

Exam Sample

I. Open the brackets and put the verbs in the right tense form.

1. When he was in Shanghai, he (stay) at the same hotel as I did.
2. They (walk) in the park now.
3. China (have) a big population.
4. She (give) it to you tomorrow.
5. If he (decide) to go to Russia, I will go with him.

II. Change the words in brackets into the words of the same root to make the sentences complete.

6. The book is very _____. (interest)
7. It happened in _____ Europe. (west)
8. My sister is a very _____ girl. (beauty)
9. The _____ of this company is just incredible. (grow)
10. Yesterday I met my school _____. She told me the news. (teach)

III. Choose the right answer.

11. I bought it in a _____ shop.
A) toys; B) toy; C) toy's
12. The Great Wall of China was _____ the Ming dynasty.
A) rebuildded; B) rebuilding; C) rebuilt
13. All _____ like to play games.
A) childs; B) children; C) childrens
14. I have two sons. One studies in China, _____ studies in Russia.
A) another; B) the other; C) other

15. Please look _____ this picture. It's very nice.
A) in; B) on; C) at
16. She _____ a nice little story.
A) said him; B) told to him; C) told him
17. Money _____ nothing without health.
A) are; B) is; C) were
18. He is a _____ boy.
A) 5-years old; B) 5-year old; C) 5-year olds
19. This movie is _____ than the one I watched last week.
A) better; B) more better; C) more good
20. If you _____ mistakes, you have to correct them.
A) do; B) make; C) get

3) Fill in the gaps in the text using the verbs given below.

What (1) a writer choose some genre or genres of literature and (2) some others? Ultimately this is probably an unanswerable question, but we can (3) that the choice will determined by a combination of factors: innate or genetic talent; personal temperament as (4) by personal circumstances; and the wider cultural/historical/institutional context in which the writer (5).....

To (6) the last of these first: it is fairly obvious that if Shakespeare (7) in the nineteenth century instead of the sixteenth, he (8) a novelist rather than a dramatist, because the Victorian theatre was simply not capable of (9) a creative genius of that order and (10) him to (11) his expressive potential. To confirm that judgement we should (12) to Charles Dickens – a creative genius of comparable stature to Shakespeare, who became a great novelist, though his natural bent was towards the theatre. It (13) that Dickens (14) to the theatre, loved to act in and produce amateur theatricals and charades, and finally (15) himself

by enormously successful, intensely theatrical public readings of his own work. In the Elizabethan age, he would certainly have been a dramatist rather than a novelist, and as it is his novels – especially the early ones – have a strongly theatrical quality.

- A. surmise
- B. is known
- C. was addicted
- D. ignore
- E. formed
- F. killed
- G. operates
- H. would have been
- I. had been writing
- J. allowing
- K. turn
- L. consider
- M. accommodating
- N. realize
- O. makes