



1. Build a question. Use the Present Perfect.

**your friends/give you/the photos**

- A) Are your friends giving you the photos?
- B) Have you friends gave you the photos?
- C) Has your friends given you the photos?
- D) Have your friends given you the photos?
- E) Have your friends give you the photos?

2. Which is correct?

- A) What are you study at the moment?
- B) Are you work at the weekends?
- C) Where do you normally having lunch?
- D) Is your cousin stays with you this week?
- E) What does your mother think about your job?

**3. Match the phrases 1 – 5 with a – e.**

- 1. We're next.
- 2. Can you give me a hand?
- 3. The exam's finished.
- 4. How often do you eat meat?
- 5. The party's tonight.

- a) I'm glad it's all over.
- b) I'm really looking forward to it.
- c) Good luck!
- d) Yes, what shall I do?
- e) About twice a week.

- A) 1c, 2d, 3a, 4e, 5b
- B) 1d, 2c, 3a, 4b, 5e
- C) 1b, 2d, 3a, 4e, 5c
- D) 1a, 2b, 3c, 4d, 5e
- E) 1e, 2d, 3c, 4b, 5a

4. Which is the odd word out?

- A) cheese
- B) sugar
- C) milk
- D) butter
- E) curds

5. Use the correct word.

**I have ... memories of my childhood, even after thirty years.**

- A) alive
- B) lively
- C) live
- D) living
- E) vivid

6. Choose the correct word(s).

**... Celia was driving to the airport, she realised that she had left her passport at home.**

- A) Until
- B) During
- C) As
- D) As soon as
- E) By the time

7. Match the phrasal verbs with their definitions.

- 1. We **looked after** Ben's house while he was on holiday.
- 2. We are all **looking forward to** the opening game of the season.
- 3. The authorities promised **to look into** the claims of corruption.
- 4. I **looked over** your essay and can suggest some improvements.

- a) expect something pleasant to happen.
- b) take care of
- c) inspect quickly
- d) investigate

- A) 1a, 2b, 3c, 4d
- B) 1b, 2a, 3d, 4c
- C) 1b, 2d, 3a, 4c
- D) 1a, 2d, 3c, 4b
- E) 1c, 2a, 3b, 4d

**8. Think of one word only which can be used in all three sentences.**

- 1. Could you ... me at the next corner? I can walk from there.
- 2. The temperature tends to ... sharply at night at this time of year.
- 3. I think we should ... this subject before we have a big argument about it.

- A) fall
- B) change
- C) differ
- D) drop
- E) move

**Read the text. Choose the correct words (9-19).**

#### **What is CitiCar?**

CitiCar is an (9)\_\_\_\_\_ that provides cars for rent by the hour, day, week or month from an ever-expanding



(10)\_\_\_\_\_ of reserved spaces in several UK cities. Our brand new cars can be booked for any (11)\_\_\_\_\_ of time from as little as one hour to six months and can be collected or returned at your (12)\_\_\_\_\_ 24 hours a day, seven days a week.

#### Greener CitiCar

Car sharing is (13)\_\_\_\_\_ to the urban environment. On average, each CitiCar takes five privately owned cars off the road because our members often sell a car when they join. This means we've already taken over 450 cars off the UK's crowded roads, (14)\_\_\_\_\_ congestion and freeing up parking spaces. Our research has shown that people drive 59% fewer miles when they join us. This means we will prevent the (15)\_\_\_\_\_ of nearly 1 000 000 kg of CO<sub>2</sub> over the next couple of years!

#### Business CitiCar

CitiCar can save your business time, trouble and money. We work in (16)\_\_\_\_\_ with organizations of all sizes and types, allowing them to supplement or (17)\_\_\_\_\_ their fleets of cars and to improve their (18)\_\_\_\_\_. We also work with hotels, business centres and property (19)\_\_\_\_\_, helping them attract more clients by offering a shared car scheme as part of their portfolio.

9. A) operate  
B) operation  
C) operating  
D) operator  
E) operational

10. A) net  
B) network  
C) netting  
D) nettle  
E) nest

11. A) long  
B) length  
C) lengthen  
D) lengthy  
E) longueur

12. A) convenient  
B) convention  
C) convenience  
D) convert  
E) convent

13. A) benefit

- B) benefice  
C) beneficent  
D) beneficial  
E) beneficiary

14. A) easing  
B) easy  
C) eat  
D) easy-going  
E) easily

15. A) emit  
B) emirate  
C) eminent  
D) eminence  
E) emission

16. A) partner  
B) partway  
C) partnership  
D) part  
E) party

17. A) place  
B) plaster  
C) plate  
D) placement  
E) replace

18. A) efficiency  
B) efficient  
C) efficacy  
D) effete  
E) effective

19. A) develop  
B) development  
C) developing  
D) developers  
E) developed

20. Complete the sentence with the propositional phrase.

**I gave my bicycle to my friend ... his electric guitar.**

- A) in aid of  
B) in exchange for  
C) out of hand  
D) in demand  
E) ahead of schedule



Read the text. In which section (A-E) of the article are the following mentioned?

**DEAF CHILDREN'S LANGUAGE HINTS AT HOW  
BRAIN WORKS**

**(A)** A deep insight into the way the brain learns language has emerged from the study of Nicaraguan sign language, invented by deaf children in a Nicaraguan school as a means of communicating among themselves. The finding suggests that the brain naturally breaks complex concepts into smaller components, indicating a dedicated neural machinery for language. The Nicaraguan children are well-known to linguists because they provide an apparently unique example of people inventing a language from scratch. The phenomenon started at a school for special education founded in 1977. Instructors noticed that the deaf children, while absorbing little from their Spanish lessons, had developed a system of signs for talking to one another. As one generation of children taught the system to the next, it evolved from a set of gestures into a far more sophisticated form of communication, and today's 800 users of the language provide a living history of the stages of formation.

**(B)** The children have been studied principally by Dr. Judy Kegi, a linguist at the University of Southern Maine, and Dr. Ann Senghas, a cognitive scientist at Columbia University in New York City. In the latest study, published in Science magazine, Dr. Senghas shows that the younger children have now decomposed certain gestures into smaller component signs. A hearing person asked to mime a standard story about a cat waddling down a street will make a single gesture, a downward spiral motion of the hand. But the deaf children have developed two different signs to use in its place. They sign a circle for the rolling motion and then a straight line for the direction of movement. This requires more signing, but the two signs can be used in combination with others to express different concepts. The development is of interest to linguists because it captures a principal quality of human language – discrete elements usable in different combinations - in contrast to the one sound, one meaning of animal communication. 'The

regularity she documents here – mapping discrete aspects of the world onto discrete word choices - is one of the most distinctive properties of human language,' said Dr. Steven Pinker a cognitive scientist at Harvard University.

**(C)** When people with no common language are thrown into contact, they often develop an ad hoc language known to linguists as a pidgin language, usually derived from one of the parent languages. Pidgins are rudimentary systems with minimal grammar and utterances. But in a generation or two, the pidgins acquire grammar and become upgraded to what linguists call creoles. Though many new languages have been created by the pidgin-creole route, the Nicaraguan situation is unique, Dr. Senghas said, because its starting point was not a complex language but ordinary gestures. From this raw material, the deaf children appear to be spontaneously fabricating the elements of language.

**(D)** Linguists have been engaged in a longstanding argument as to whether there is an innate, specialized neural machinery for learning language, as proposed by Noam Chomsky of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, or whether everything is learned from scratch. Dr. Senghas says her finding supports the view that language learning is innate, not purely cultural, since the Nicaraguan children's disaggregation of gestures appears to be spontaneous. Her result also upholds the idea that children play an important part in converting a pidgin into a creole. Because children's minds are primed to learn the rules of grammar, it is thought, they spontaneously impose grammatical structure on a pidgin that doesn't have one.

**(E)** The Nicaraguan children are a living laboratory of language generation. Dr. Senghas, who has been visiting their school every year since 1990, said she had noticed how the signs for numbers have developed. Originally the children represented '20' by flicking the fingers of both hands in the air twice. But this cumbersome sign has been replaced with a form that can now be signed with one hand. The children don't care that the new sign doesn't look like a 20, Dr. Senghas said; they just want a symbol that can be signed fast.



21. An example of a sign that has become simpler.

- A) E B) C C) B D) D E) A

22. The difference between how the deaf children communicate an image and how other people communicate the same image.

- A) E B) C C) B D) D E) A

23. The fact that the same signs can be used in the communication of a number of ideas.

- A) E B) C C) B D) D E) A

24. The characteristics of languages in general at different stages of their development.

- A) E B) C C) B D) D E) A

25. An aspect of language learning that children are particularly good at.

- A) E B) C C) B D) D E) A

26. How regularly the children have been monitored.

- A) E B) C C) B D) D E) A

27. Older children passing their sign language on to younger children.

- A) E B) C C) B D) D E) A

28. The reason why the children created a particular sign.

- A) E B) C C) B D) D E) A

29. Opposing views on how people acquire language.

- A) E B) C C) B D) D E) A

Read the text and choose the correct word for each space (30-40).

#### Skateboarding: the early years

Today, there are (30)\_\_\_\_\_ like 20 million skateboarders around the world. It has (31)\_\_\_\_\_ about thirty years for this leisure activity to become (32)\_\_\_\_\_ popular.

There were actually a few 'home-made' skateboards in the 1960s, but it wasn't (33)\_\_\_\_\_ 1970 that things really started to (34)\_\_\_\_\_, in

the Pacific Ocean Park area of Los Angeles, California.

One group of people in particular was (35)\_\_\_\_\_ for the development of skateboarding.

The 'Z-Boys', as they were called, were keen surfers and (36)\_\_\_\_\_ to transfer their skills to dry land.

In the early 1970s, there was very little rain in California and many people had to (37)\_\_\_\_\_ their swimming pools empty.

These smooth, concrete spaces were excellent skateboarding locations for the Z-Boys, (38)\_\_\_\_\_ soon became famous locally for using the skateboard in new and exciting (39)\_\_\_\_\_.

People were amazed at what the Z-Boys (40)\_\_\_\_\_ do and immediately wanted to try skateboarding for themselves.

30. A) something

B) everything

C) nothing

D) anything

E) somebody

31. A) made

B) taken

C) done

D) held

E) been

32. A) such

B) too

C) much

D) so

E) the

33. A) until

B) without

C) during

D) beyond

E) before

34. A) cause

B) handle

C) happen

D) exist

E) become

35. A) possible

B) manageable



- C) acceptable
  - D) responsible
  - E) blameworthy
36. A) imagined  
B) decided  
C) considered  
D) thought  
E) scrutinized
37. A) stay  
B) remain  
C) leave  
D) miss  
E) switch
38. A) which  
B) who  
C) where  
D) why  
E) when
39. A) manners  
B) methods  
C) points  
D) ways  
E) times
40. A) could  
B) should  
C) must  
D) need  
E) might