

TEST

I. Open the brackets putting the verbs in the correct tense, voice and mood.

Write the answer clearly in the answer box on your answer sheet.

A few months ago I (1) _____ (**run**) into a young woman while I (2) _____ (**wait**) to check into the hotel in Paris. It (3) _____ (**not / be**) only my first trip to France, but it was also the first time I (4) _____ (**book**) a stay in a non-English speaking country, and I was feeling quite lost. At first I (5) _____ (**think**) that the woman glancing at her watch nearby (6) _____ (**not / pay**) any attention to my hesitation, but I (7) _____ (**be**) wrong. She (8) _____ (**notice**) immediately that I (9) _____ (**look**) bewildered. ‘Your confirmation email should have the details,’ she said helpfully. ‘There’s no need to worry. This process is usually very quick. I recommend having your passport ready. I (10) _____ (**stay**) at this hotel many times, and in that sense, you (11) _____ (**be**) fortunate. I (12) _____ (**promise**) you (13) _____ (**not / keep**) waiting long. If only I (14) _____ (**not / lose**) my printed reservation today! If I (15) _____ (**miss**) my flight this morning, this entire business trip (16) _____ (**cancel**)’, she explained with a tired sigh. ‘So I really needed everything to go smoothly’. For a moment I thought the woman (17) _____ (**exaggerate**), but her concern was genuine. ‘I always keep digital copies of everything, and that’s why I (18) _____ (**never / lose**) an important booking’, she stated firmly. Then she showed me her phone and added, ‘In fact, if my phone (19) _____ (**not / charge**) in the morning, I (20) _____ (**be**) in real trouble right now!’

II. Choose the best variant to complete the sentence. Write your answer in the answer box on your answer sheet.

- (21) There’s a lot of *a) loss leader / b) red tape* involved in setting up a new business.
- (22) Although his photographs are quite *a) intriguing / b) challenging*, it is worth making the effort to understand them.
- (23) It is better to take her promises with a pinch of *a) salt / b) pepper*.
- (24) I find pictures of dull grey street scenes rather *a) dreary / b) dazzling*.
- (25) The play has been *a) presumed / b) attributed* to Shakespeare.

- (26) The story received a lot of *a) airtime / b) soundbite* on the radio.
- (27) She *a) twitched / b) beamed* with happiness all through the wedding ceremony.
- (28) Brendan *a) sniffed / b) snorted* with laughter all through the play.
- (29) Spanish and Portuguese cultures are quite *a) diverse / b) distinct*, even though, to the outsider, they may sometimes appear similar.
- (30) As he'd been to a boarding school, John loved the *a) comparable / b) comparative* freedom he had at university.
- (31) There are some *a) topics / b) themes* I don't like to talk about with my friends, such as money.
- (32) Lauren's excuse for not coming to my party was pretty *a) lame / b) convincing* – you'd have thought she could have come up with something better than that.
- (33) Kate has a *a) good workplace / b) work-life* balance. She never works late and she often finds time to relax with her family or go to the cinema in the evening.
- (34) He was *a) continually / b) continuously* complaining about something or other.
- (35) The death *a) tale / b) toll* in the earthquake has now risen to 20,000.

III. Fill each of the gaps in the following text with the correct preposition or adverb to complete the phrasal verbs. Write the preposition / adverb clearly in the answer box on your answer sheet.

A family weekend

My brother and I were great friends, but he took (36) _____ computer games, and this hobby started to come (37) _____ us. Last weekend I saw him sitting (38) _____ in his room again, so I suggested going for a walk in the park. When I told him to turn off the computer, he started to talk (39) _____ (40) _____ me, saying I was not his boss. Luckily, our father heard us and backed me (41) _____. To cut (42) _____ the confusion, I promised we could play a game together when we got back. I was glad I bottled (43) _____ my anger and talked to him calmly. He finally agreed, and we had a wonderful time. We enjoyed it so much that we decided to stay (44) _____ in the park to play football. I hope he doesn't take me (45) _____ a boring person; I just miss spending time with him.

IV. Read the text below. Use the words in capital letters to form new words that fit in the gaps (46–55) in the text below. There is one word in the box that you don't need to use. Write your word clearly in the answer box on your answer sheet.

APPEAR, RESIDE, ABUNDANT, WELCOME, RATE, APPRECIATE, SET, SCIENCE, DINE, COMPARE, FIND

Eating in the right places

Food researchers have discovered that the (46) _____ of a meal lies not so much in what you eat as where you eat it. They served up exactly the same chicken dish in ten different places and found that the better the (47) _____, the better people said the food tasted. A meal of *chicken à la king*, which got low marks from (48) _____ in a (49) _____ home for the elderly and a boarding school, was given top marks when it was served up at a four-star restaurant, although it had been made from the same ingredients, cooked in the same kitchen, and accompanied by the same rice. These (50) _____ will come as (51) _____ news to food snobs and celebrity chefs. According to the (52) _____, the (53) _____ of the data demonstrates that food is (54) _____ and is often a great deal less important than the environment in which it is eaten. The meal, which was assessed on its (55) _____, taste and texture, received the worst overall marks when it was served at an army training camp.

V. Translate the words given in brackets into English.

- (56) The children (*скорее съедят*) a pizza than go home to have dinner.
- (57) Nick (*привык вставать*) early every morning.
- (58) She married John, (*что*) made Paul very unhappy.
- (59) No sooner had I reached the door (*как*) I realized it was locked.
- (60) David has a good memory (*на слова*).
- (61) She waved to me (*по-дружески*).

- (62) At my interview they told me I'd start off with (*трехнедельного*) training.
(63) If you don't try hard you (*отстанешь от*) your class.
(64) There were few signs of danger, (*не так ли*)?
(65) Julia informed the officer that she (*родилась*) in 2003.

VI. Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given. You must use between three and nine words, including the word given. Write the answer clearly in the answer box on your answer sheet.

- (66) She only came to the cinema because you insisted.

never

She _____ if you hadn't insisted.

- (67) If he invests all his savings, he may lose them.

risk

He runs _____ all his savings if he invests them.

- (68) My book was supposed to be published this week.

due

My book _____ this week.

- (69) The hotel room hadn't been cleaned well, so the stay was quite a disappointment.

rather

It _____ a hotel room that hadn't been cleaned well.

- (70) Perhaps David heard about the problem from Michael.

have

David _____ about the problem from Michael.

- (71) I can't stand when people are disrespectful to strangers.

worse

There is _____ people being disrespectful to strangers.

- (72) It really gets on my nerves when Jack blames others for his problems.

lay

I wish Jack _____ his problems on others.

(73) Many people buy iPhones today.

demand

iPhones _____ today.

(74) Chris joined the tennis club a month ago.

member

Chris _____ a month.

(75) They say Charles is a gifted child.

said

Charles _____ a gifted child.

VII. Read *Chris Anderson's advice on giving presentations*. Match the headings (A–G) below with the correct advice (76–80). There are 2 letters which you don't need to use.

A) Develop Stage Presence

B) Handle Audience Q&A

C) Plan Your Delivery

D) Putting It Together

E) Choose the Right Venue

F) Frame Your Story

G) Plan the Multimedia

76) _____

We all know that humans are wired to listen to stories, and metaphors abound for the narrative structures that work best to engage people. When I think about compelling presentations, I think about taking an audience on a journey.

The biggest problem I see in first drafts of presentations is that they try to cover too much ground. So limit the scope of your talk to that which can be explained, and brought to life with examples, in the available time.

Of course, it can be just as damaging to overexplain or painstakingly draw out the implications of a talk. And there the remedy is different: remember that the people

in the audience are intelligent. Let them figure some things out for themselves. Let them draw their own conclusions.

77) _____

There are three main ways to deliver a talk: read it directly off a script, develop a set of bullet points that map out what you're going to say, or you can memorize your talk. My advice: don't read it. It's usually just too distancing – people will know you're reading.

Many of our best and most popular TED Talks have been memorized word for word. If you're giving an important talk and you have the time to do this, it's the best way to go. But don't underestimate the work involved. If you don't have time to learn a speech thoroughly and get past that awkward valley, don't try. Go with bullet points on note cards. As long as you know what you want to say for each one, you'll be fine.

78) _____

The biggest mistake we see is that people move their bodies too much. They sway from side to side, or shift their weight from one leg to the other. People do this naturally when they're nervous, but it's distracting and makes the speaker seem weak.

Perhaps the most important physical act onstage is making eye contact. Find five or six friendly-looking people in different parts of the audience and look them in the eye as you speak. Think of them as friends you haven't seen for a year, whom you're bringing up to date on your work.

79) _____

With so much technology at our disposal, it may feel almost mandatory to use, at a minimum, presentation slides. By now most people have heard the advice about PowerPoint: keep it simple; don't use slides as a substitute for notes. Used well, video can be very effective, but a clip needs to be short – if it's more than 60 seconds, you risk losing people

80) _____

We start helping speakers prepare their talks six months (or more) in advance. The more practice they can do in the final weeks, the better off they'll be. Ideally, they'll practise the talk on their own and in front of an audience.

The most memorable talks offer something fresh, something no one has seen before. The worst ones are those that feel formulaic. So do not on any account try to emulate every piece of advice I've offered here. Take the bulk of it on board, sure. But make the talk your own. Play to your strengths and give a talk that is truly authentic to you.