

The test consists of two sections; Grammar Test and Listening Test. Total of grammar part: 100 Questions

GRAMMAR TEST

Directions: Choose the **one** word or phrase that best completes the sentence. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and mark X in the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen.

PART 1: 50 Questions be freezing / is freezing / freezes Water at a temperature of 0°C. In some countries there is / is / it is dark all the time in winter. In hot countries people wear light clothes | for keeping / to keep / for to keep 3 cool. 4 In Madeira they have the good / good / a good weather almost all year. Most Mediterranean countries are more warm / the more warm / warmer in October than in April. Parts of Australia don't have the / some / any rain for long periods. In the Arctic and Antarctic it is / there is / it has a lot of snow. Climate is very important in **most of / most / the most** people's lives. 8 Even now there is **little / few / less** we can do to control the weather. 10 In the future | we'll need / we are needing / we can need | to get a lot of power from the sun and the wind. 11 Pele is still perhaps most / the most / the more famous footballer in the world. **12** He had been / is / was born in 1940. 13 His mother not want / wasn't wanting / didn't want him to be a footballer. 14 But he used / ought / has used to watch his father play. 15 His father made him to / made him / would make him to practise every day. or his left foot or / and his left foot and / both his left foot and **16** He learned to use his right.

17 He got the name Pele when he had only ten years / was only ten / was only ten years



18 By 1956 he has joined / joined / had joined | Santos and had scored in his first game. 19 In 1957 he has been picked / was picked / was picking for the Brazilian national team. 20 The World Cup Finals were in 1958 and Pele was looking forward to play / to playing / to be playing 21 But he hurt | this / the / his | knee in a game in Brazil. 22 He thought he isn't going to / couldn't / wasn't going to be able to play in the finals in Sweden. 23 If he hadn't been / weren't / wouldn't be so important to the team, he would have been left behind. 24 But he was a such / such a / a so brilliant player, they took him anyway. 25 And even though / even so / in spite of | he was injured, he helped Brazil to win the final. 26 The history of the World Cup is quite a / a quite / quite | short one. 27 Football has been / is being / was played for above / over / more that a hundred years, but the first World Cup 29 competition | did not be / was not / was not being | held until 30 1930. Uruguay could win / were winning / had won the Olympic footbal 31 final in 1924 and 1928 and wanted be / being / to be World Champions for the third time. 32 Four teams entered from Europe, but with a little / few / little success. 33 It was the first time which / that / when professional teams are playing / would play / had played for a world title. 35 It wasn't until four years later / more / further that a **36** European team succeeded to win / in winning / at winning the / a / its | first time. The 1934 World Cup was **37** for 38 again won by a / the / one home team, what / this / which has been the case several times since

40 then. The 1934 final was among / between / against | two



41 European teams, Czechoslovakia and Italy. Italy, which / that / who won, 42 went on to win / winning / to have won the 1938 final. Winning 43 successive finals is something that is not / was not / has not been | achieved 44 again until Brazil did these / them / it in 1958 and 1962. If Brazil would have won / would win / had won in 1966 then the **46** authorities would have needed to have / let / make the original World Cup replaced. to get / getting / get **47** But England stopped the Brazilians a third successive win. An England player, 48 Geoff Hurst, scored three goals in the final and won it almost by his own / on himself / by himself 49 1966 proved being / as being / to be the last year that England. would / will / did even qualify for the finals till 1982, though they got in as winners in 1970.

Grammar Test Part 2

computer studies earlier.

51 Many persons / people / peoples nowadays believe that everyone should learn to use computers.

52 The majority of children in the UK have / has / are having access to a micro-computer.

53 There are more computers per head in England than anywhere else / somewhere else / anywhere other in the world.

54 Learning a computer language is not the same as / like / than learning a real language.

55 Most people start off with 'Basic', who / what / which is the easiest to learn.

56 Children seem to find computers easy, but many adults aren't used to work / the work / working with microtechnology.

57 There aren't no / any / some easy ways of learning how to program a computer.

58. The only way to become really proficient is to practise a lot on your own / by your own / on your self

59 You can pick up the basics quite quickly if you want to / would / are willing to make an effort.

60 Most adults feel it would be easier if only they would have started / would start / had started



61	Some people would just	rather / prefer / bette	not have anything to d	o with computers at all.
62	A lot have resigned thems	elves to never even k	now / known / knowing	how a computer works.
63	Microtechnology is moving	ng so fast that hardly	anybody / nobody / no on	can keep up with it all
64	It's no use in trying / to t	try / trying to learn a	bout computers just by re	ading books.
65	Everyone has difficulty i	n learning / difficultio	es to learn / it difficult to	learn if they can't get
	'hands-on' experience.			

Below is a letter written to the 'advice' column of a daily newspaper.

Tick the correct answers.

Dear Marge,

I am writing / I will write / I should write to you because I	66		
am not knowing / don't know / know not what to do. I'm twenty-six and a teacher at	67		
a primary school in Norwich where I'm working / I've worked / I work for the last five years.			
When I was / have been / had been here for a couple of years, one of the older members of staff	69		
would leave / left / had been leaving, and a new teacher			
would be / became / was appointed to work in the same department as me.	71		
We worked / have worked / should work together with the same classes during her first year	72		
and had the opportunity for building / possibilities to build / chance to build up a good professional 73			
relationship. Then, about eighteen months after she has arrived / to have arrived / arriving	74		
in Norwich, she decided to buy her own / herself / her a house.	75		
She was tired of to live / live / living in rented accommodation and wanted a place	76		
by her own / of her own / of herself At about the same time, I	77		
was given / have been given / gave notice by the landlord of the flat	78		
what I was living / that I had lived / I was living in	79		
and she asked me if I liked / had liked / would like to live	80		
with her. She said / told / explained me that by the time she	81		



would pay / would have paid / had paid the mortgage			
and the bills it / there / they wouldn't be			
a]	a lot / many / few left to live on. She suggested		
u	s to / we should / we may share the house and share the costs.	85	
It s	seemed like a good idea, so after we'd agreed /we could agree / we agreed with all the details	86	
\mathbf{w}	hat / that / who needed to be sorted out, we moved into the new house together.	87	
At	the end of this month we have lived / we have been living / we'll have been living	88	
tog	gether for a year and a half. It's the first time I live / I'm living / I've lived with anybody before, but	ıt 89	
I	should guess / I might have guessed / I'd have guessed what would happen. I've fallen in love	90	
wit	th her and now she's been offered another job 200 miles away and is going to move. I don't know w	hat to	
do.	. Please give me some advice.		
Yo	ours in shy desperation,		
Ste	eve		
	Look at he following examples of question tags in English. The correct form of the tag is chos	en.	
a	He's getting the 9.15 train. isn't be / hasn't he / wasn't he ?		
b	She works in a library, isn't she / doesn't she / doesn't he?		
c	Tom didn't tell you, hasn't he / didn't he / did ?		
d	Someone's forgotten to switch off the gas, didn't one / didn't they / haven't they ?		
	Now choose the correct question tag in the following 10 items:		
91	Steve's off to China, has he / hasn't he / isn't he?		
92	It'll be a year before we see him again, won't it / won't we / shan't it ?		
93	I believe he's given up smoking, isn't he / don't I / hasn't he ?		
94	I'm next on the list to go out there, am not I / are I / aren't I ?		
95	No doubt you'd rather he didn't stay abroad too long, shouldn't you / wouldn't you / hadn't yo	u ?	



96	He's rarely been away for this long before, is he / hasn't he / has he?
97	So you think he'll be back before November, shall he / will he / do you ?
98	Nobody's disagreed with the latest proposals, did he / has he / have they ?
99	We'd better not delay reading this any longer, should we / did we / had we ?
100	Now's hardly the time to tell me you didn't need a test at all, did you / is it / isn't it?

This is the end of Grammar Test.