседовать с ... о(б) ...

!!! to speak to/with somebody about ... (in formal situations)

to talk to/with somebody about ... (in informal situations)

e.g. I'd like to speak to the Dean, may I?

I'd like to talk to you about the business.

Note: speak and talk are synonyms: The baby can speak/=can talk. (умеет говорить)
but there is a difference in style.

12. приходить, приехать, прибывать – to come, to arrive, to get

e.g. When did he get/arrive/come home? Когда он

пришел/приехал/добрался домой?

arrive **at** (the theatre, club, station, airport ...)

in (Belarus, Minsk, the USA)

come to/get to some place

добраться до, достигнуть – get to, reach

e.g. The travelers reached the camp at sunset.

уйти, уехать, пойти (в направлении от говорящего) – to go to a place, to leave for a place

e.g. He went to Rome by air.

He left for Rome the other day.

уйти, уехать (из) – to leave something

e.g. He left | home
| the house
| Minsk
| the office

переехать (на другое место жительства) – to move to

подойти, подъехать к – go **up to** somebody/a place, walk **up to**, come **up to**, drive **up to**, move **up to**

e.g. He drove up to the pub. Он подъехал к пабу.

13. нести, отнести, поднести:

относить, отводить (в) – to take somebody/ something **to** ...

e.g. Take him to the nursery school. Отведи его в садик.

Take the papers to the Boss. Отнести бумаги шефу.

приносить, приводить (из) – to bring somebody/something **from**, to fetch - подать, принести

e.g. Bring the fruit from the kitchen. Принести фрукты из кухни.

Bring John here. Приведи Джона сюда.

нести (в руках, на плечах) – to carry

e.g. She's carrying the baby in her arms.

держат (в руках, во рту) – to hold

e.g. She is holding a rose in her hands.

14. проводить – to see somebody off/to show somebody to some place

e.g. Can I see you off?

проводить на вокзал, etc – to see somebody **to** the station/the theatre/the office

проводить домой – to see somebody home

провести немного – to see somebody part of the way

15. спорить о – to argue about

ссориться – to quarrel about

перестать ссориться, мириться – to stop quarreling, to make up a quarrel, to make it up

e.g. Let's make it up! Давай помиримся!

Stop quarreling! Перестаньте ссориться!

16. поправиться – to gain weight, to put on weight, to grow fat

похудеть – to lose weight, to grow thin

худеть (=быть на диете) – to be slimming/to be on a diet

быть/сидеть на диете – to keep to a diet

сесть на диету – to go on a diet

17. ждать – to wait for somebody
ждать (в см. мечтать с нетерпением) – to look forward to something/doing something
ждать (в см. надеяться, рассчитывать на) – to expect
ждать рождения ребенка – to expect a baby (child)

18. встречать – meet somebody (также познакомиться)
встречать случайно – to run into somebody/across/to come across somebody/to bump into

19. предложить – to offer, to suggest, to propose
e.g. I offered **to get** the tickets.
I suggested **getting** the tickets.
I propose we break now.

Note: to suggest is not used with an object-infinitive structure.

It is followed by:

A: a noun e.g. He suggested **a plan**.

B: an-ing form e.g. My uncle suggested (my) **getting** a job in a bank.

C: a "that-clause" e.g. My uncle suggested (that) I **should get** a job in a bank.

Or My uncle suggested I **get** a job in a bank.

Suggestion, n as to make/to accept/to turn down a suggestion –
принять/одобрить/отклонить предложение

To offer means to hold out somebody something

e.g. He offered me **a light**.

He offered **to get** the tickets for the fashion show.

20. советовать – to advise [advaiz]

cf. advice [advais] совет, n

- * Also, 1) should 2) ought to 3) 'd better (direct advice)

21. отказаться } to refuse to do something/noun ant. to accept
отвергнуть } to reject to do/noun ant. to accept
бросить } to give up (см. бросить); also, to quit smoking, a job, etc.

22. бросать – 1) to throw (threw, thrown) something at somebody
e.g. He threw a stone at me.
2) give up, quit (habit, an idea)
3) stop (перестать)+ing- form
4) leave (a family)

23. заболеть – to fall ill, to be taken ill with, to get sick AmE
болеть – 1) to be ill/sick AmE with something
2) о ноге и др. части тела – to hurt (hurt)
e.g. My feet hurt.

e.g. I have		a toothache. У меня болят зубы.
		a headache. ... голова.
		a backache. ... спина.
		a stomachache. ... желудок.
		a earache. ... уши.

I have		a sore leg. У меня болит нога.
		a sore throat. ... горло.
		a sore eye. ... глаз.

поправиться – to be better/to feel better

поправляться – to get better

24. сдавать, сдать, пересдать, не сдать экзамен

to take an exam/a test - сдавать

to pass exam/a test - сдать

to fail - не сдать

to fail in English/etc. – не сдать английский

to retake an exam/test – пересдавать

принимать экзамен у – to examine somebody

failure, n – провал на экзамене

25. выиграть, победить – to win (won)

as: to win a victory (одержать победу)
a game/match

ant. проиграть – to lose (lost)

проигрывать пластинку – to play a record
запись a tape

to beat somebody – выиграть у кого-либо (beat, beaten)

e.g. He beat me at chess.

To defeat an army – выиграть у армии
an enemy – у врага

to win time – выиграть время

26. содержать семью – to support/look after a family/to feed the family
что-либо в порядке – to keep something in order/to keep something clean (and tidy)

27. смеяться, улыбаться, etc.

to laugh at somebody/something – смеяться над

to smile at something – улыбнуться чему-либо

to somebody – улыбнуться кому-либо

шутить над → to make fun at somebody (высмеять)

to joke at somebody/something, to play a trick/joke on somebody

шутить – to joke, to make a joke

дразнить – to tease somebody

дразнить, дурачить, обманывать – to cheat
шуметь – to make a noise
придираться к – to find fault with somebody
относиться к кому-либо хорошо/плохо – to treat somebody well/badly

28. быть одетым, одеваться, etc.

to dress well – хорошо одеваться

e.g. He always dresses badly, in poor taste (безвкусно)

носить, быть одетым – to wear something/to have something **on**/to be
dressed **in** something

надеть что-либо – to put on something/=to put something on

снять что-либо – to take off something/=to take something off

29. быть на запах – to smell (smelled, smelt) + Adj.

вкус – to taste + Adj.

вид – to look + Adj.

слух – to sound + Adj.

чувствовать – to feel + Adj.

вес – to weigh [wei]

30. кашлять – to cough

чихать – to sneeze

икать – to hiccup, hiccough ['hikap:]

жевать – to chew

дышать – to breathe [i:] cf. breath, n

глотать – to swallow

храпеть – to snore

кусать – to bite (bit, bitten)

зевать – to yawn

лаять – to bark (about a dog)

кричать – to shout

визжать – to scream

шептать – to whisper

плакать – to cry

рыдать – to weep, to sob

стонать – to groan, moan

тянуть (на себя) – to pull

тянуть, толкать (от себя) – to push

нажать на – to press something

стучать в – to knock on/at (the door, etc.)

звенеть – to ring (rang, rung) e.g. The phone is ringing. The door bell's
ringing.

резать – to cut

уронить – to drop (on the floor) ant. to pick up

целовать – to kiss, to give somebody a kiss

обнять – to put one's arms round somebody's shoulders/to embrace
болтать – to talk, to chat
сплетничать – to gossip, to talk gossip
видеть во сне – to dream **about** somebody e.g. I dream about you last night
cf. to dream **of** something/somebody/doing something – мечтать

Set expressions with articles

The definite article

To play the piano; to pass the time; to tell the truth (the time); to take the trouble; to break the ice; to break the record; to feel the pulse; to have (get) the upper hand; to fight to the death; to keep the peace; to run the risk; to become the fashion; to keep the house (сидеть дома); to keep the bed (соблюдать постельный режим); to be on the safe side (для верности); to be out of the question;

On the whole; nothing of the kind; the ups and downs of life; the other day (refers to the past); the day after tomorrow; the day before yesterday; in the morning...; in the singular (the plural); in the past; in the original; by the way; just the same; on the one hand...; at the same time;

The indefinite article

As a matter of fact; as a result; as a rule;
a great (good) deal of; a great many; on a large scale; on an average (on the average); in a hurry; in a low (loud) voice; in a whisper; it is a pity; it is a shame; it is a pleasure; once a year; at a glance; at a distance;

To have a headache (toothache); to have a mind (to); to have a good time; to have a smoke; to have a swim(a bath)
to fly into a passion; to get in a fury (in a rage); to take a fancy to smth (проникнуться симпатией); to be at a loss; to go for a work; to take a shower; to give a call; to give a hand; to do smb. a favour;

Zero article

Over head and ears; by hook or by crook; by hand; by name; in fact; in demand; in trouble; in debt; by water; by land ; by boat; on fire; out of doors; at present; from morning till night; from beginning to end; from head to foot (toe); at first sight; by chance; by mistake; for hours; for ages; on deck; at sunrise; at sunset; at work; at peace; at table;

To send word; to give permission; to give place to; to make place or room to; to form part of; to take part in; to take notice of; to make haste; to enter into conversation; to lose patience; to declare war against; to keep house; to lose heart; to take to heart; to take offence; to go to see; to keep house (вести хозяйство); to go out of town.

Учебное издание

Тесты

по развитию лексико-грамматических навыков
чтения на английском языке
для студентов 1-2-го курсов

дневной формы обучения

Авторы-составители:

Шелягова Тамара Григорьевна,
Амелина Юлия Михайловна,
Маликова Ирина Гаврииловна,
Лягушевич Светлана Ивановна

Корректор Е.Н. Батурчик

Подписано в печать 6.12.2004. Формат 60x84 1/16.
офсетная.

Бумага

Гарнитура «Таймс».
13,72.

Печать ризографическая.

Усл. печ. л.

Уч.-изд. л. 12,0.

Тираж 300 экз.

Заказ 430.

Издатель и полиграфическое исполнение: Учреждение образования
«Белорусский государственный университет информатики и радиоэлектроники»

Лицензия на осуществление издательской деятельности №02330/0056964 от
01.04.2004.

Лицензия на осуществление полиграфической деятельности №02330/0133108 от
30.04.2004.

220013, Минск, П. Бровки, 6