

Державний вищий навчальний заклад
"Запорізький національний університет"
Міністерства освіти і науки України

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**Збірник тестів для підсумкового модульного контролю з
курсу "Англійська мова професійного спрямування" для
факультету журналістики**

Затверджено
вченою радою ЗНУ
Протокол № від 2006

ЗАПОРІЖЖЯ
2006

УДК: 811.111'1 (076.6)

ББК: Ш143.2 – 923

Збірник тестів для підсумкового модульного контролю з курсу “Англійська мова професійного спрямування” для факультету журналістики / Укладачі: Мурко І.І., Якуба Л.Ф. – Запоріжжя: ЗНУ, 2006. - 102 с.

Збірник складається з двох частин і містить тестові завдання для підсумкового контролю знань студентів, які вивчають англійську мову за загальною і поглибленою програмами. Кожний модуль охоплює тематичний матеріал, засвоєний студентами протягом відповідного навчального семестру.

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ВСТУП

Збірник модульних тестових завдань укладено згідно з “Положеннями про організацію та методику проведення поточного та підсумкового контролю навчання студентів” і призначено для студентів I-IV курсів факультету журналістики.

Збірник містить тестові завдання для проведення підсумкового контролю з метою оцінки результатів навчання на певному освітньому (кваліфікаційному) рівні, тобто в кінці кожного семестру.

З урахуванням того, що на факультеті журналістики є групи поглибленого вивчення іноземної мови, збірник складається з двох частин. Перша – для тих, хто вивчає англійську мову протягом чотирьох семестрів, друга – протягом восьми. Тести першої частини можуть бути використані для проведення поточного контролю на практичних заняттях у групах з поглибленим вивченням мови. В свою чергу, матеріал другої частини можна застосовувати як для аудиторної, так і для самостійної роботи студентів “звичайних” груп.

Кількість модулів відповідає кількості семестрів. Кожний модульний тест передбачає перевірку обсягу, глибини і якості засвоєння матеріалу, вивченого протягом семестру.

Тести укладено на матеріалі, що відображає сучасні реалії англomовних країн у галузі журналістики. Тим самим дані тести не лише виявляють рівень опанування певним матеріалом, а й стимулюють інтерес студентів до предмета й активність у пізнанні нового.

Запропоновані тестові завдання дають змогу виявити ступінь відповідальності і ставлення студента до навчання, а також визначити недоліки у знаннях і накреслити шляхи їх подолання.

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PART I

MODULE 1

I. Read the text. Underline the correct word A, B, or C to fill the gaps.

The Times is a national newspaper published daily in the United Kingdom. It (1) by John Walter in 1785 as *The Daily Universal Register*. On 1 January 1788 after 940 editions Walter (2) the title to *The Times*.

The paper (3) an influential role in modern politics and shaping public opinion about foreign events. In 2005 the British Business Survey (4) also *The Times* as the UK's leading daily newspaper for business people.

The newspaper (5) 60p on weekdays (20p for students, at some university campus shops), and £1.20 on Saturday. It (6) 692,581 copies per day. In May 2006, *The Times* (7) plans to start a United States edition.

The Times had broadsheet format for 200 years, but nowadays it (8) solely in tabloid format. The Times' Sunday sister paper, *The Sunday Times*, is a broadsheet.

The Times (9) the London Film Festival and the Cheltenham Festival of Literature.

- | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. A started | B was started | C starts |
| 2. A changed | B has changed | C is changing |
| 3. A is playing | B plays | C will play |
| 4. A has named | B named | C will name |
| 5. A costs | B cost | C is costing |
| 6. A sells | B is selling | C sell |
| 7. A has announced | B announce | C announced |
| 8. A is printed | B prints | C is printing |
| 9. A sponsor | B sponsoring | C sponsors |

II. Choose the correct answer.

10. My friend has very good computer.
A the B a C -

11. ...China has biggest population in world.
A the, -, the B -, the, a C -, the, the
12. Every day my parents go to work, my sister goes to school and I go to university.
A the, the, the B -, -, the C a, -, a
13. We went to cinema in evening.
A the, the B -, the C a, the
14. Which river flows through London? - Thames.
A the, the B -, - C -, the
15. Smiths have son and daughter.
A -, a, a B the, a, a C the, the, the
16. Please give me cup of coffee with cream.
A a, -, - B the, -, the C a, a, a
17. We'll go for walk if sun comes out.
A the, the B a, - C a, the
18. The press conference was Tuesday.
A in B at C on
19. She's going Spain March.
A to, in B in, in C to, at
20. He has so..... friends abroad.
A many B much C a few
21. We want to visit Scotland July.
A at B on C in
22. This article is than that one.
A as interesting as B most interesting C more interesting
23. You work even from the centre than I do.
A more far B further C furthest

24., the earlier you will arrive.
A Leave the sooner B You left sooner C The sooner you leave
25. Asia is than Australia.
A larger B largest C as large as
26. That was the..... article I've ever read.
A worse B bad C worst
27. Your handwriting is now than it was last year, but still it is not so as Nick's one.
A good, good B better, best B better, good
28. His songs aren't the Beatles' songs.
A as popular as B the most popular C popular
29. What is the name of the mountain in the United States of America?
A highest B higher C most high
30. He promised all night.
A working B to work C work
31. I have no idea when
A he became a reporter B did he become a reporter C he a reporter became
32. Charles just like his father.
A is looking B is looked C looks
33. I to talk to you now.
A wanted B want C am wanting
34. Excuse me, but for someone?
A do you wait B are you waited C are you waiting
35. People on the left in Britain.
A drive B are driving C are driven

36. Last year we the United States.
A visit B visited C were visited
37. Martin Luther King for Black people's rights.
A worked B was worked C is working
38. French food?
A Does you like B Are you like C Do you like
39. The President of France interviews once or twice a week.
A is usually giving B usually gives C gives usually
40. Who..... ?
A did write the article B the article wrote C wrote this article
41. John will always remember this meeting, ?
A will he B won't he C he won't
42. You're going to the concert tomorrow, ?
A aren't you B are you C you're not
43. If they to California next year, they his friend in San Francisco.
A go, will visit B will go, will visit C go, are visiting
44. This man a talented journalist, he?
A is, doesn't B is, isn't C does, doesn't
45. He to America five years ago.
A goes B is going C went
46. I phoned you but you not there.
A were B did C are
47. I my homework at the moment.
A study B am doing C am making

48. He home at half past six.
A come at B go to C was at
49. There's not much news in today's paper,?
A isn't it B is there C aren't there
50. This newspaper once a week.
A publishes B is published C will publish
51. You..... many towns and villages on your way before you in Zaporizhzhia.
A will pass, arrive B will pass, will arrive C are passing, are arriving
52. Therea lot of government offices in this part of the city,?
A is, isn't there B are, isn't it C are, aren't there
53. She English two hours ago.
A wasn't study B didn't study C doesn't study
54. Queen Elizabeth born in 1926.
A is B was C were
55. the oldest newspaper in Great Britain?
A Who did found B Who did founded C Who founded
56. in the centre of Chicago?
A Is he work B Do he works C Does he work
57. They haven't got stamps. I can't post my letter.
A some B any C no
58. I think there is wrong with my computer.
A anything B no C something
59. Is there here who knows French?
A anybody B somebody C any
60. I can see on the table.

A anything B nothing C any

61. Would you like tea?

A some B any D something

62. Are there British journalists here?

A some B no C any

63. We went to London last month.

A in B on C -

III. Underline the correct word A, B, or C to fill the gaps.

The evening papers play an important (64)..... in the newspaper world. They are (65)..... daily. Although called "evening" papers, the first (66)..... may be on sale as early as 10 a.m. Various editions are published (67)..... the day, up to about 6 p.m.

Most cities in the United Kingdom have one evening paper. London has two. Evening papers (68)..... in a small area, but are widely read in that area.

An evening paper can print the news on the same day as it (69)..... . If the news is sufficiently important, a (70)..... edition can be on sale within an hour of the news being (71)..... .

- | | | |
|-----------------|------------|--------------|
| 64. A task | B part | C importance |
| 65. A published | B written | C sold |
| 66. A editions | B messages | C magazines |
| 67. A on | B during | C once |
| 68. A circulate | B print | C got |
| 69. A writes | B provides | C happens |
| 70. A published | B news | C special |
| 71. A sold | B received | C happened |

IV. Match the definitions below with the words in the list.

72. a reporter whose job is to report local news from a distant area

A correspondent B photographer C news editor

73. a printed publication, published every day or every week, with news, advertisements, etc.

A magazine B newspaper C poster

74. someone who writes for a newspaper or magazine

A journalist B sub-editor C editor

75. the outside of a magazine

A cover B column C page

76. the person who decides what goes in a newspaper or magazine

A journalist B editor C manager

77. a person who takes pictures for a newspaper (a magazine, etc.)

A news photographer B paparazzo C reporter

78. a newspaper published every day except Sunday

A journal B weekly C daily

79. a piece of writing about a particular subject in a newspaper or magazine

A article B note C interview

80. the name of a newspaper, magazine, book, etc.

A feature B title C sign

81. a newspaper or magazine which is published once every seven days

A weekly B monthly C Sunday paper

V. Read the text. Choose the best answer to the questions.

Fleet Street is regarded everywhere as the centre of the British newspaper world. A reporter working for a national paper works in "Fleet Street". It is the ambition of nearly all reporters to work in Fleet Street. News about the newspaper industry is news from Fleet Street.

Fleet Street itself is a rather undistinguished thoroughfare of shops and offices, traffic and noise, in London. It runs east and west for about half a mile.

Surprisingly, only two of national daily papers have their main offices in Fleet Street itself. The others are situated in the area surrounding the street. You can pass the front door of every national newspaper, on foot, in less than one hour.

Apart from the two national newspaper offices, Fleet Street houses the London offices of many of the provincial dailies and of the principal news agencies.

The street is sometimes called the Street of Ink because of its associations with newspapers and printing.

82. Fleet Street is known all over the world as.....
- A** the place where all the Government offices are situated
 - B** the centre of the British mass media
 - C** the place where the majority of newspapers have their main offices
83. According to the text nearly all the British journalists want.....
- A** to be famous
 - B** to work in Fleet Street
 - C** to become editors in chief
84. Which of the following statements is true?
- A** Fleet Street is the longest street in London.
 - B** Fleet Street runs north and south.
 - C** Fleet Street is less than a mile long.
85. In Fleet Street itself there are offices of.....
- A** all the national daily papers
 - B** all the national weekly papers
 - C** of two national dailies
86. In the area surrounding the street there are.....
- A** offices of some other national papers
 - B** no newspaper offices
 - C** offices of six national papers
87. It takes to pass the front door of every national paper.
- A** three days
 - B** five hours

C less than an hour

88. Which of the following statements is true ?

A In Fleet Street there are no news agencies

B In Fleet Street there are no offices of provincial newspapers

C In Fleet Street there are no radio stations

89. Because of the association with newspapers Fleet Street is called...

A the Street of Press

B the Street of Ink

C the Street of Paper

MODULE 2

I. Read the text. Underline the correct word A, B, or C to fill the gaps.

The *New York Times*, one of the most important papers in the history of American newspapers, (1) on September 18, 1851. It is published in New York City and distributed in the United States and many other nations worldwide. The newspaper (2) The New York Times Company, which also (3) some 40 other newspapers. Adolph Ochs acquired the *New York Times* in 1896, and under his guidance the newspaper (4) an international scope, circulation, and reputation.

The *New York Times* (5) originally to publish every morning except on Sundays; however, during the Civil War the *New York Times* started (6) Sunday issues along with other major dailies. Today the *New York Times* is probably the most prominent American daily newspaper.

The *New York Times* (7) 90 Pulitzer Prizes – the most prestigious award for journalism in the US, including a record 7 in 2002. It (8) its first Pulitzer Prize for news reports and articles about World War I in 1918.

At the end of 2005 it (9) over 350 full time reporters and about 40 photographers, in addition to hundreds of free-lance contributors who (10) for the paper more occasionally.

1. A is founded B was founded C had founded

2. A was owned with B is owned with C is owned by

3. A publishes B published C is published

- | | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| 4. A had achieved | B was achieved | C achieved |
| 5. A was ... intended | B is ... intended | C has ... intended |
| 6. A publish | B publishing | C to publish |
| 7. A is won | B won | C has won |
| 8. A won | B has won | C had won |
| 9. A has | B has had | C had |
| 10. A works | B work | C has worked |

II. Choose the correct answer.

11. At eight o'clock this morning the sub-editor our articles.
A corrected **B** was correcting **C** had corrected
12. I a new edition of *The New York Times*.
A yet bought **B** bought just **C** have just bought
13. After he the Prime Minister, he wrote an excellent article.
A interviewed **B** had interviewed **C** has interviewed
14. She has always wanted to be a reporter,?
A didn't she **B** hasn't s she **C** has she
15. United Kingdom consists of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.
A the, -, - **B** -, -, - **C** the, the, the
16. He has never been Washington.
A in **B** at **C** to
17. They their reports yet.
A didn't write **B** wrote **C** haven't written
18. Dickens, famous English writer, lived in 19th century.
A a, the **B** -, the **C** the, the
19. They all the copies of the magazine yet.
A have sold **B** didn't sell **C** haven't sold
20. John is

- A** a friend of me **B** a friend of mine **C** one friend of mine
21. When London?
A were you in **B** have you been to **C** have you been in
22. no interesting articles in this weekly.
A There are **B** There is **C** It has
23. He thinks that the job of a journalist is as that of an actor.
A more exciting **B** as exciting **C** the most exciting
24. The editor said that Johnson those events.
A will cover **B** would cover **C** shall cover
25. Mrs. Grant was nervous because she any interview before.
A hasn't given **B** didn't give **C** hadn't given
26. Mr. Smiths for me when I arrived.
A waited **B** was waiting **C** has waited
27. Peggy her tape recorder when she was conducting an interview.
A broke **B** has broken **C** was breaking
28. At 9 o'clock tomorrow cartoons.
A I'll be drawing **B** I am drawing **C** I draw
29. Who?
A sent for **B** did you send for **C** sent you for
30. What job?
A you applied for **B** were you applied **C** did you apply for
31. The circulation of our paper since last month.
A grew **B** has grown **C** grows
32. What magazine when I met you?
A did you look at **B** you looked through **C** were you looking through

33. The paper has changed a lot since I it last.
A read B have read C was reading
34. Who into your office last week?
A did break B has broken C broke
35. I two articles today.
A wrote B have written C had written
36. The interviewer all his questions yet.
A has asked B hasn't asked C didn't ask
37. About 60 percent of television viewers to cable television last year.
A were subscribing B had subscribed C subscribed
38. Have you ?
A already typed the article B typed the article yet C still typed the article
39. By 1990 he a very popular journalist.
A became B had become C has become
40. That newspaper hasn't had a large circulation for ages, it?
A hasn't B didn't C has
41. There aren't as many good shows as there use to be, ?
A are they B are there C isn't it
42. I thought you me to edit this article.
A will help B have helped C would help
43. We the contents of the next day's paper when the telephone suddenly rang.
A were discussing B discussed C were discussed
44. They their publishing house before they bought a television channel.
A had sold B sold C haven't sold

45. They will change the page if important news in at the last minute.

A will come B comes C has come

46. Printing of the first edition must by the fixed time.

A start B to start C starting

47. The names of the winners of the competition in June.

A will publish B will be published C would be published

48. *The Times* John Walter in 1785.

A is founded B was founded C was founded by

49. Most cities in the United Kingdom one evening paper now.

A are having B has C have

50. I can't buy that daily, I have money left.

A any B no C some

51. Ask Helen to help you to translate the article; she knows French

A a few B a little C little

52. She a foreign correspondent recently.

A became B has become C will become

53. What this week?

A did you do B do you do C have you done

54. What at this time on Sunday?

A will you do B will you be doing C you will do

55. I him for ages.

A have seen B didn't see C haven't seen

III. Match the definitions below with the words in the list.

56. the number of copies a newspaper sells each day

A circulation B edition C items

57. a magazine about one topic, that appears once a month, three times a year, etc.

A periodical **B** monthly **C** tabloid

58. the title of a newspaper report printed in large letters

A name **B** column **C** headline

59. the cheap paper that newspapers are printed on

A cardboard **B** newsprint **C** writing paper

60. to report on an event for television, a newspaper, etc.

A to inform **B** to say **C** to cover

61. a person who answers the questions in an interview

A interviewer **B** interviewee **C** interlocutor

62. a person who regularly contributes news or articles to a newspaper from a foreign country

A senior journalist **B** news editor **C** foreign correspondent

63. an organization which supplies reports to newspapers and television and radio companies

A news dealer **B** news agency **C** newsprint

64. an official statement made to journalists by a political party or government department

A press release **B** press conference **C** announcement

65. a drawing in a newspaper that tells a joke or makes an amusing political criticism

A picture **B** cartoon **C** caricature

IV. Underline the correct word A, B, or C to fill the gaps.

Before a newspaper can (66) it has to have some news to print. All newspapers have highly (67) news-gathering methods. They (68) their own reporters and correspondents to supply news of events at home and (69) Many of them work overseas, and telephone

dispatches (70) The news may come from an eye-witness account, such as a report of a conference from a reporter who was (71) it. It may come from a press release, that is, an (72) made by trade, industry or Government.

It would be impossible for a paper (73) every event, so it makes use of (74) agencies. These organizations employ reporters and correspondents (75) as a newspaper. These reporters send their news to a central office. The message is reproduced simultaneously on electric typewriters in the offices of every newspaper (76) to that agency. You will often see the words *Reuter* or *Press Association* at the end of a newspaper account of an event. This (77) that the paper has used the account supplied by the named agency.

66. A be printed B be bought C sell
67. A good B famous C efficient
68. A employ B take C pay
69. A outside B abroad C in the neighbourhood
70. A sometimes B in a day C at regular intervals
71. A seeing B attending C writing
72. A speech B notice C announcement
73. A to cover B to visit C to write
74. A news B detective C travel
75. A in the same B like C in the same way
76. A subscribing B knowing C addressing
77. A says B means C proves

V. Read the texts. Choose the best answers to the questions.

Text I. The Press in the USA

In the United States of America there are more than 10,000 newspapers of various types. Most of the daily newspapers are published rain or shine, on Christmas, Thanksgiving, or the Forth of July (Independence Day). Including the 85 foreign-language newspapers published in 34 different languages, the daily newspapers in the United States sell over 63 million copies a day. The 762 Sunday papers are usually much larger than the regular editions. The record for a Sunday paper is held by *The New York Times*. Reading the Sunday paper is an American tradition. The Sunday newspapers have an average circulation

of 57 million copies. There are also more than 7,000 newspapers which are published weekly, semi-weekly or monthly.

Most daily newspapers are of the "quality" rather than the "popular" variety. The paper with the largest circulation, *The Wall Street Journal*, is a very serious newspaper indeed.

There are over 11,000 magazines and periodicals in the United States. More than 4,000 of them appear monthly, and over 1,300 are published each week. They cover all topics and interests, from art and architecture to tennis, from aviation and gardening to computers and literary criticism. Quite a few with international editions are translated into other languages, or have "daughter" editions in other countries.

The weekly magazines - the best known are *Time*, *Newsweek*, and *U.S. News & World Report* - serve as a type of national press. They also have considerable international impact, above all *Time*. This newsmagazine appears each week in several international editions.

78. According to the text, in the USA there are.....

- A 85 national newspapers
- B over 80 foreign-language papers
- C no foreign-language newspapers

79. The daily newspapers sell.....

- A over 63 million copies a week
- B above 63 million copies a day
- C over 63 million copies a day

80. The Sunday papers are usually

- A of the same size as the regular editions
- B much larger than the regular editions
- C smaller than the regular editions

81. *The New York Times* holds the record for a.....

- A weekly paper
- B daily paper
- C Sunday paper

82. The newspaper that sells the largest number of copies each day is.....

- A The New York Times
- B The Wall Street Journal

C The Washington Post

83. Which of the statements is true?

- A American magazines are not translated into other languages.
- B American magazines have "daughter" editions abroad.
- C American magazines are only translated into Spanish.

84. The newsmagazine that has the largest international impact is.....

- A Newsweek
- B Time
- C U.S. News & World Report

Text II. Tabloids

A tabloid is a newspaper format particularly popular in the United Kingdom. A tabloid format newspaper is roughly 597 mm× 375 mm per spread. This is the smaller of two standard newspaper sizes. The larger newspapers, associated with higher-quality journalism, are called broadsheets. The third major format for newspapers is the Berliner, which is sized between the tabloid and the broadsheet; this "midi" format is found in some other European countries.

The phrase "tabloid press" is used to refer to newspapers focusing on less "serious" content, especially celebrities, sports, sensationalist crime stories and even hoaxes. The term "red top" is also used in Britain for these less serious newspapers, on account of the red nameplates used by most of them.

Recently, three traditionally broadsheet "mainstream" daily newspapers—*The Independent*, *The Times*, and *The Scotsman*—have switched to tabloid size. Due to the negative connotations of the label, they generally refer to themselves as being in "compact" format.

85. A tabloid is

- A a newspaper print
- B a newspaper format
- C a newspaper edition

86. Tabloids are associated with

- A higher-quality papers
- B lower-quality papers
- C weekly papers

87. The largest format for newspapers is
A the Berliner
B the tabloid
C the broadsheet
88. Tabloids usually focus on
A politics
B the life of famous people
C gardening
89. Most of the British tabloids use
A red newsprint
B red nameplates
C gray nameplates
90. Nowadays *The Independent* is published
A both in tabloid and broadsheet format
B only in broadsheet format
C only in tabloid format

MODULE 3

I. Read the text. Underline the correct word A, B, or C to fill the gaps.

The Globe and Mail is a large English language national newspaper based in Toronto, Canada. The paper (1) *The Globe* in 1844 by George Brown, who was later a Father of Confederation. In 1936, after a merger with *The Mail and Empire*, the *Globe* (2) *The Globe and Mail*. The merger (3) *the Globe and Mail's* first publisher, George McCullagh. *The Globe and Mail* (4)..... always a morning newspaper.

The Globe (5) many editorial, news coverage, and cosmetic changes, in response to other Canadian news agencies. These have helped *the Globe and Mail* remain one of Canada's largest newspapers. Editorially, *the Globe* (6) historically as a conservative and business-oriented paper.

Though promoted as a national paper and sold throughout Canada, *the Globe and Mail* also (7) a Toronto metropolitan paper, publishing several special sections in its Toronto edition which (8) in

the national edition. Recently, in an effort to gain market share in Vancouver, *the Globe and Mail* began (9) a three-page section of British Columbia news in the B.C. edition of its paper.

Satirical nicknames for the paper include *Mop and Pail* or *Grope and Flail*, both of which (10) longtime *the Globe and Mail* humour columnist Richard J. Needham.

- | | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. A founded as | B was founded | C was founded as |
| 2. A became | B has become | C had become |
| 3. A was arranged | B was arranged by | C arranged by |
| 4. A had ... been | B has ... been | C is ... as |
| 5. A has instituted | B instituted | C is instituting |
| 6. A was seen | B saw | C has been seen |
| 7. A serves as | B serves like | C serves |
| 8. A are not included | B are not including | C do not include |
| 9. A publish | B published | C publishing |
| 10. A were coined | B were coined by | C were coined with |

II. Choose the English equivalent of the italicized word.

11. Вчора о восьмій годині я *писав* цю статтю.
A wrote **B** had written **C** was writing
12. Я саме зараз *пишу* статтю.
A write **B** have been writing **C** am writing
13. Я *написав* вісім статтей у цьому місяці.
A have written **B** wrote **C** had written
14. Він дуже добре *пише* статті.
A is writing **B** writes **C** wrote
15. Завтра о 8 вечора я *писатиму* статтю.
A shall write **B** shall have written **C** shall be writing
16. Я *пишу* цю статтю з понеділка.
A write **B** am writing **C** have been writing
17. Скоро я *напишу* цю статтю.

A shall write B shall be writing C was writing

18. Вчора я *написав* одну статтю.

A wrote B was writing C have written

19. Я вже *написав* половину статті до того, як ви прийшли.

A had written B was writing C wrote

20. Я *писав* статтю вже годину, коли ви прийшли.

A had been writing B was writing C had written

III. Choose the correct answer.

21. My editor-in-chief asked me if I her letter.

A will post B was posting C had posted

22. The advertising manager told how much space for the advertisements.

A had been booked B will be booked C is booked

23. She said it was a stupid idea and it

A doesn't work B wouldn't work C will have work

24. Our columnist told me he to America.

A never was B had never been C would never be

25. The news editor said she help us because she had too much to do.

A can't B will be able C couldn't

26. I thought the information interesting and decided to go to the conference.

A had been B is C would be

27. After the interview Tina said they asked her if she to work on Saturdays.

A will want B has wanted C wanted

28. I heard that Smith a new position at *The New York Times*.

- A had accepted B has accepted C is accepting
29. We hoped that our editor-in-chief to attend.
A has been able B will be able C would be able
30. Audio and video tapes in the resource centre.
A are kept B keep C have kept
31. Computers can in many fields.
A use B be used C have used
32. These terms must at once.
A insist upon B insisted C be insisted upon
33. If we afford it, we'll buy a new news agency.
A could B can C will be able
34. My colleagues asked me when I to work.
A had to go B will go C will have to go
35. What here since morning?
A are you doing B have you been doing C did you do
36. This is the TV channel where Jack He here for fifteen years.
A works, has been working B works, has worked C worked, has been working
37. I for you since two o'clock.
A am waiting B have been waiting C waited
38. We him for three years.
A know B have known C have been knowing
39. How many pages by the evening?
A will you write B will you have written C will you be writing
40. this task by next Monday?
A Will he perform B Will he have performed C Will he performed

41. The *New York Times*, one of the most important and influential American newspaper, was founded September 18, 1851.

A in B on C since

42. *The Australian* is a national daily broadsheet newspaper published Rupert Murdoch's News Corporation.

A with B on C by

43. then, over 51,000 editions have been produced.

A from B since C for

44. He started writing his new review last Monday.

A on B at C -

45. She was appointed as director of the publishing division the end of the month.

A in B at C on

46. *The New Zealand Herald* published its first edition November, 1863.

A in B on C at

47. My colleague is interviewing the minister Tuesday morning.

A in B on C at

48. Our editor in chief is 63. He'll be retiring from his job two years.

A in B for C at

49. This paper is not published week-ends.

A on B at C on

50. I'll be working 11 o'clock.

A by B until C for

IV. Match the definitions below with the words in the list.

51. a style of language considered typical of newspapers

A journalese B slang C formal

52. a well-known person on television, film or in the press
A celebrity B show-off C boaster
53. a single piece of news in a newspaper, on television, etc.
A item B bulletin C issue
54. a young newspaper reporter without much experience
A copy-boy B cub-reporter C beginner
55. a journalist who writes regular articles, usually on particular topic, for a newspaper or magazine
A columnist B reporter C writer
56. an article which expresses the editor's opinion about an item of news or an issue
A column B editorial C scoop
57. a story or piece of news discovered and published by one newspaper before all the others
A scoop B sensation C item
58. a big city newspaper
A local newspaper B national newspaper C metropolitan newspaper
59. a person who pays money to receive regular copies of a newspaper or magazine
A subscriber B reader C sponsor
60. a journalist who is not on the regular staff of a newspaper, but who often supplies stories for it
A writer B stringer C correspondent

V. Underline the correct word A, B, or C to fill the gaps.

An op-ed is a (61) of writing, expressing an opinion. The name originated from the tradition of newspapers placing such materials on the page **opposite** to the **editorial** page. The editorial page contains

editorials and the op-ed page contains opinion (62) Editorials are (usually short) opinion pieces, written by (63) of the editorial board of the paper. They reflect the stance of the paper and do not have bylines. The opinions expressed on op-ed pages reflect those of the (64) authors, not the paper. The articles have bylines and are usually written (65) individual free-lance writers or syndicated columnists. Most op-ed pieces take the form of an essay or thesis, using arguments to promote a point of (66)

"Op-ed" has become a general category to identify opinion from fact (67) the medium. For example, Web pages containing opinion articles are labeled "op-ed," (68) the original meaning is not relevant.

It has become popular in some circles to incorrectly expand the term "op-ed" as "opinion-editorial," a reasonable though (69) guess at the term's origin.

A prominent op-ed page is one of the *New yourk Times*, in which columnists such as Paul Krugman, William Safire and Maureen Dowd are regarded as (70) in the rest of the mainstream media.

- | | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| 61. A bit | B piece | C fragment |
| 62. A columns | B lines | C sides |
| 63. A colleagues | B members | C people |
| 64. A special | B isolated | C individual |
| 65. A for | B by | C with |
| 66. A view | B observation | C support |
| 67. A regardless of | B regardless with | C regardless at |
| 68. A even as | B even so | C even though |
| 69. A intolerable | B incorrect | C impossible |
| 70. A celebrities | B boasters | C VIPs |

VI. Read the text. Choose the best answer to the questions.

Robert Upshur "Bob" Woodward is one of the best-known journalists in the United States. He attended Yale University and served for five years in the United States Army. After he was discharged from the Army, he applied for a job as a reporter for the *Washington Post*. The paper's metropolitan editor hired him on a two-week trial basis, a tryout which failed due to his complete lack of experience as a journalist. Still interested in becoming a reporter, he got a job with the *Montgomery*

Sentinel. A year after his on-the-job training at the *Sentinel*, he left that paper and joined the *Washington Post* in August 1971.

In 1972 Bob Woodward and Carl Bernstein were assigned to investigate the burglary of the headquarters of the Democratic National Committee in a Washington office building called Watergate. Their work led to the uncovering of a large number of political "dirty tricks" used by the Nixon re-election committee during his campaign for reelection. The Watergate scandal led to President Nixon's resignation.

Woodward and Bernstein's book about the scandal, *All the President's Men*, became a #1 best-seller and was later turned into a movie. The film transformed the reporters into celebrities and inspired a wave of interest in investigative journalism. The book and movie also led to one of most famous mysteries: the identity of Woodward's secret Watergate informant. Woodward said he would protect the informant's identity until the man died or allowed his name to be revealed. For over 30 years, only Woodward, Bernstein, and a handful of others knew the informant's identity until he revealed himself to *Vanity Fair* magazine as former FBI Associate Director W. Mark Felt in May 2005. Woodward has confirmed his identity and published a book, titled *The Secret Man*, which detailed his relationship with Felt.

Woodward has spent the most time of any journalist with President George W. Bush, interviewing him four times for more than seven hours total. Woodward's most recent two books, *Bush at War* (2002) and *Plan of Attack* (2004), are detailed accounts of the Bush presidency, including the response to the September 11 terrorist attacks and the wars in Afghanistan and Iraq.

Woodward has been accused by some critics of being too close to the Bush administration, and some say his relationship with the current administration is in stark contrast to his investigative role in Watergate. Others disagree, however. Despite these criticisms and challenges, Woodward has been praised as an authoritative and balanced journalist. *The New York Times Book Review* said in 2004 that "No reporter has more talent for getting Washington's inside story and telling it cogently."

Woodward has written twelve best-selling nonfiction books and shared in two Pulitzer Prizes. In 1973, the *Washington Post* won the Pulitzer Prize for Public Service for his and Bernstein's reporting on Watergate. In addition, Woodward was the lead reporter for the *Post's* articles on the aftermath of the September 11 terrorist attacks that won the

National Reporting Pulitzer in 2002. He also was awarded the Gerald R. Ford Prize for Distinguished Reporting on the Presidency in 2003.

71. The first newspaper Woodward applied for a job was

- A** the *Montgomery Sentinel*
- B** the *Washington Post*
- C** the *New York Times*

72. The first assignment that made Woodward famous was

- A** reporting on the aftermath of the September 11 terrorist attacks
- B** covering the Bush presidency
- C** investigating the Watergate scandal

73. As a result of Woodward and Bernstein's investigation President Nixon

- A** was re-elected for the second term of office
- B** resigned his post
- C** was found not guilty of political "dirty tricks" used by the re-election committee during his campaign for reelection

74. Which of the sentences is false?

- A** Woodward and Bernstein's book about the scandal, *All the President's Men*, became a best-seller.
- B** Woodward and Bernstein's book, *All the President's Men*, has never been published.
- C** The book *All the President's Men* was turned into a movie.

75. *All the President's Men* inspired a wave of interest in

- A** print journalism
- B** investigative journalism
- C** broadcast journalism

76. The name of Woodward's secret Watergate informant

- A** has not been revealed yet
- B** was revealed by Woodward in his book *The Secret Man*
- C** was revealed by himself

77. Which of the sentences is true?

A Woodward has spent the most time of any journalist with President Nixon.

B Woodward has interviewed George W. Bush three times.

C Woodward has interviewed George W. Bush for more than seven hours total.

78. Woodward's book *Plan of Attack* tells about

A the Nixon presidency

B the Watergate scandal

C the Bush presidency

79. Woodward has been accused of being

A close to the Clinton administration

B unable to get Washington's inside story and tell it cogently

C too near to the Bush administration

80. According to the text Woodward has shared in

A Nobel Prizes

B Pulitzer Prizes

C two Gerald R. Ford Prizes

MODULE 4

I. Read the text. Underline the correct word A, B, or C to fill the gaps.

The Sydney Morning Herald is a major Australian broadsheet newspaper (1) daily in Australia's oldest and most populous city, Sydney. It is also the oldest Australian newspaper.

The *Sydney Morning Herald* began its life (2) weekly newspaper, the *Sydney Herald*, in 1831. The paper (3) after Scotland's *Glasgow Herald*. It only (4) four pages and a circulation of 750 copies. Since then, over 51,000 editions (5) It became a daily newspaper in 1840, and in 1842 changed its name to *The Sydney Morning Herald*. Its editorial policies (6) "upon principles of candour, honesty and honour".

The Sydney Morning Herald (7) the paper of the educated middle class. Its circulation (8) its main competitor the *Daily Telegraph*; according to circulation data published in the first half of 2004, the *Herald* sells about 221,000 copies per weekday.

Since the advent of the Internet, the *Herald* (9) a comprehensive online presence with all major news stories available for online (10) and retained online for some time.

- | | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. A publishing | B published | C to publish |
| 2. A like a | B - | C as a |
| 3. A named | B was named | C names |
| 4. A had | B was having | C had had |
| 5. A have been produced | B were produced | C have been producing |
| 6. A was based | B based | C were based |
| 7. A often sees as | B is often seen as | C is often seen like |
| 8. A is smaller than | B is more small than | C is smaller |
| 9. A has developed | B developed | C is developed |
| 10. A viewing | B viewed | C to view |

II. Choose the correct answer.

11. I stopped for *The Wall Street Journal* ten years ago.
A working B to work C work
12. We hire a new reporter if we could afford it.
A would B are able C will
13. If your, I'd be a foreign correspondent.
A I've been B I were C I am
14. The editor didn't mind my article.
A to correct B correct C correcting
15. you work harder if you were better paid?
A Will B Would C Can
16. He is not allowed editorial articles.
A write B writing C to write
17. The news editor couldn't his ideas at the editorial conference.
A to present B present C presenting
18. Taking the job will mean to Detroit.

- A** to move **B** move **C** moving
19. Did you manage that politician?
A to interview **B** interviewing **C** interview
20. If you don't make him about that accident, I will!
A write **B** to write **C** writing
21. I can't stand celebrities.
A interviewing **B** to interview **C** interview
22. Write soon and let me what your plans are.
A know **B** to know **C** knowing
23. Everybody expected her a famous journalist.
A to become **B** become **C** becoming
24. I want him to the press conference.
A invite **B** to be invited **C** be invited
25. We had never heard him before.
A to complain **B** complained **C** complain
26. The Prime Minister is fond of speeches in public.
A make **B** making **C** doing
27. I'd like me.
A that you help **B** you help **C** you to help
28. They asked the witness them about it.
A to tell **B** telling **C** tell
29. If we had known your new address, we to see you.
A came **B** would come **C** would have come
30. If only he told us the truth in the first place, things wouldn't have gone so wrong.
A had **B** has **C** would have

31. He asked me stay.
A how long I was going to B how long was I going to C how long time I was going to
32. The editor wants immediately.
A this work done B that this work is done C this work did
33. He the article long ago if you had not disturbed him.
A would write B would have written C wrote
34. If she doesn't manage to finish her report today, she at home tomorrow.
A will stay B would stay C would have stayed
35. If our new columnist weren't such a bookworm, he so much time sitting in the library.
A wouldn't spend B would spend C wouldn't have spent
36. I wish I so much coffee in the evening: I could not sleep half the night.
A didn't drink B hadn't drunk C don't drink
37. I wish we again at the next press conference.
A meet B met C have met
38. A long interview to the newspaper reporters by the explorers.
A gave B was given C given
39. You can't expect anyone it at once.
A to do B doing C having done
40. My chief was the only person advice I asked for.
A which B whose C whom
41. I am not sure, but I know he has decided to accept the new job in London.
A according B as far as C as long as
42. The mass have a lot of power today.

A medium **B** mediums **C** media

43. If you want to join the History Society, you must this application form.

A write down **B** make up **C** fill in

44. Good! I hope you win the contest.

A wish **B** chance **C** luck

45. he worked all day, he couldn't finish the article.

A Although **B** Even **C** In case

46. The editor wanted to know the reason I was late.

A for **B** why **C** because

47. I'm good remembering faces.

A at **B** in **C** with

48. "Which is your news editor?" "He's the man is wearing the blue tie."

A which **B** who **C** what

49. They have spent a large of money on their new commercial.

A number **B** deal **C** amount

50. How is your office from here?

A long **B** far **C** much far

51. You can't rely him to do the job properly.

A to **B** on **C** with

52. He needs a

A few days' rest **B** few days rest **C** little days rest

53. Do what you think is right, they say.

A however **B** whatever **C** whichever

54. You can't fly to London this evening you don't mind changing planes in Paris.

A except **B** unless **C** so far as

55. Those people over there are speaking a language I don't understand. They must be

A foreign **B** strange **C** rare

56. I didn't write it. That is not my on the cheque.

A mark **B** firm **C** signature

57. As the streets of our cities become busier, people are turning more and more to the bicycle.

A historical **B** old-fashioned **C** old-aged

58. Public is against the new law.

A opinion **B** health **C** views

59. The system has been designed to give the user quick and easy to the required information.

A control **B** access **C** contact

60. Some newspaper produce Sunday papers with similar titles to the daily papers.

A readers **B** publishers **C** editors

III. Match the definitions below with the words in the list.

61. a reporter for radio or television who describes an event while it is happening

A commentator **B** presenter **C** newscaster

62. to send out programmes on television or radio

A broadcast **B** announce **C** report

63. a continuing story about a group of people that is regularly on television

A soap **B** film **C** talk-show

64. a person who reads the reports on television or radio news programme

A reporter **B** newscaster **C** host

65. a television station
A canal B channel C way
66. a brief news report on radio or television, giving the most recent information about an important or unexpected event
A newsreel B reportage C newsflash
67. broadcasting on television or radio
A on the air B on view C on display
68. a person who introduces and talks to guests on a television or radio show
A host B presenter C commentator
69. a film that gives facts and information about a subject
A documentary B feature film C educational programme
70. an advertisement on television or radio
A announcement B commercial C publicity

IV. Read the text. Choose the best answers to the questions.

The Cable News Network, usually referred to as CNN, was founded in 1980 by Ted Turner. CNN rates as America's number 1 cable news network. It broadcasts primarily from its headquarters at the CNN Centre in Atlanta, and from studios in New York City and Washington, DC. It is available in about 90 million U.S. households. Globally, the network has combined branded networks and services that are available in over 212 countries. CNN was the network that introduced the concept of 24-hour television news coverage.

CNN's global reputation was greatly enhanced in 1991 during the Gulf War, where its coverage was carried around the world. However controversy arose years later when Eason Jordan, chief news executive of CNN, admitted that CNN had kept quiet about some of Saddam Hussein's atrocities and threats in order to keep its Baghdad Bureau open. CNN's integrity and bias came under fire during the 2004 U.S. Presidential Election, when two of Presidential candidate John Kerry's advisors were allowed to host CNN's Crossfire show during the election. In an effort to

quell another blossoming controversy, Eason Jordan resigned from CNN on February 11, 2005, after making defamatory suggesting that the U.S. military was "targeting" journalists in Iraq.

Coverage of the Gulf War and other conflicts and crises of the early 1990s led to the coining of the term "the CNN effect", which testified to the perceived impact its pioneering real time, 24 hour news coverage had in influencing the decision-making processes of the American government.

On September 11, 2001, CNN was the first network to break news of what would prove to be the September 11 attacks.

CNN has been parodied. Many movies outside of the Turner Broadcasting Network mention CNN in their storylines. Ted Turner doesn't mind as long as they don't use CNN for promotional purposes or for malicious use.

The term "CNNing" is sometimes used to refer to how television news has become "news entertainment" by focusing on celebrity, ratings, storylines, and spectacle, as well as on its own authority and corporate-related products and features.

The most widely-used slogan is "The Most Trusted Name In News".

71. CNN is considered to be the leading in the USA.

- A satellite news channel
- B cable news network
- C cable entertainment network

72. CNN's main office is situated in

- A Washington, DC
- B New York City
- C Atlanta

73. According to the text CNN was the first to introduce the concept of

- A 24-hour broadcasting
- B 24-hour television news reporting
- C 24-hour radio and television news coverage

74. CNN's global reputation became much better

- A during World War II

- B** during the Vietnam war
- C** during the war against Iraqi invasion of Kuwait

75. CNN didn't tell about some of Saddam Hussein's evil acts

- A** in order not to scare the viewers of the channel
- B** in order to keep its office in Iraq open
- C** because there was no convincing evidence

76. Why did Eason Jordan, chief news executive, leave CNN?

A Because CNN kept quiet about some of Saddam Hussein's atrocities and threats.

B Because during the 2004 U.S. Presidential Election he allowed two of Presidential candidate John Kerry's advisors to host CNN's Crossfire show.

C Because he wrongly accused the U.S. military of "targeting" journalists in Iraq.

77. "The CNN effect" postulates that

A the development of 24-hour international television news channels has a major impact on the conduct of states' policy

B real time, 24 hour news coverage has no influence on the decision-making processes of the American government

C CNN is the best TV channel in the English-speaking world

78. On September 11, 2001, CNN

A didn't manage to cover the terrorist attacks

B was not on the air

C was the first to report on the terrorist attacks

79. Mark the true statement:

A Ted Turner doesn't mind using CNN for promotional purposes outside of the Turner Broadcasting Network

B Ted Turner objects to using CNN for promotional purposes outside of the Turner Broadcasting Network

C Ted Turner supports using CNN for promotional purposes outside of the Turner Broadcasting Network

80. The term "CNNing" means

A focusing television news on major political events

B directing attention to celebrity, ratings, storylines, and spectacle in news reports

C distracting attention from celebrity, ratings, storylines, and spectacle in news reports

PART II

MODULE 1

1. Tenses

Use Present Simple, Present Continuous, Past Simple, Past Continuous, Future Simple or Present Perfect.

1. This time last week I ... to Athens.
A) have driven B) drove C) was driving
2. The river Amazon ... into the Atlantic Ocean.
A) flows B) has flown C) is flowing
3. I can't come tonight - ... my in-laws.
A) I visit B) I'm visiting C) I will visit
4. Look out, you ... on the cat!
A) will step B) are going to step C) step
5. Tom Hanks ... an Oscar several times already.
A) won B) has won C) have won
6. If you ... to the radio, why don't you switch it off?
A) don't listen B) aren't listening C) listen
7. His only bad habit is that he ... too loudly.
A) is talking B) talks C) was talking
8. I never use my mobile phone if I
A) am driving B) drive C) am going to drive
9. We ... a strange voice.
A) are hearing B) hear C) were hearing
10. I ... a lot of stupid things in my life.
A) did B) have done C) am doing

11. ... Gone with the Wind before?
A) Did you see B) Did you saw C) Have you seen
12. The four great deserts of central Australia ... 2.000.000 square kilometres.
A) covers B) cover C) are covering
13. When ... in London?
A) have you arrived B) did you arrive C) you have arrived
14. Which of you ... to go to Kyiv this week-end?
A) does want B) do want C) wants
15. ... television when I phoned you?
A) Did you watch B) You were watching C) Were you watching
16. Last January, there ... a fire on the second floor of my house.
A) be B) was C) has been
17. The Hermitage ... a priceless collection of pictures.
A) is containing B) containing C) contains
18. What ... this evening?
A) do you do B) are you doing C) will you do
19. ... - look at those clouds.
A) It will rain B) It's going to rain C) It rains
20. ... the washing-up if you want.
A) I'll do B) I'm going to do C) I do

2. Comparative and Superlative Adjectives

21. I think that he speaks English ... than Ann.
A) worst B) badly C) worse
22. My left arm is ... than my right one.
A) stronger B) more stronger C) strongest

23. Shakespeare is ... to understand than Agatha Christie.
A) most difficult B) the most difficult C) more difficult

24. He is ... boy in the class.
A) funnier B) more funny C) the funniest

25. Barbara is as ... as her mother.
A) tall B) taller C) tallest

26. My car wasn't so ... as yours.
A) expensiver B) expensive C) expensivest

3. Expressions of quantity

27. ... money have you got?
A) How many B) How much C) How big

28. I find it difficult to talk to Derek because we have so ... in common.
A) few B) small C) little

29. Is there ... sugar in this tea?
A) some B) any C) a few

30. I've got ... for you.
A) some B) something C) anything

31. There are ... sweets left, but not many.
A) a little B) a few C) a lot of

4. Prepositions

32. I listened ... the news ... the radio.
A) - / by B) to / on C) - / on

33. She arrived ... England two years ago.
A) to B) in C) at

34. I waited twenty minutes ... a bus yesterday.

A) - B) after C) for

35. Look ... the picture! Isn't it beautiful!

A) on B) at C) to

36. I am not interested ... football.

A) of B) about C) in

37. I've known my best friend ... years.

A) since B) for C) during

38. We lived in our old flat ... 1988 ... 1996.

A) from / to B) since / to C) since / for

39. I last had a holiday ... 1999.

A) at B) in C) on

40. I am fed up ... this weather.

A) of B) about C) with

5. Articles

41. I was at ... home all day yesterday.

A) the B) a C) -

42. What time does your plane arrive? I'll come to ... airport to meet you.

A) the B) an C) a

43. There's supermarket in ... Adam Street.

A) - B) a C) the

44. What ... beautiful weather!

A) a B) - C) the

45. I had ... lunch with John.

A) - B) the C) a

46. ... milk is good for you.

A) the B) a C) –

47. I'm reading ... good book.

A) - B) a C) the

48. He's ... richest man in the world.

A) a B) - C) the

49. I want ... government to do something about the problem of unemployment.

A) - B) the C) a

6. Verb Patterns (*to do or doing?*)

50. I'd like ... abroad

A) to go B) going

51. I'm looking forward to ... you again.

A) see B) seeing

52. He finished ... his book.

A) reading B) to read

53. My parents want ... a cottage by the sea because they like

A) buying / sailing B) to buy / to sail C) to buy / sailing

54. I ... to live in a hot country.

A) want B) enjoy C) am thinking of

7. Adverbs

55. "Do you love me?" " ... I do. I adore you."

A) exactly B) of course C) especially

56. ... I have finished this exercise. Thank goodness! It was so boring.

A) just B) at last C) carefully

57. I called Tom at 10.00 in the morning, but he was ... in bed.

A) just B) already C) still

58. I like all Russian novelists, ... Tolstoy.

A) only B) especially C) only

59. She was very ill and ... died, but fortunately, she got better.

A) only B) just C) nearly

8. Have and have got

60. Do you have a car?

A) Yes, I do. B) Yes, I have. C) Yes, I have got.

61. Have you got a car?

A) Yes, I have. B) Yes. C) Yes I have got.

62. Does Kate have a messy bedroom?

A) Yes, she has. B) Yes, she does. C) Yes, she have.

63. ... good teachers when you were at school?

A) Had you got B) Did you have C) Had you

64. I ... a shower in the morning.

A) have got B) have C) has

65. He ... milk in his coffee.

A) has never got B) never has C) never hasn't

66. How many brothers and sisters ... ?

A) have you got B) have you C) are you having

9. What ... like?

67. What's Jim like?

A) He likes ice-cream. B) He is intelligent and kind.

68. How is she?

A) She's well, thanks. B) She's a very interesting person.

69. What does he look like?

A) He's rather a tall, well-built guy.
live.

B) He looks for a place to

70. What does Liz like?

A) She likes walking in the rain.
and reserved.

B) She is like her mother – calm

10. Vocabulary

All the words in 71-82 appear in the book "The Story of Newspapers". They are in groups of four. Three of the words have things in common. Underline the one word in each group that is different.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-------------|------------|----------------|
| 71. news-sheet | bulletin | message | contents |
| 72. daily | weekly | monthly | regularly |
| 73. national | local | interested | regional |
| 74. type | print | newsprint | publish |
| 75. music | art | drama | literature |
| 76. newsagent | wholesaler | newsboy | reporter |
| 77. editor | sub-editor | staff | critic |
| 78. circulate | comment | explain | review |
| 79. opinion | rivelry | struggle | competition |
| 80. cartoons | photographs | appearance | illustrations |
| 81. tha last minute | deadline | interval | the fixed time |
| 82. achievement | failure | success | fame |

11. Topic: The Media

Underline the noun in B which does not match the word in A.

- | A | B |
|-----------------------|---|
| 83. <u>television</u> | screen channel viewer affairs presenter |
| 84. <u>sports</u> | channel commentator programme station |
| 85. <u>phone</u> | address call box book kiosk number |
| 86. <u>news</u> | conference show channel broadcast |
| 87. <u>radio</u> | commentator listener station replay programme |
| 88. <u>press</u> | report conference release commentator |
| 89. <u>live</u> | television programme show recording entertainment |
| 90. <u>children's</u> | commercial programme channel show |

12. Text

Underline the correct word A, B, C or D to fill the gaps.

The Info-Revolution

We have all seen an enormous increase in the role of the mass (91) ... in people's lives. First of all, the growth of the (92) ..., of both serious and (93) ... newspapers, has been tremendous. Public (94) ... is influenced by powerful (95) ... who not only own our newspapers which often have a (96) ... of millions, but who also own television and radio (97) ... in many different countries. The huge quantity of (98) ... that people have to do with has rocketed with the advent of satellite and cable television. At the same time, more and more people have (99) ... to (100) computers. Information available at home via the Internet is infinite.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|
| 91. A) messages | B) medium | C) mediums | D) media |
| 92. A) printing | B) press | C) interest | D) information |
| 93. A) cheap | B) people | C) popular | D) public |
| 94. A) opinion | B) health | C) views | D) services |
| 95. A) managers | B) writers | C) celebrities | D) editors |
| 96. A) profit | B) readers | C) circulation | D) popularity |
| 97. A) networks | B) users | C) sets | D) ports |
| 98. A) correspondence | B) details | C) information | D) reporters |
| 99. A) control | B) ownership | C) contact | D) access |
| 100. A) electronic | B) personal | C) large | D) Rom |

MODULE 2

1. Modal Verbs (have (got) to, should, must, might)

- I think politicians ... listen more.
A) have to B) should C) must
- I ... go home yesterday.
A) must B) musted C) had to
- Your hair is too long. I think you ... get it cut.
A) have to B) must C) should
- You ... tell lies. It's wrong.

A) shouldn't B) mustn't C) don't have to

5. Peter's in hospital. I ... go and see him.

A) should B) must C) have to

6. It ...rain this afternoon.

A) must B) might C) should

7. You ... knock before you come into my room.

A) don't have to B) mustn't C) might

8. At weekends Jack wears jeans and a T-shirt. During the week he ... wear a suit and a tie.

A) should B) must C) has to

9. Catherine wants to be a politician. Who knows? One day she ... be Prime Minister!

A) must B) might C) has to

2. Tenses (Present Simple, Present Continuous, Past Simple, Past Continuous, Future intentions, Present Perfect, Present Perfect Continuous, Past Perfect, Time Clauses, First Conditional)

10. Tom ...Ann since childhood.

A) loves B) has loved C) has been loving

11. I ... English since last December.

A) am learning B) have been learning C) learn

12. Mary ... her music lesson now.

A) has B) is having C) has had

13. We'll be late if the bus

A) doesn't arrive B) won't arrive C) hasn't arrived

14. When ... in London?

A) have you arrived B) did you arrive C) you arrive

15. At five o'clock the guests ... tea in the sitting room.

A) had B) were having C) had had

16. Look! She ... the same shoes as me.

A) wears B) wore C) is wearing

17. Bye! I ... you when I ... home.

A) phone / get B) phone / will get C) 'll phone / get

18. "Coffee or tea?" "I ... tea, please".

A) 'll have B) am going to have C) have

19. ... you ever ... to Scotland?

A) Have / flown B) Have / been flying C) Did / fly

20. If it ... sunny tomorrow we ... tennis.

A) will be / will play B) is / are going to play C) is / will play

21. The lesson ... when I arrived

A) already started B) had already started C) has already started

22. Vegetarians are people who ... meat.

A) don't eat B) are not eating C) did not eat

23. This time yesterday I ... on the beach.

A) lay B) was lying C) had been lying

24. I ... long enough. I'm going.

A) have waited B) am waiting C) have been waiting

25. I ... German for six years.

A) am learning B) have been learning C) learn

26. She ... a hard life, but she's always smiling.

A) has had B) had C) is having

27. Some people still think the sun ... around the earth.

A) is going B) goes C) has been going

28. I ... surprised if she ... to sell that car.

- A) will be / will manage B) am / manages C) will be /
manages

29. Sorry, ... one of your glasses.

- A) I've broken B) I've been breaking C) broke

30. You look very brown. ... on holiday?

- A) Have you been B) Have you gone C) Did you go

3. Text. A Hectic Time

For questions 31-45, read the text below and decide which answer A, B, C or D best fits each space. There is an example at the beginning (O).

Example: O A) long time B) sometimes C) ages D) lately

Dear Trevor,

I know it's been ... (O) since I wrote to you but I've been very busy ...

(31) we decided to move into the country. The house in the village is not quite ready ... (32) but as you can imagine ... (33) the last few weeks we've had to chase up builders and plumbers and we've ... (34) got a long way to go.

It's been such a long time since we ... (35) work on it I've almost forgotten how long it's been exactly. We must have started it about seven years ... (36) and we've ... (37) spent a small fortune on it. We are ... (38) living in our rather cramped flat where you ... (39) us a few years ago but it ... (40) to get unbearable and we ... (41) to moving out. We are still ... (42) around from morning ... (43) night and it's been particularly hectic ... (44) the last week. Anyway, ... (45) all this was going on Karen fell and sprained her ankle which was the last thing we needed!

31. A) every time B) ever since C) while D) before
32. A) still B) already C) yet D) soon
33. A) for B) as C) while D) since
34. A) yet B) already C) nearly D) still
35. A) have started B) start C) did start D) started
36. A) before B) ago C) previous D) since
37. A) still B) not C) already D) yet
38. A) already B) still C) yet D) longer

39. A) were visiting B) have visited C) had been visited D) visited
 40. A) begun B) is beginning C) begins D) begin
 41. A) have looked forward B) looked forward
 C) will look forward D) are looking forward
 42. A) rush B) rushed C) rushing D) be rushed
 43. A) and B) into C) till D) through
 44. A) during B) from C) in D) while
 45. A) in B) during C) while D) for

4. First and Second Conditional

46. If I ...more time, I would help you.
 A) have B) had C) will have
47. What would you do if you ... a ghost?
 A) saw B) see C) will see
48. If we hurry, we ... the bus.
 A) will catch B) caught C) would catch
49. If I ... rich, I'd live in a big house.
 A) am B) were C) will be
50. (I haven't got a car.) If I ... a car, I would give you a lift.
 A) have B) had C) will have
51. If we ... the bus, we will take a taxi.
 A) will miss B) missed C) miss
52. Jane ... happier if she found a more interesting job.
 A) would be B) will be C) is

5. Prepositions and particles

53. I hate being late. I like to arrive ... time.
 A) at B) on C) in
54. I met my boyfriend ... a party.
 A) in B) on C) at

55. I often go abroad ... business.

- A) for B) on C) by

56. "Can I ask you something?" "Not now. ... a moment."

- A) after B) in C) at

57. Turn ... the music! It's too loud.

- A) out B) away C) down

58. Have you heard? Tony's going ... with an Italian girl called Sofia.

- A) out B) - C) away

59. I arrived ... the station five minutes late.

- A) to B) at C) in

60. What a pretty dress! Turn ...! Let me look at it from the back.

- A) back B) out C) round

6. Make Passive

61. People speak English all over the world.

- A) The world is speaking English.
B) English is spoken all over the world.
C) The world is spoken English.

62. Nobody listened to him.

- A) He was not listened.
B) Nobody was listened to.
C) He was not listened to.

63. People will laugh at you.

- A) You will be laughed at.
B) People will be laughed.
C) You will be laughed.

7. Active or Passive?

64. Miss Bewlay showed me where everything

A) was keeping B) was kept C) kept

65. I had a strong impression that my company

A) did not want B) was not wanting C) was not wanted

66. They ... to the party.

A) did not invite B) haven't invited C) haven't been invited

67. They ... three new factories this year.

A) were built B) have built C) built

68. Rolls Royce cars ... in England.

A) make B) are made C) are making

69. Football ... in summer.

A) plays B) is playing C) is played

70. John ... you to and from school in his car.

A) is taken B) will take C) had taken

8. Reported Statements

71. The landlady said the rent ... \$50 a week.

A) is B) will be C) was

72. She said they ... before.

A) met B) had met C) had been meeting

73. The boy said he ... swim.

A) can't B) couldn't C) is able to

74. She said she ... to Spain for her holiday.

A) is going B) goes C) was going

75. She said she ... it for me.

A) would mend B) is mending C) has mended

9. Text. Newspapers

For questions 76-90, read the text below and decide which answer A, B or C best fits each space.

The earliest newspapers were produced in the 17th century. These were ... (76) which were sold weekly. They were used as a means of political propaganda and usually published news and articles intended to ruin the proprietor's ...(77).

Many different sorts of newspaper have emerged since these far-off days: weekly, daily, national, local, and in many areas now there are also free newspapers which contain mainly ...(78). But all newspapers have one major feature in common: they employ people ...(79). Most are the reporters, who are sent out to cover different events every day. No paper, however, can ...(80) to have reporters everywhere in the world.

... (81), such as the Exchange Telegraph and Reuters, employ people to gather news from all over the world, and then they sell it to any newspaper that will ... (82). In this way, papers can get reports from a foreign country without keeping a reporter there all the time.

Most papers in the world are owned by private individuals. Some are very rich and also own television and radio stations. ... (83) in a newspaper is where to look for the leading articles, or "leaders", which comment on events. Usually these leaders will express the opinions of ... (84). Not all countries allow free speech in the newspapers. Some have ... (85), which means that articles have to be checked first to see that the government does not object to what is being said.

Newspapers are very popular with the readers as they bring them regular information about how the life of the world goes on. Newspapers are not ...(86) either to edit or print, but their amount is growing steadily bringing money to their ...(87). Newspapers usually cost the reader money, but they are comparatively cheap, and we are ready to pay for the news they tell. This money is never enough to pay for the whole cost of producing them. To make the edition ...(88) the proprietors are eager to publish ads.

Newspaper advertisements are very expensive because they ...(89). A full page advertisement in a Western national newspaper can cost thousands of dollars. It is no wonder that more than half the cost of a newspaper is paid for by advertising. This is obviously taken into consideration at making the newspaper layouts. Advertisements are laid out first; then the news.

No paper has ... (90) to print all the news it gathers. So every day an editorial board meets to decide which stories to include and, most importantly, which to put on the front page. At this stage, a rough outline of the pages is designed. But everyone knows it will change many times before the paper is ready for printing.

76. A) wallpapers B) single sheets of paper C) leaflets
 77. A) enemies B) political rivals C) business partners
 78. A) cartoons B) pictures C) advertisements
 79. A) to collect the news B) to entertain readers C) to comment on the news
 80. A) allow B) permit C) afford
 81. A) large newspapers B) news agencies C) newspaper corporations
 82. A) will pay for it B) will want it C) will need it
 83. A) the front page B) the best page C) the editorial page
 84. A) the government B) the newspaper's owners C) the reporter who writes it
 85. A) censorship B) sub-editors C) critics
 86. A) expensive B) cheap C) rich
 87. A) staff B) editor C) proprietors
 88. A) profitable B) available C) easy-to-read
 89. A) take much space B) reach millions of people C) they are difficult to obtain
 90. A) room B) newsroom C) place

10. Customs of Ukraine

a) Which one word does not belong to the group? Underline it.

91. **Marriage and Family:** a couple, wedding party, child care, parents, accommodation, apartment, utilities, acquaintance, conveniences, housing.

92. **Eating:** root crops, dairy products, cereal grains, buckwheat, oats, millet, beverage, preserves, paronymic, wine, abundance, pork, poultry, melon.

93. **Socializing:** greeting, handshake, title, guest, respect, nickname, meeting, relatives, hug, address, kiss, hospitality, visitor, welcome, neighbour, gift, host, beef.

94. **Recreation**: weekend, climbing, dacha, cottage, fishing, employer, concert, soccer, relaxation, dancing, rice, leisure, nightclub, cinema, hiking.

95. **Holidays and Celebrations**: Christmas, decorate, party, koliadky, tradition, occasion, fun, invitation, church, housekeeping, anniversary, Easter, festivities, congratulations.

b) Choose the most appropriate word or group of words to complete the sentences.

96. The most popular Ukrainian dish, *borsch*, typically contains

- A) cereal grains B) cabbage C) pork

97. Guests usually remove ... when they enter a home.

- A) clothes B) boots C) footwear

98. A marriage is legal only if performed in

- A) church B) Wedding Palace C) court

99. In summer and autumn people make ... for the winter months.

- A) preserves B) money C) dumplings

100. Guests invited for dinner will usually bring

- A) flowers B) a bottle of liquor C) a gift of some kind

MODULE 3

1. Tenses

Put the verb in brackets in the correct tense. The tenses used are Present Simple, Present Continuous, Past Simple, Past Continuous, Past Perfect, and *will*. There are also examples of the infinitive.

Example: Yesterday I went (go) to London. I wanted to do (do) some shopping.

Mrs Hay ¹... (drive) along a small country road when she ²... (see) a man at the side of the road. He ³ ... (wave) and pointing at his car. Mrs Hay ⁴... (stop) and ⁵... (ask) the man if he was all right. 'My car's broken down,' said the man.

'Where do you want ⁶... (go)?' asked Mrs Hay. 'London,' replied the man. 'Well, I ⁷... (not go) to London, but I ⁸... (give) you a lift to the station, if you like.' On the way to the station they chatted. ⁹... you (work) in London?' asked Mrs Hay. 'No, I don't. I ¹⁰ ... (run) my own business in Oxford. But today I ¹¹... (have) lunch with a friend in London – we always ¹² ... (have) lunch together on Fridays. I promised ¹³... (meet) her at one o'clock.' 'There's a train at 11.30. I don't think you ¹⁴ ... (be) late for your appointment.' When they arrived at the station, a train ¹⁵ ... (stand) at the platform. 'That's your train,' said Mrs Hay. 'You ¹⁶ ... (catch) it if you're quick.' After the man ¹⁷... (get out) of the car, Mrs Hay ¹⁸ ... (drove away). A few minutes later she realized that she ¹⁹ ... (make) a mistake: it was the wrong train. She went back to the station, but the train wasn't there: it ²⁰... already ... (leave)! She went into the station and asked at the information desk where the train was going. 'Edinburgh', the information clerk told her. 'Where does it stop next?' asked Mrs Hay. 'It's the express service,' the clerk told her. 'It doesn't stop until it gets to Edinburgh.'

- | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| 1. A) drove | B) was driving | C) had driven |
| 2. A) was seeing | B) had seen | C) saw |
| 3. A) was waving | B) waved | C) had waved |
| 4. A) stopped | B) was stopped | C) was stopping |
| 5. A) was asking | B) had asked | C) asked |
| 6. A) going | B) to go | C) go |
| 7. A) am not going | B) don't go | C) was not going |
| 8. A) am going to | B) will | C) am giving |
| 9. A) Are ... working | B) Do ... work | C) Will ... work |
| 10. A) run | B) was running | C) am running |
| 11. A) will have | B) am having | C) had |
| 12. A) had | B) are having | C) have |
| 13. A) will meet | B) to meet | C) meeting |
| 14. A) are | B) are being | C) will be |
| 15. A) stood | B) was standing | C) standed |
| 16. A) will catch | B) are going to catch | C) catch |
| 17. A) got out | B) had got out | C) was getting out |

18. A) drove away B) was driving away C) had driven away
19. A) was making B) had made C) made
20. A) had left B) left C) was leaving

2. Auxiliary Verbs

Complete the sentences with the correct form of *be*, *do*, or *have* in the positive or negative.

21. That's Peter over there. He ... wearing a red jacket.
A) was B) is C) has
22. '... you ever been to Spain?' 'Yes, I went there in 1992.'
A) have B) did C) has
23. 'Where ...you live?' 'I live in London.'
A) are B) do C) have
24. She's not allowed to drive. She ... passed her driving test yet.
A) has B) didn't C) hasn't
25. Tea ... grown in India and China.
A) was B) is C) has
26. Who ... you play tennis with yesterday?
A) do B) did C) have
27. When I arrived, they ... having dinner.
A) are B) - C) were
28. She ... usually go shopping on Saturdays. She prefers to go during the week.
A) didn't B) doesn't C) hasn't

3. Verb Patterns

Choose the correct verb form.

29. He invited me ... at his house.
A) stay B) to stay C) staying
30. I can't stand
A) to cook B) cook C) cooking
31. Write soon and let me ... what your plans are.
A) know B) to know C) knowing
32. Joe forgot ... the letter.

A) post B) to post C) posting

33. I don't mind ..., as long as I don't have to do the shopping.

A) cook B) to cook C) cooking

34. The climb was very long and tiring, so we often stopped ... a rest.

A) to have B) having C) have

35. He's very funny person. He always makes me

A) laugh B) laughing C) to laugh

4. Active or Passive?

Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense. Some are active, some are passive.

Reuters News Agency

Martin Webb has worked (work) for the Reuters News Agency for ten years. He describes the company.

Reuters is one of the world's biggest news agencies. It (36) ... (supply) news and stock market prices to media and financial institutions all over the world. It (37) ... (start) by Paul Reuter in 1849 – with pigeons! Reuter (38) ... (be born) in 1816 in Germany. During the 1840s he (39) ... (employ) as a bank clerk in Berlin. German bankers (40) ... (need) to know the prices on the Paris stock exchange, but the French telegraph system only went as far as Belgium. From there the information (41) ... (send) to Germany by train. The journey (42) ... (take) nine hours. The same information (43) ... (carry) by Paul Reuter's pigeons in only two hours!

Reuters (44) ... (change) a lot since those days. Over the past fifty years, we've opened offices in many different countries – and we (45) ... still ... (expand). Now, news and stock market prices (46) ... (send) all over the world within seconds.

36. A) supplied B) supplies C) has been supplying

37. A) was started B) started C) has been started

38. A) had been born B) was born C) born

39. A) employed B) was employing C) was employed

40. A) needed B) need C) are needing

41. A) is sent B) was sent C) was being sent
 42. A) takes B) was taking C) took
 43. A) was carried B) carried C) was carrying
 44. A) is changed B) has changed C) changes
 45. A) expand B) are expanding C) have expanded
 46. A) send B) are being sent C) are sent

5. Vocabulary

Do these words and phrases come after *play, do, make, go* or *have*?

47. a meeting
 A) play B) do C) make D) go E) have
48. you good
 A) make B) go C) do D) have E) play
49. a phone call
 A) make B) have C) play D) go E) do
50. the shopping
 A) have B) make C) go D) do E) play
51. aerobics
 A) go B) play C) have D) do E) make
52. a shower
 A) do B) play C) have D) go E) make
53. a mistake
 A) have B) go C) do D) make E) play
54. football
 A) play B) do C) make D) go E) have
55. on holiday
 A) do B) have C) go D) play E) make
56. sightseeing
 A) do B) go C) play D) make E) have

6. Prepositions

Fill each gap with a preposition.

57. What are you listening ...?
A) for B) to C) of D) about
58. If you have a problem, talk ... the teacher
A) to B) with C) for D) on
59. We might have a picnic. It depends ... the weather.
A) with B) for C) on D) of
60. 'I feel like going to the cinema tonight.' 'Good idea! What's ... at the moment?
A) up B) about C) in D) on
61. What did you do ... the weekend?
A) on B) at C) during D) in
62. I lived in Paris ... several years.
A) during B) about C) for D) while
63. We arrived ... the airport with time to spare.
A) at B) in C) to D) into
64. He lives ... the south of England.
A) on B) at C) in D) to
65. We drive ... the right.
A) in B) at C) by D) on
66. I am not interested ... what you think or what you want.
A) of B) in C) about D) with

7. Modal Verbs

What do the modals in the following sentences express?

67. You shouldn't eat so many sweets. They are bad for your health.
A) a strong obligation
B) no obligation
C) advice
D) a general obligation based on a law or a rule
68. You mustn't steal things! It's naughty.
A) advice
B) our personal feelings
C) a strong obligation
D) a general obligation based on a law or a rule
69. Do you have to work full-time?
A) a strong obligation
B) a general obligation based on a law or a rule
C) our personal feelings
D) absence of obligation
70. You can't come in here with those muddy shoes!
A) permission
B) absence of obligation
C) a strong obligation
D) request
71. Would you mind helping me, please?
A) our personal feelings
B) request
C) advice
D) permission

8. Pronunciation

Choose the word in which – *ed* is pronounced differently.

- | | | | | | |
|--------------|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|----------|
| 72. arrived | started | invited | wanted | added | painted |
| 73. dressed | looked | laughed | smiled | watched | picked |
| 74. happened | travelled | liked | lived | returned | stayed |
| 75. stopped | helped | composed | discussed | mixed | faced |
| 76. realized | settled | attacked | continued | enjoyed | appeared |

9. Phrasal Verbs

Fill the gaps in the following sentences with one of these particles.

77. You haven't thrown ... yesterday's newspaper, have you? I haven't read it yet!

- A) down B) off C) away

78. Please let me know if you find ... where she lives.

- A) out B) up C) in

79. My sister and her husband split ... last year.

- A) off B) away C) up

80. Why don't you take ... your coat and make yourself comfortable?

- A) off B) away C) down

81. 'Could you give me a lift to the airport tomorrow?'

'Sure. I'll pick you ... around 7.'

- A) in B) off C) up

82. I am looking forward ... hearing from you soon.

- A) about B) to C) on

83. I grew ... in a little village just outside Edinburgh.

- A) up B) out C) through

10. Topic: Ethics, or the Problem with Journalists

All the words in this exercise appear in the topic 'Ethics in Journalism'.

a) Underline the word which doesn't belong to the group.

84. reaction titillation response answer

85. rude pushy cruel exhausted heartless callous insensitive

86. detest dislike hate despise respect distrust

87. compassion sympathy callousness kindness politeness

88. audience viewers readers public folks victims citizens

89. disaster survivor accident bombing tornado hurricane
earthquake suicide destruction tragedy

90. to hurt smb. to cause someone pain to embarrass people

to humiliate smb. to get scooped
 91. to keep smth. private to go public to sit on the story
 to refrain from publishing to withhold the names of teenage criminals
 92. robbery murder crime beating mourner
 93. illness disease epidemic depression treatment

b) Complete the sentences with the most suitable word or group of words.

94. In general, the public ... the callousness of journalists.
 A) respects B) likes C) despises
95. Much of the public detestation of reporters comes from their
 A) unethical behaviour B) unawareness of men and affairs
 C) harrowing stories
96. Newspapers traditionally ... the names of rape victims.
 A) publish B) withhold C) want to publish
97. Photo coverage of funerals almost always looks
 A) sympathetic B) insensitive C) kind
98. Pressures of deadlines and competition help create
 A) the best stories B) compassion C) insensitivity
99. The press describes all the problems of the world, but the press cannot
 A) influence people B) fix those problems C) help create new laws
100. Unfortunately, the prevailing ethic in most newsrooms is
 A) still undefined B) lacking C) Get the Story and Get It First

MODULE 4

1. Tenses and verb forms

Put the verb in brackets in the correct tense. Some verbs are passive, and there are also examples of the Second Conditional, indirect questions, infinitives, gerunds, and reported statements and requests.

Example

I started (start) teaching five years ago. I really like teaching (teach) children.

An interview with Sarah Jenkins

Sarah Jenkins is an English teacher. She ¹... (work) in a language school in London. She ² ... (teach) English since she ³ ... (leave) university five years ago. I asked her first if she ⁴... (enjoy) teaching English. ‘Yes, I do,’ she replied. ‘It’s hard work, but it’s very rewarding.’ ‘⁵... you ever ... (work) abroad?’ ‘Yes,’ replied Sarah, ‘I ⁶... (spend) two years in Madrid. But the school soon closed and I ⁷ ... (make) redundant. Luckily, some of my students asked me if I ⁸... (continue) to teach them privately, so I stayed in Madrid. ‘And how long ⁹... you ... (teach) in London?’ I asked. ‘Since I came back from Madrid, three years ago.’

I then asked Sarah what the most memorable moment of her career was. ‘Well, a funny thing ¹⁰... (happen) while I ¹¹... (work) at the school in Madrid. I had a student called Gloria. On some days she was the best student in the class. But on other days she performed really badly. I tried very hard ¹²... (help) her, but things got worse. Then, one day, I met Gloria in the street and asked her about her boyfriend. (The day before she ¹³ ... (tell) me a sad story about him.) She looked surprised and told me that her name ¹⁴... (be) Victoria, not Gloria. She continued, ‘My twin sister and I ¹⁵... (alternate) in your classes since September – two for the price of one!’ After that it was much easier to teach them. At the beginning of each class I simply asked, ‘Are you Gloria or Victoria today?’

Finally I asked Sarah about her plans for the future. ‘Well, I’m very interested in teaching young children, so next September I ¹⁶... (do) a special training course.’ ‘And are you going to stay in Britain, or would you like to work abroad again?’ ‘I ¹⁷... (promote) recently. I’m now Director of Studies. So I think I ¹⁸... (stay) here for a few more years. Of course, if someone ¹⁹... (offer) me a well-paid job in Italy or Greece, I ²⁰... (take) it, but that’s not very likely!’

1. A) works

B) is working

C) has been working

- | | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| 2. A) is teaching | B) has been teaching | C) teaches |
| 3. A) has left | B) left | C) had left |
| 4. A) enjoys | B) is enjoying | C) enjoyed |
| 5. A) Did ... work | B) Have ... worked | C) Have ... been working |
| 6. A) have spent | B) spent | C) was spending |
| 7. A) was made | B) made | C) have been made |
| 8. A) will continue | B) would continue | C) was going to continue |
| 9. A) have ... been teaching | B) did ... teach | C) have ... taught |
| 10. A) has happened | B) happened | C) had happened |
| 11. A) worked | B) was working | C) had been working |
| 12. A) helping | B) help | C) to help |
| 13. A) told | B) had told | C) was telling |
| 14. A) is | B) was being | C) was |
| 15. A) have been alternating | B) were alternating | C) alternated |
| 16. A) will do | B) am going to do | C) will have done |
| 17. A) promoted | B) has promoted | C) was promoted |
| 18. A) would stay | B) 'll stay | C) am going to stay |
| 19. A) offered | B) offers | C) will offer |
| 20. A) would take | B) will take | C) take |

2. Passives

Make these active sentences passive:

21. Do they still build ships in Scotland?
 A) Does Scotland still build ships?
 B) Are ships still built in Scotland?
 C) Are ships still being built in Scotland?
22. Do you think aliens will ever visit Earth?
 A) Do you think Earth will ever be visited by aliens?
 B) Do you think aliens will ever be visited?
 C) Will aliens ever visit Earth?
23. The Chinese invented printing.
 A) Printing is the invention of the Chinese.
 B) Printing invented the Chinese.
 C) Printing was invented by the Chinese.
24. You mustn't take photographs in the museum.

- A) Photographs mustn't be taken in the museum.
 - B) The museum mustn't be taken in photographs.
 - C) You mustn't be taken photographs in the museum.
25. They have recently discovered oil near the Falkland Islands.
- A) The Falkland Islands have been recently discovered oil.
 - B) Oil have been recently discovered near the Falkland Islands.
 - C) Oil has recently been discovered near the Falkland Islands.
26. They were planning a big celebration to mark the end of the millennium.
- A) The end of the millennium was celebrated by them.
 - B) A big celebration was being planned to mark the end of the millennium.
 - C) The end of the millennium was being marked.
27. The police think that someone might have murdered him.
- A) He is thought to be murdered.
 - B) The police think he might have been murdered.
 - C) The police think he has been murdered.
28. They did not know the bones were human until they carried out a number of tests.
- A) They did not know the bones were human until a number of tests had been carried out.
 - B) They did not know the bones were human until a number of test were carried out.
 - C) They did not know the bones were human until a number of test was carried out.
29. In some countries they are going to make soft drugs legal.
- A) In some countries soft drugs are being made legal.
 - B) In some countries soft drugs are made legal.
 - C) In some countries soft drugs are going to be made legal.
30. If the car is fitted with an alarm, they can't steal it.
- A) If the car is fitted with an alarm, it can't be stolen.
 - B) The alarm can't be stolen if it is fitted in the car.
 - C) They can't steal the car if it is fitted with an alarm.

3. Modals

Which sentence means the same as the underlined one?

31. I'm sure he's not Swedish. He has black hair and brown eyes.
A) He can't be Swedish.
B) He mustn't be Swedish.
C) He shouldn't be Swedish.
32. The dog's barking. I'm sure he's hungry.
A) He might be hungry.
B) He must be hungry.
C) He may be hungry.
33. Ah, the phone's ringing. Perhaps it's Sally.
A) It could be Sally.
B) It will be Sally.
C) It must be Sally.
34. Why did the car crash? Perhaps the driver didn't see the red light.
A) The driver mustn't have seen the red light.
B) The driver can't have seen the red light.
C) The driver might not have seen the red light.
35. I'm sure it was Tom I saw in the theatre last night.
A) It might have been Tom I saw in the theatre last night.
B) It must have been Tom I saw in the theatre last night.
C) It could have been Tom I saw in the theatre last night.

4. Conditionals and time clauses

Choose the conjunction which best fits the sentence.

36. I'd buy a new house ... I won the lottery.
A) when B) if C) as soon as
37. I'll tidy the house ... my guests arrive.
A) if B) as soon as C) before

38. I'm watching TV right now, but I promise I'll help you ... this programme finishes.

- A) as soon as B) if C) before

39. You'll recognize her ... you see her.

- A) if B) before C) as soon as

40. I am going to keep asking you to marry me ... you say yes.

- A) while B) until C) when

41. ... you've read the newspaper, can I have it?

- A) After B) Before C) Until

42. ... we discover life on another planet, will it be intelligent?

- A) If B) When C) As soon as

43. I like to relax ... I'm on holiday.

- A) as soon as B) while C) before

44. I always go to Italy for my holiday. ... the weather in Britain were better, I'd take my holiday there.

- A) when B) if C) as soon as

45. I'm a teacher. ...I were the Minister for Education, I'd spend more money on schools.

- A) when B) as soon as C) if

5. Time expressions

46. I started my new job ... last Monday.

- A) on B) - C) at

47. ... you left, there have been many changes.

- A) when B) since C) -

48. We always eat turkey ... Christmas.

- A) on B) in C) at

49. He'd been painting ... many years before he sold his first picture.

A) for B) since C) during

50. Shakespeare was born ... 23 April, 1564.

A) in B) on C) at

51. He came to live here four years

A) before B) ago C) after

52. What are you doing ... next Thursday?

A) on B) at C) –

53. Spring begins ... March.

A) on B) during C) in

54. I like to relax ... weekends.

A) at B) on C) in

6. Translation

Choose the correct translation of the sentence.

55. When I arrived, the children went to bed.

- A) Коли я прийшла, діти лягали спали.
- B) Коли я прийшла, діти пішли до ліжка.
- C) Коли я прийшла, діти вже спали.

56. Nurses have to wear a uniform.

- A) Медсестри мусять носити уніформу.
- B) У медсестер є спецодяг.
- C) Медсестрам слід носити уніформу.

57. What are Londoners like?

- A) Що люблять лондонці?
- B) Що за люди – лондонці?
- C) Як виглядають лондонці?

58. What does Peter look like?

- A) На що дивиться Пітер?
- B) Як виглядає Пітер?
- C) На що любить дивитися Пітер?

59. He has lived in London for ten years.
A) Він жив у Лондоні протягом десятих років.
B) Він мешкає в Лондоні десять років.
C) Він жив в Лондоні десять років тому.

60. She might have gone out.
A) Їй дозволили вийти.
B) Можливо, вона вийшла.
C) Можливо, їй довелося піти.

61. I wish I could dance.
A) Шкода, що я не міг танцювати.
B) Я хочу навчитися танцювати.
C) Шкода, що я не можу танцювати.

62. I wish I had been to Australia.
A) Шкода, що я не був в Австралії.
B) Шкода, що я зараз не в Австралії
C) Краще б я не їздив до Австралії.

63. He wondered what she did.
A) Він здивувався тому, що вона зробила.
B) Він поцікавився, чим вона займається.
C) Він поцікавився, чим вона займалася.

64. He told her he'd loved her a long time.
A) Він сказав їй, що довго кохав її.
B) Він сказав їй, що давно кохає її.
C) Він сказав їй, що кохатиме її завжди.

7. Reported statements, questions and commands

Choose the verb that can be used to report the direct speech.

65. "I won't lend you any more money."
Jeff A) warned B) offered C) refused to lend me any more money.

66. 'Don't play with matches. They're very dangerous.'

He A) encouraged B) reminded C) warned the children not to play with matches.

67. 'Don't forget to post the letter'

He A) asked B) reminded C) warned me to post the letter.

68. 'I'll give you a lift to the station.'

She A) advised B) begged C) offered to give him a lift to the station.

69. 'Go to the bedroom immediately!'

Kate's mother A) ordered B) asked C) begged her to go to the bedroom immediately.

70. 'I won't help you with your homework. Never!' Jane said to me.

Jane A) agreed B) refused C) promised to help me with my homework.

71. 'Yes, okay. I'll lend you my car but be careful with it!' Peter said to Ann.

Peter A) offered B) agreed C) refused to lend Ann his car.

8. Prepositions

Fill each gap with a preposition

72. I'm fed up ... this weather! Where's the sunshine gone?

A) of B) with C) from

73. When you leave home, you're responsible ... everything!

A) about B) for C) of

74. Italy is famous ...its antiquities and its ice-cream.

A) of B) in C) for

75. I'm tired ... work. I want a holiday.

A) of B) at C) with

76. I feel very sorry ... Kathy. Five kids and a foul husband. What sort of life is that?

A) to B) about C) for

77. "I am very angry ... you" "Why? What have I done?"

A) about B) with C) at

78. Teenagers are often rude ... their parents.

A) for B) with C) to

79. Are you interested ... travel programmes? There's one on telly tonight

A) in B) of C) with

80. "I told her I thought she was stupid" "That wasn't very kind ... you"

A) of B) from C) for

82. Well done for passing the exam! We're so proud ... you.

A) by B) with of

83. The streets were crowded ... shoppers and you could hardly move.

A) with B) of C) by

84. This new washing machine is completely different ... the other one.

A) with B) from C) by

85. I'm afraid I'm not very keen ... boiled cabbage.

A) towards B) to C) on

9. Text. Bad News

For Questions 86-100, read the text below and decide which answer **A**, **B**, **C** or **D** best fits each space. There is an example at the beginning (**O**).

Example: **O** **A** information means **B** mass media
 C news means **D** methods of information

The ...(O) nowadays are our main source of information about what's happening in the world and the impression one ...(86) from them about human ...(87) is pretty depressing. My blood ...(88) rises every time I switch the television on. Apart from gossip about ...(89) personalities, the picture they paint of human ...(90) is that they are violent and

bloodthirsty. They just report crimes, violations of human rights and the way we are destroying our natural ... (91). They rarely report ... (92) in science or medicine; it's a bleak picture. Last night, there was a report about a mass ... (93) from a prison in Chicago during which five prison guards ... (94) dead as the prisoners were ... (95) their getaway. Then there was the story of someone who ... (96) gunned down by police when he went berserk and massacred ten innocent ... (97) in a shopping centre somewhere – again 0 in the United States. I see now where Hollywood ... (98) get their ideas from. They just turn on the news and they've got themselves a ... (99) scenario. It seems to me that news ... (100) have become a form of entertainment.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 86. A) takes | B) collects | C) gets | D) draws |
| 87. A) nature | B) character | C) species | D) persons |
| 88. A) level | B) impression | C) pressure | D) temperature |
| 89. A) film affairs | B) film business | C) show star | D) show business |
| 90. A) beings | B) characters | C) personalities | D) people |
| 91. A) wealth | B) springs | C) materials | D) resources |
| 92. A) breakaways | B) break-ins | C) break-ups | D) breakthroughs |
| 93. A) break-in | B) break-out | C) breakthrough | D) break-up |
| 94. A) have been shot | B) have shot | C) were shooting | D) were shot |
| 95. A) taking | B) making | C) trying | D) escaping |
| 96. A) had | B) has been | C) got | D) was got |
| 97. A) by-passers | B) passers-by | C) pedestrians | D) onlookers |
| 98. A) screenplayers | B) scriptplayers | C) scenewriters | D) screenwriters |
| 99. A) ready-made | B) take-away | C) give away | D) high class |
| 100. A) bulletins | B) broadcasters | C) forecasts | D) reporters |

MODULE 5

1. Tenses

Fill in the gaps with the appropriate tense form.

It's 10 o'clock at night. The offices of 'The Daily News' ... (1) with excitement. The deadline for the paper is in half an hour and they ... (2) frantically ... to finish the front page. Everyone ... (3) all evening without a break. Some of the journalists ... (4) at the office since early morning. They ... (5) all ... to get an exclusive story, to find out something that no

other journalist ... (6). The main story is a big one. The Prime Minister ... (7) Everyone knows that his government ... (8) lots of problems in the last year but his resignation is nonetheless a big surprise. Rumours ... (8) ... round all day about the real reasons for the announcement . Some say that he ... (9) in some financial scandal. Others say that he ... (10) another woman. All the papers ... (11) all day to get the best story. And they' ... (12) their best to find out what the other papers ... (13). The whole day ... (14) very tense. Suddenly the editor asks everyone to be quiet. There is a telephone call from the Prime Minister's office.

- | | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. A) are buzzing | B) buzz | C) have been buzzing |
| 2. A) try | B) are trying | C) have been trying |
| 3. A) works | B) is working | C) has been working |
| 4. A) are | B) have been | C) were |
| 5. A) are trying | B) have been trying | C) try |
| 6. A) discovered | B) has discovered | C) is discovering |
| 7. A) has resigned | B) was resigned | C) resigned |
| 8. A) had | B) was having | C) has had |
| 9. A) has been involved | B) was involved | C) is involved |
| 10. A) saw | B) has seen | C) has been seeing |
| 11. A) worked | B) have been working | C) are working |
| 12. A) did | B) have done | C) have been doing |
| 13. A) have said | B) said | C) are saying |
| 14. A) was | B) has been | C) is |

2. Articles

Insert the missing articles:

15. ... Queen spend three days in Wales.
A) - B) The C) A
16. ... film was really good – thanks for recommending it.
A) A B) The C) –
17. Suzy went into ... hospital yesterday.
A) the B) a C) –
18. There's one law for ... rich another for ... poor.
A) the / the B) a / a C) - / -

19. He used to drink ... beer, but now he drinks only ... water.

- A) the / the B) - / - C) a / a

20. Have you had ... lunch yet?

- A) a B) - C) the

21. People say ... British are not very friendly but I disagree.

- A) - B) the C) a

22. Many people are afraid of ... death.

- A) - B) a C) the

23. ... computers have changed our lives.

- A) The B) A C) –

24. What ... day it's been!

- A) - B) a C) the

25. Which is ... tallest building in the world?

- A) the B) - C) a

3. Conditionals (first, zero, second and third). Wishes and regrets

26. (a fact in real time) If you ... your exams, I ... you a car.

- A) will pass / will buy B) passed / will buy C) pass / will buy

27. (possibility which didn't happen) If you ... to the party, you ... a great time.

- A) had come / would have had B) came / would have
C) had come / would have

28. (the condition is always true) If Mike ... on the train, he ... sick.

- A) will read / will feel B) reads / feels C) reads / will feel

29. (imaginary situation in the present or future) If I ... you, I ... so fast.

- A) am / won't drive B) were / won't drive C) were /
wouldn't drive

30. (I am not tall) I wish I ... taller.
A) am B) were C) had been
31. (you said something wrong) If only you ... that!
A) didn't say B) hadn't said C) haven't said
32. (I didn't listen to you) If only I ... to you!
A) listened B) have listened C) had listened

4. Countable and uncountable nouns

Underline the noun that is usually uncountable in each group.

33. motorway, traffic, traffic jam, lorry, rush hour
34. job, employee, boss, unemployment, profession
35. health, pill, disease, operation, prescription
36. cheque, coin, cash, salary, bonus
37. meal, dish, food, menu, dessert
38. disco, musical, music, opera, concert
39. raspberry, plum, fruit, fig, mango
40. holiday, journey, flight, luggage, suitcase
41. shirt, fashion, skirt, tie, blouse
42. news item, report, story, information, interview

5. Expressing Quantity

Choose the most suitable expression of quantity.

43. We don't have enough apples. There're only ...left.
A) a little B) few C) a few
44. She had very ... money – just ... coins.
A) little / a few B) few / a few C) a little / a few
45. I had never seen so ... bright stars in the sky.
A) much B) many C) a lot
46. My mother has inherited ... land in Australia.
A) little B) some C) a large number of

47. I don't have ... money on me.
A) some B) any C) little
48. Children have ... respect for their teachers than they used to.
A) less B) fewer C) little
49. I only need ... minutes to get ready.
A) few B) a few C) a little
50. Liz is very clever, but she has got ... self-confidence of anyone I know.
A) the least B) less C) the fewest
51. ... people don't like dogs.
A) a few B) several C) some
52. ... people go to church these days.
A) Less B) Fewer C) Most

6. Hot verbs: *be, have, take, do and make*

53. ... in touch with somebody
A) do B) have C) be
54. ... a right to do something
A) take B) have C) make
55. ... a deep breath
A) make B) do C) take
56. ... a rest
A) take B) make C) have
57. ... your best
A) do B) make C) be
58. ... the shopping
A) make B) do C) have

59. ... a phone call
A) do B) have C) make

60. ... an appointment
A) have B) do C) make

61. ... something for a living
A) take B) do C) make

62. ... fed up with sb / sth
A) make B) be C) have

7. Prepositions

63. What's wrong ...you? You don't look well.
A) about B) with C) in

64. Who is responsible ... this mess?
A) for B) of C) about

65. My son is crazy ... a pop group called Hanson.
A) with B) of C) about

66. I am disappointed ... you. I thought I could trust you.
A) about B) of C) with

67. You're very different ... your brother.
A) with B) from C) of

68. I am most grateful ... all your help.
A) about B) of C) for

69. Visitors to Britain aren't used ... driving on the left.
A) to B) of C) with

70. Are you afraid ... the dark?
A) with B) about C) of

8. Participles

In each group there's a word which doesn't go with the participle.

71. A) an exhausting walk B) a tiring journey
 C) disappointed exam results D) a satisfied customer
72. A) a blocked nose B) a promising start
 C) a boring exercise D) a frightened film
73. A) a care loaded with calories B) screaming children
 C) an unexpected surprise D) a disgusting meal
74. A) disturbed news B) a thrilling story
 C) a relaxing holiday D) a confusing explanation
75. A) depressing weather B) a frightened ghost
 C) an embarrassing situation C) an embarrassed girl
76. A) an amusing story B) an annoyed gossip
 C) a fascinating documentary D) relaxed behaviour

9. Text. E-Mail or Snail Mail?

For questions 86-100, read the text below and decide which answer **A**, **B**, **C** or **D** best fits each space. There is an example at the beginning (O).

Example:

O A gone B brought C taken D come

Modern technology has ...(O) about enormous improvements in communications and yet many people are still very worried ...(86) using the latest computer technology. I am often ...(87) to meet colleagues who still don't know what the 'e' in e-mail stands for and they are too ...(88) to ask. They assume you have to be skilled ...(89) computers to send a message via e-mail but in fact it is ...(90) thing in the world. It is also ...(91) to send an e-mail message ... (92) longer. An e-mail message is only ...(94) more expensive than a local telephone call to send; on top of the call itself you also have to pay a fee to your 'server'. If you send a letter by ... (95) mail it will take a couple of days to get there whereas an e-mail will not take ...(96) than a few seconds. Once you become ...(97) to using the system you will be ... (98) at how much more ...(99) it is

than other means of communication. Of course, before you have access to e-mail, you will need a fairly ...(100) computer, which can be quite expensive.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 86. A) for | B) about | C) at | D) with |
| 87. A) surprising | B) irritating | C) surprised | D) irritated |
| 88. A) embarrassing | B) embarrassed | C) tired | D) tiring |
| 89. A) about | B) into | C) to | D) in |
| 90. A) simplest | B) the more simple | C) simpler | D) the simplest |
| 91. A) cheaper | B) more cheaper | C) cheapest | D) the cheaper |
| 92. A) as | B) than | C) that | D) from |
| 93. A) much | B) more | C) as | D) lot |
| 94. A) little | B) slightly | C) less | D) least |
| 95. A) second-hand | B) low-paid | C) part-time | D) first-class |
| 96. A) more long | B) longest | C) as long | D) longer |
| 97. A) capable | B) accustomed | C) clever | D) good |
| 98. A) amazed | B) puzzled | C) experienced | D) pleased |
| 99. A) confident | B) certain | C) efficient | D) skilful |
| 100. A) strong | B) great | C) powerful | D) large |

MODULE 6

1. Verb + ing or infinitive?

Choose the correct verb form.

Dear Dennis

We just wanted ...(1) thank you for putting us up before we caught the plane last week. It was a lovely evening, and we enjoyed ...(2) your friends, Pete and Sarah. We managed ...(3) to the airport with plenty of time to spare. We even tried ...(4) an earlier flight, but it wasn't possible. We had a wonderful holiday in Spain. We just loved ...(5) through the countryside, and we often stopped ...(6) round a mountain village. We met our friends, Bill and Sue, and they invited us ...(7) a meal with them. They wanted ...(8) with them, but we couldn't, as we had already booked a hotel.

The weather was fantastic. The sun didn't stop ...(9) all the time we were there. Leaving Spain was very sad. It made me ...(10) to cry.

Anyway, we're looking forward to hearing from you, and hope ... (11) you soon. Let us ... (12) if you're ever in the area. You must call in. Best wishes.

Sandra.

- | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. A) say | B) to say | C) saying |
| 2. A) meeting | B) to meet | C) meet |
| 3. A) get | B) getting | C) to get |
| 4. A) getting | B) to get | C) get |
| 5. A) driving | B) to drive | C) drive |
| 6. A) walk | B) walking | C) to walk |
| 7. A) having | B) to have | C) have |
| 8. A) that we stay | B) us to stay | C) we to stay |
| 9. A) shining | B) to shine | C) shine |
| 10. A) want | B) wanting | C) to want |
| 11. A) see | B) to see | C) seeing |
| 12. A) to know | B) knowing | C) know |

2. Verb Patterns

In the following sentences, two verbs are possible and one is not. Underline the verb that is not possible.

13. My father ... to mend my bike.
A) promised B) didn't mind C) tried
14. She ... her son to turn down his music.
A) asked B) wanted C) made
15. I ... going on long walks.
A) refuse B) can't stand C) adore
16. We ... to go shopping.
A) need B) 'd love C) enjoy
17. She ... me to do the cooking.
A) wanted B) made C) helped
18. I ... working for the bank twenty years ago.

A) started B) stopped C) decided

3. Vocabulary

Which word doesn't refer to the noun underlined?

19. marriage: honeymoon, cemetery, best man, reception
20. birth: bridegroom, pregnant, nappy, godmother
21. money: windfall, charity, football pools, groceries
22. death: mourners, pram, grief, grave
23. people: wealthy, elderly, expensive, reserved
24. food: disgusting, starving, boiled, tasteless
25. towns: excited, overcrowded, polluted, modern
26. life: expectancy, insurance, style, mansion
27. trade: currency, punishment, goods, luxury
28. tourism: backpack, scuba dive, part-time, treasure
29. household items: camcorder, dishwasher, iron, weapon
30. career: divorce, experience, employment, qualification

4. Verb + preposition

31. I agree ... every word you say.
A) to B) with C) about
32. I applied ...the job, but I didn't get it.
A) about B) to C) for
33. What are you laughing ...? What's the joke?
A) over B) at C) about
34. He died ... heart attack.
A) from B) for C) of
35. She's suffering badly ...sunburn.
A) from B) about C) of
36. Do you believe ... magic?
A) into B) to C) in
37. I didn't realize that Marie was married ... George.

A) to B) with C) –

38. We've complained ... our teacher ... the amount of homework we get.

A) for / of B) to / about C) - / about

39. He acted ... three major films.

A) at B) in C) to

40. Did you succeed ... convincing your father you were telling the truth?

A) at B) in C) of

41. I wish you'd stop shouting ... the children.

A) to B) at C) on

5. Negative auxiliaries

Complete the sentences with a negative auxiliary.

42. Jackie speaks fluent French, but I

A) don't B) 'm not C) isn't

43. We wanted to leave the party, but Fred

A) hadn't B) won't C) didn't

44. I've been to America, but my parents

A) haven't B) didn't C) hadn't

45. I'm going to give up smoking, but my girlfriend

A) won't B) doesn't C) isn't

46. My husband's really mean with money, but I

A) 'm not B) don't C) aren't

47. The bedroom's been decorated, but the bathroom

A) isn't B) doesn't C) hasn't

48. Bill thought I'd forgotten our wedding anniversary, but I

A) didn't B) hadn't C) don't

49. Joe likes Indian food, but Andrew

A) isn't B) doesn't C) hasn't

6. Questions and prepositions

Complete the questions with an appropriate preposition.

50. Who was that book written ...?

A) of B) with C) by

51. Who does this dictionary belong ...?

A) for B) to C) with

52. What are you looking ...?

A) to B) on C) at

53. What did you spend all your money ...?

A) for B) on C) at

54. What is your home town famous ...?

A) about B) of C) for

55. What sort of books are you interested ..?

A) in B) at C) of

56. What are you talking ...?

A) of B) about C) with

57. What are you so afraid ...?

A) of B) about C) at

58. "You've got a postcard". "Oh, who is it ...?"

A) for B) from C) by

7. Word order

Which of the following are correct?

59. A) He speaks English very well.

B) He speaks very well English.

C) Very well he speaks English.

60. A) Yesterday I went to the theatre.
B) I went to the theatre yesterday.
C) I yesterday went to the theatre.
61. A) a French tall black woman
B) a woman tall black French
C) a tall black French woman
62. A) Sarah went home after she had finished.
B) Sarah after she had finished went home.
C) After she had finished Sarah went home.
63. A) I went in London to the cinema.
B) I went to the cinema in London.
C) In London I went to the cinema.
64. A) He put it into his wallet two minutes ago.
B) He it put into his wallet two minutes ago.
C) He put it two minutes ago into his wallet.
65. A) He drives a German green small car.
B) He drives a small German green car.
C) He drives a small green German car.

8. Text. A Nation of Telly Addicts

Fill each gap in the following text with one suitable word.

In Britain, television causes more arguments between parents and children than anything else. British parents constantly complain that their children spend too much time watching television ... (66) not enough time doing other activities ... (67) sports and reading. A survey recently carried out on people's viewing habits ... (68) not disprove this. It shows young people in Britain spend ... (69) average 23 hours a week in front of the television, ... (70) works out at over three hours every day.

What is surprising, ... (71), is the fact that the average adult watches even ... (72): an incredible 28 hours a week. It seems we ... (73) become a nation of telly addicts.

Almost ... (74) household in the country has a television sitting in their living rooms, they watch it in the Kitchen and in bed ... (75) well.

The Education Minister said a ... (76) weeks ago that Britain's pupils should spend more time reading. Unfortunately, parents ... (77) not setting a good example: adults read less than young people. In fact, reading is near ... (78) bottom of their list of favourite pastimes. They would ... (79) go to the cinema or hire a video to watch on television ... (80) home. Perhaps parents should change their own habits.

- | | | |
|----------------|-------------|-----------|
| 81. A) but | B) and | C) so |
| 82. A) as | B) of | C) like |
| 83. A) does | B) is | C) has |
| 84. A) in | B) on | C) at |
| 85. A) that | B) what | C) which |
| 86. A) however | B) although | C) though |
| 87. A) much | B) more | C) less |
| 88. A) have | B) do | C) are |
| 89. A) each | B) all | C) every |
| 90. A) as | B) very | C) so |
| 91. A) several | B) few | C) little |
| 92. A) have | B) were | C) are |
| 93. A) a | B) the | C) – |
| 94. A) rather | B) sooner | C) better |
| 95. A) - | B) by | C) at |

9. Words which have multiple meanings

For each item, you will see four sentences. In each sentence, one word is underlined. Out of A, B, or C choose the sentence in which the underlined word is used in the same meaning as in the original sentence.

96. I've just started studying.
A) He has just arrived from London.
B) He's a very just leader.
C) We invited just close friends.
97. They long for their families.
A) John will return before long.
B) That skirt is too long for her.
C) How I long to see you!
98. She runs a small shop.

- A) Look how fast he's running.
- B) He plans on running for public office.
- C) The charity was run by an old man.

99. She's exhausted all other alternatives.
- A) Smog is caused by vehicle exhaust.
 - B) She's completely exhausted.
 - C) Our fuel supply will soon be exhausted.

100. His hot temper is a major problem.
- A) He plans to major in psychology.
 - B) Our major concern is the location.
 - C) He's been promoted to a major.

MODULE 7

1. Narrative forms

Ruth Becker, aged twelve, was a passenger on the Titanic along with her mother, her four-year-old sister and her two-year-old brother. Read her account of the sinking of the Titanic and complete it with the correct narrative form (e.g. Past Simple, Past Continuous, Future in the Past etc.) of the verb in brackets. (40 marks)

A little after midnight, Ruth and her mother were awakened by a dead silence. The engines, which (^{example} become) had become a familiar sound of life on board the ship, (¹stop) Ruth's mother (²get) ... out of bed and (³stop) ... a steward in the corridor.

'Nothing is the matter,' he reassured her. He said that the ship (⁴start)... again in a few minutes.

Ruth's mother (⁵go) ... back to bed, but after waiting for a while for the engines to start again, she (⁶become) ... anxious and (⁷get) ... up again. This time their cabin steward (⁸tell) ... them to put their lifebelts on immediately and go up to the boat deck because the ship (⁹hit) ... an iceberg.

After getting dressed, the family (¹⁰climb) ... six flights of stairs and (¹¹reach) ... the boat deck. While they (¹²wait) ... for orders, Ruth's mother (¹³realise) ... how cold it was and (¹⁴send) ... Ruth to get some blankets from their cabin. By the time Ruth (¹⁵get) ... back, the crew (¹⁶already put) ... her mother and the children into lifeboat number 11 and

(¹⁷get) ...ready to launch it. Ruth's mother was afraid that Ruth (¹⁸not escape) ... in time, but when Ruth (¹⁹see) ...that the boat (²⁰be)... full, she calmly (²¹walk) ... towards lifeboat number 13 and (²²ask) ... the officer if she (²³can) ... get in. 'Sure,' he said.

After the Titanic (²⁴sink)... Ruth and the other passengers in her lifeboat (²⁵hear) ... the cries of hundreds of people who (²⁶struggle) ... in the icy cold water, but the people in the lifeboat were afraid it (²⁷sink) ... if they (²⁸take) ... any more people.

At about 4 am, they (²⁹see) ...a light. To their relief, it was the rescue ship Carpathia and it (³⁰come)... towards them. Ruth was the first person in her boat to be rescued, but at first she (³¹not know) ... if the rest of her family (³²be) ...safe. Later in the morning, another passenger told her that her mother was also on the ship and (³³look) ... for her for hours.

Ruth later said that the experience (³⁴not affect) ... her emotionally at all. 'From the time we (³⁵know) ... the Titanic (³⁶strike) ... the iceberg until the Carpathia (³⁷come) ... to rescue us,' she said. 'I (³⁸not be) ...afraid. I (³⁹not think) ... for a minute that we (⁴⁰not be) ...saved.'

- | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|------------------------|
| 1. A) stopped | B) had stopped | C) were stopping |
| 2. A) had got | B) got | C) was getting |
| 3. A) had stopped | B) was stopping | C) stopped |
| 4. A) started | B) was starting | C) would start |
| 5. A) had gone | B) went | C) was going |
| 6. A) was becoming | B) became | C) had become |
| 7. A) had got | B) got | C) was getting |
| 8. A) was telling | B) had told | C) told |
| 9. A) hit | B) was hitting | C) had hit |
| 10. A) had climbed | B) climbed | C) was climbing |
| 11. A) reached | B) had reached | C) was reaching |
| 12. A) waited | B) were waiting | C) had been waiting |
| 13. A) realized | B) was realizing | C) had realized |
| 14. A) sent | B) was sending | C) had sent |
| 15. A) had got | B) got | C) was getting |
| 16. A) already put | B) had already put | C) was already putting |
| 17. A) got | B) had got | C) was getting |
| 18. A) did not escape | B) would not escape | C) had not escaped |
| 19. A) had seen | B) was seeing | C) saw |
| 20. A) had been | B) was | C) is |
| 21. A) walked | B) was walking | C) had walked |

- | | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| 22. A) was asking | B) asked | C) had asked |
| 23. A) can | B) could | C) was able |
| 24. A) sank | B) had sunk | C) sunk |
| 25. A) were hearing | B) had heard | C) heard |
| 26. A) were struggling | B) had been struggling | C) struggled |
| 27. A) sank | B) would sink | C) will sink |
| 28. A) will take | B) take | C) took |
| 29. A) were seeing | B) saw | C) would see |
| 30. A) came | B) had come | C) was coming |
| 31. A) had not known | B) did not know | C) was not knowing |
| 32. A) had been | B) was | C) were |
| 33. A) was looking | B) had been looking | C) looked |
| 34. A) did not affect | B) had not affected | C) was not affecting |
| 35. A) knew | B) had known | C) had been knowing |
| 36. A) had stricken | B) stroke | C) stroked |
| 37. A) had come | B) came | C) was coming |
| 38. A) was not | B) had not been | C) did not be |
| 39. A) did not think | B) had not thought | C) was not thinking |
| 40. A) won't be saved | B) would not be saved | C) were not saved |

2. Articles

Complete the sentences with **a** or **an**, **the** or no article.

41. Life is very difficult for ... unemployed these days.

- A) - B) an C) the

42. ... local school is soon to be closed.

- A) the B) a C) –

43. I usually go to ... work by ... train.

- A) the / a B) - / - C) the / -

44. What ... beautiful face that child's got!

- A) - B) the C) a

45. ... books are very important to me.

- A) the B) a C) –

46. That's ... third time she's phoned.

A) the B) - C) a

47. There's ... man at the door. I think it's ... man from the garage.

A) - / the B) the / the C) a / the

48. My eyes are very sensitive to ... light.

A) the B) a C) -

49. I usually eat ... fruit for breakfast.

A) - B) a C) the

50. I'd like ... banana.

A) a B) the C) -

3. Modal Verbs

Use a modal verb instead of the underlined words in the following sentences.

51. I promise to phone you next week.

- A) I will phone
- B) I must phone
- C) I have to phone

52. At the age of nine, he still didn't know how to read.

- A) he still needn't read
- B) he still couldn't read
- C) he still didn't have to read

53. Am I allowed to smoke in here?

- A) May I smoke
- B) Shall I smoke
- C) Should I smoke

54. He is in but he is not answering the phone. I'm sure that he's asleep.

- A) He can be
- B) He may be
- C) He must be

55. I don't know who she is but it's possible that she's Rick's sister.

- A) she should be
- B) she might be
- C) must be

56. It's not necessary for you to apologize.

- A) You shouldn't apologize.
- B) You mustn't apologize.
- C) You needn't apologize.

57. Why don't we go and see a film tonight?

- A) Shall we go
- B) Should we go
- C) Do we have to go

58. Are you able to come with me tonight?

- A) Could you come
- B) Can you come
- C) Will you come

4. Vocabulary

In each group underline the word which doesn't refer to the topic

- 57. **Travel and Tourism**: motel, visa, porter, guide, script, departures, customs
- 58. **Social Relationships**: stranger, grandchildren, widower, luggage, fiancée, nephew, stepfather.
- 59. **Living Conditions**: cottage, celebrity, fireplace, cupboard, ground floor, study, hall, dishwasher
- 60. **Occupations**: salary, career, qualifications, interview, experience, job, promotion, first aid, nurse
- 61. **The arts**: soundtrack, scenery, screen, play, performance, singer, backache, stage, Hamlet
- 62. **Sports**: referee, unfit, game, injury, motor racing, team, newsagent's, captain
- 63. **Shopping**: butcher, price, goods, cash, boutique, lipstick, pasta, baggage, cabbage
- 64. **Food and Restaurants**: sausage, strawberry, hamburger, seafood, rice, snowflakes, cornflakes chicken, olives.

65. **Weather:** cloud, breeze, snowfall, storm, flight, rain, lightning, frost, wind, thunder.
66. **Our Environment:** beach, bush, wood, pond, recycling, resources, crisps, pollution, disaster, energy.
67. **Science and Technology:** invention, discovery, development, researcher, pioneer, engineer, heart, heating, CD, remote control
68. **Health:** toothache, treatment, appointment, prevention, greenhouse, pill, honey, disease.
69. **Places:** church, car park, detached house, resort, suburb, accountant, cathedral, pub, grocer's, office
70. **Media:** quotation, interviewee, conversation, current affairs, commercial, source, interpretation, viewpoint, criticism, deadline, image, web, riding, coverage

5. Miscellaneous (змішані завдання)

71. The Smiths ... in the same house ever since they got married.
A) love B) lived C) have been living
72. If we ... now, we ... the train.
A) won't leave / will miss
B) don't leave / will miss
C) don't leave / miss
73. Mr. White, ... lives at number 36, has been arrested.
A) which B) who C) –
74. 'I'll be late home tonight,' Bob
A) said B) told C) spoke
75. (I've lost my best pen) I wish I ... it.
A) didn't lose B) don't lose C) hadn't lost
76. I'm a bit early, ... I?
A) aren't B) amn't C) isn't
77. "When shall I come round to see you?" – "... sooner, ... better."
A) more / the B) the / the C) more / more

78. I'm not very hungry. Don't give me ... much food.

- A) as B) such C) so

MODULE 8

1. Text. Britain's rich worth a total of £ 108 billion

Complete the article by choosing the most appropriate word/phrase from the lists.

(1) The British were always supposed to be resentful (2) _____ the super rich. These days, (3) _____, they seem to like nothing (4) _____ to read about them. (5) _____ week *The Sunday Times* published (6) _____ annual Rich List of Britain's 1,000 wealthiest citizens. The (7) _____ of them all is David Sainsbury, head of a supermarket chain, (8) _____ is worth £3.3bn. (9) _____, compared to Bill Gates, worth £28.8bn, he is a pauper, (10) _____ are British billionaires in general. They do not figure (11) _____ the world's 20 richest people; (12) _____ there are only six of them (13) _____ Europe's top 50, 21 of (14) _____ are German.

- | | | |
|----------------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1. A) The | B) A | C) no article |
| 2. A) to | B) for | C) of |
| 3. A) although | B) but | C) however |
| 4. A) much more than | B) better than | C) much more |
| 5. A) That | B) This | C) The |
| 6. A) it's | B) its | C) this |
| 7. A) richer | B) richest | C) most rich |
| 8. A) whom | B) what | C) who |
| 9. A) Yet | B) Moreover | C) Despite |
| 10. A) as | B) but | C) so |
| 11. A) in | B) of | C) for |
| 12. A) indeed | B) even | C) however |
| 13. A) on | B) inside | C) among |
| 14. A) whose | B) which | C) whom |

2. Choose the best answer, A, B, or C

15. If I ... the trick with my own eyes, I would never have believed it possible.

A) didn't see B) hadn't seen C) hadn't been seeing

16. Thank you for the invitation. What time would you like ...?

A) we come B) us to come C) that we come

17. He was homesick, and ... all his friends and family.

A) missed B) lost C) desired

18. You'll fail the exam ... you start revising.

A) if B) until C) unless

19. My purse is ... in the kitchen, but I'm not quite sure where.

A) anywhere B) nowhere C) somewhere

20. He failed the test many times. ... he didn't stop trying.

A) So B) However C) Although

21. I looked everywhere for some cooking oil, but I could only find

A) a little B) little C) few

22. I met my husband ... I was at university.

A) during B) since C) while

3. Expressions with or without articles

23. In my job, I do ... business with people from all over the world.

A) the B) - C) a

24. I'm going to do ... shopping. Do you want anything?

A) - B) the C) a

25. I was late for ... work this morning.

A) the B) - C) a

26. Make ... love, not ... war.

A) the / the B) a / a C) - / -

27. Can you keep ... secret? I'm getting married.

A) the B) a C) -

28. My wife and I went out for ... meal last night.
A) a B) the C) –
29. ... ice at the North and South Poles is said to be melting little by little.
A) An B) - C) The
30. It isn't easy, but I think we're making ... progress.
A) - B) the C) a

4. Pronunciation

In the following lists of words, three words rhyme. Circle the “odd man out” in each case.

31. blood flood mud wood
32. chalk fork talk work
33. done phone son won
34. build child wild mild
35. ache break shake weak
36. curry hurry sorry worry
37. paid said maid weighed
38. sung tongue wrong young
39. aren't aunt can't want
40. ghost lost most post

5. Vocabulary

Choose the best answer, A, B, C or D.

41. Could you ...me some money until tomorrow?
A) borrow B) let C) present D) lend
42. She has a very good job. I'm sure she ... over twenty thousand pounds.
A) gains B) earns C) receives D) wins
43. Jump in the car. There's enough ... for you.
A) room B) place C) seat D) space

44. Use your time sensibly. Don't ... it.
A) spend B) pass C) lose D) waste
45. Are you sure he's ... the truth?
A) telling B) saying C) talking D) speaking
46. While I was skiing, I .. and broke my wrist.
A) fell B) felt C) feel D) fallen
47. Patience is a kind of card
A) play B) match C) act D) game
48. The ... of living will only go up. It won't go down.
A) price B) value C) cost D) expense

6. Forms of Address

Elizabeth Henderson is a school-teacher. Who would address her in the following way?

49. ma'am
A) her children B) a policeman C) a friend
50. darling
A) anyone B) a bus conductor C) her husband.
51. Elizabeth
A) friends B) the children in her class at work C) her husband
52. Liz
A) her parents B) a shop-keeper C) her colleagues
53. Mummy
A) her husband B) her children C) a close friend
54. Miss
A) her neighbours B) her friends C) the children in her class at work

55. Mrs Henderson

A) her grandchildren B) her husband C) anyone in formal situation

7. Modals

Complete the sentences with modal verbs.

56. It's an airline regulation that you ... unfasten your seatbelt until the plane has landed.

A) mustn't B) needn't C) shouldn't

57. If she wants to lose weight, she ... eat so many sweets.

A) shouldn't B) doesn't have to C) mustn't

58. You ... submit to photos with your application.

A) need to B) should C) must

59. You ... have brought your umbrella: it's not going to rain.

A) shouldn't B) needn't C) mustn't

60. He ... have thought more carefully before he spoke!

A) must B) should C) need

61. You ... write to your parents more often.

A) must B) ought to C) need

62. They'll ... take a taxi to get there in time.

A) must B) need C) have to

63. My parents say that I ... stay out until midnight.

A) should B) can C) must

64. ... I use this phone to make a private call?

A) should B) must C) may

65. I wish I ... come to your party.

A) can B) could C) would

8. Conditionals

Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form.

66. If you(finish) your work, you could come with us. It doesn't look like it'll be done in time, though.

- A) finish B) finished C) will finish

67. If it hadn't rained, the flowers(die).

- A) would have died B) would die C) will die

68. I(not go) there if I were you.

- A) wouldn't go B) didn't go C) won't go

69. If this water(not be) cleaned up, there's going to be an accident.

- A) won't B) doesn't C) isn't

70. If you(go) to the lecture today, please take good notes.

- A) will go B) go C) would go

71. You'll have to move if you(get) that promotion.

- A) get B) will get C) got

72. If the other driver had been looking, he (not hit) our car.

- A) wouldn't have hit B) hadn't hit C) didn't hit

73. He(not come) to the party if Tessa is invited.

- A) doesn't come B) won't come C) didn't come

74. If the house(be) warmer, I wouldn't have to wear a jacket inside.

- A) were B) is C) had been

75. If you(be) more careful, you wouldn't have made so many mistakes.

- A) are B) were C) had been

9. Prepositions

Fill the gaps with prepositions.

Today was definitely not my lucky day! First, when I got ...(76) the bus, I bumped my head. When I got ...(77) my work, my boss yelled at me. ...(78) a phone call, I spilled coffee on some important papers; ...(79) that, I accidentally deleted some important files on my computer. My bad luck continued ...(80) I went home, I hope tomorrow is a better day.

76. A) to B) onto C) on
77. A) at B) in C) to
78. A) while B) during C) for
79. A) after B) before C) to
80. A) before B) until C) during

ВИКОРИСТАНА ЛІТЕРАТУРА

Основна:

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Навчальне видання

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**Збірник тестів для підсумкового модульного контролю з
курсу “Англійська мова професійного спрямування” для
факультету журналістики**

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