

I. A) Fill in the gaps with one of the few choices given below:

Crashland in a Field

All 129 passengers and crew survived yesterday, when a McDonnell Douglas DC-9 crash-landed in a field after both engines failed two minutes after the flight from Stockholm had begun. Nearly all those 1 the airliner, which was bound for Warsaw via Copenhagen, walked from the week. Seven were seriously injured, and nine slightly hurt.

The aircraft hit trees before crashing and breaking into three pieces without 2 fire. The wings were torn off. Airline officials said the pilot, Captain Stefan Rasmussen, had 3 one minute to find a place to land.

Captain Rasmussen, 44, who appeared 4 news conference wearing a medical collar, said, "There is perhaps only one flight captain in a million who gets to show what he can do in such a situation. I am satisfied with the results." He 5 "I am grateful to my crew and the whole organization which enabled me to succeed."

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|----------------|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. a) abroad | b) on the board of | c) broad | d) aboard |
| 2. a) catching | b) murdering | c) rising | d) driving |
| 3. a) while | b) only | c) additionally | d) occasionally |
| 4. a) while | b) into | c) at | d) to |
| 5. a) supposed | b) talked | c) added | d) expressed |

B) Read the text and choose the best answer to each questions:

6. Which of the following is not true?

- a) The accident happened because the engines were out of order.
- b) The flight was from Poland to Sweden via Copenhagen.
- c) The plane broke into pieces but no fire followed.
- d) Mr. Rasmussen had not planned to land the aircraft: it was an unexpected landing.

7. The way out Captain Rasmussen found was:

- a) To tear wings, injure seven passengers and hurt nine passengers.
- b) To hit trees but walk from the wreckage.
- c) To fail the engines and chose the place for landing.
- d) To run risks and crash-land in a field.

8. What happened to the passengers and crew of the McDonnell Douglas DC-9?

- a) All of them were alive although some of them were either injured or hurt.
- b) Everybody was alive- safe and sound.
- c) Sixteen of them died and some of them were injured or hurt including the captain who had to wear a medical collar.
- d) The whole organization enabled them to succeed: nobody suffered.

9. Captain Rasmussen:

- a) came to the news conference to wear a medical collar.

- b) was perhaps the one flight captain in a million who managed to show what he could do in a crucial moment.
- c) was not pleased with the results: the plane no longer existed.
- d) got to the conference to be one in a million.

10. The word *wreck* means:

- a) tool made of iron
- b) container for goods
- c) the remains of something badly damaged or ruined.
- d) harbor.

II. Put each verb in brackets into a suitable tense:

It 1)____(be) Ashley’s birthday and Melanie 2)____(give) him a surprise reception that night. Everyone 3)____(know) about the reception, except Ashley. Even his children 4)____(know). Everyone in the town who 5)____(be) nice 6)____(be invited). General Gordon and his family graciously 7)____(accept) the invitation. Alexander Stephens 8)____(say) he 9)____(be) present if his ever-uncertain health 10)____(permit). Scarlett never 11)____(see) Melanie so excited or so happy.

“You see, dear, Ashley 12)____(not/have) a birthday party since we 13)____(come) here. And he 14)____(work) so hard and he 15)____(be) so tired. When he 16)____(get) home at night he 17)____(be) surprised when everybody 18)____(come) in!”

Melanie’s house 19)____(blaze) lights from every room. It 20)____(be) packed with guests. They 21)____(overflow) on verandas and many 22)____(sit) on the benches in the dim lantern-hung yard.

III. Complete each sentence with a compound word made out of two words from the list.

<i>Air</i>	<i>bus</i>	<i>car</i>	<i>city</i>	<i>centre</i>
<i>failure</i>	<i>hour</i>	<i>jam</i>	<i>park</i>	<i>parking</i>
<i>pollution</i>	<i>power</i>	<i>rush</i>	<i>shortage</i>	<i>stop</i>
<i>strike</i>	<i>ticket</i>	<i>traffic</i>	<i>train</i>	<i>water</i>

- a) The roads were crowded and I was stuck in a for hours.
- b) The is bad in the city. It’s getting hard to breathe!
- c) All the lights went out because there was a
- d) I left my car in the wrong place and the police gave me a
- e) I couldn’t use the railway station yesterday because there was a
- f) I had to pay a fortune to leave my car in a multi-storey.....
- g) I waited at the for hours but all the buses were full.
- h) There is always a lot of traffic during the
- i) It doesn’t rain a lot here, and at the moment there is a
- j) The Government has decided to ban all cars from the

IV. Read the text and decide which answer A, B, C or D best fits each space:

Spelling presents a major problem to many students and, indeed, native speakers of English. This is (1) ___ surprising when you consider just how illogical the English spelling (2) ___ is. The spelling of such basic words as *right*, *through*, *once*, and *who* seems to (3) ___ no relation to their (4) _____. And how can the words *go*, *sew*, and *though* all rhyme with (5) _____ other?

There have been attempts in the (6)_____ to reform English spelling. The playwright George Bernard Shaw was an enthusiastic (7)_____ for a more phonetic approach. In a clever illustration of the absurdity of English spelling he suggested that the word fish be (8) _____ by the letters “*ghoti*”: the *gh* from enough, the *o* from women, and the *ti* from nation. When he died in 1950 he (9) _____ a large part of his estate to promote spelling reform.

So why do we (10)_____ in spelling words the way we do, (11) _____ the efforts of reformers like Shaw? One reason is that we are too (12) _____ with the words as they are currently spelled. It is certain that any change in the rules (13)_____ be extremely difficult, if not impossible, to (14)_____. Another is that there is (15)_____ a variety of regional accents within the English speaking world that it would be unfair to select just one as the standard model for spelling.

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|-----|--------------|----------------|------------|-----------------|
| 1. | A just | B hardly | C nearly | D strongly |
| 2. | A system | B procedure | C method | D schedule |
| 3. | A hold | B keep | C carry | D bear |
| 4. | A voice | B speech | C vocation | D pronunciation |
| 5. | A the | B every | C each | D one |
| 6. | A history | B years | C past | D ages |
| 7. | A campaigner | B demonstrator | C champion | D candidate |
| 8. | A described | B represented | C signed | D written |
| 9. | A willed | B left | C gave | D divided |
| 10. | A insist | B continue | C keep | D persist |
| 11. | A in spite | B despite | C however | D although |
| 12. | A accustomed | B used | C friendly | D familiar |
| 13. | A would | B could | C ought | D should |
| 14. | A require | B enforce | C make | D oblige |
| 15. | A many | B quite | C such | D so |

V. *Match the two parts of the sentences.*

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|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. I will play volleyball unless | a) I won't insult him. |
| 2. I hope | b) when I'll come back. |
| 3. He will be working in his office | c) from ten till five. |
| 4. I'm going to stay | d) and then he'll have lunch. |
| 5. I'll be seeing them | e) at home today. |
| 6. Don't be afraid | f) I have a headache. |
| 7. They are a good team, I think | g) when I've finished with you. |
| 8. He'll do some shopping | h) they are going to win the match. |
| 9. I don't know | i) for 15 years next April. |
| 10. I'll have been living there | j) you'll phone me regularly. |

VI. *Choose the right variant.*

- ___ I get to know her, the more I like her.
a) For more b) More c) The more d) The most
- The car is clean. I ___ wash it this week.
a) needn't b) ought to c) need to d) have to
- I saw Helen at the party yesterday.
_Really? What ___?
a) was she wearing b) did she wear c) had she wear d) is she wearing
- ___ do it.
a) Neither you nor I couldn't c) Neither you or I could
b) Neither you nor I could d) Either you nor I could
- The lift is out of ___ so we'll have to walk.
a) function b) order c) running d) work
- Dinner will be ready _____ but we have time for a drink before then.
a) currently b) lately c) presently d) suddenly
- What do you ___ to do about the problem now that this solution has failed?
a) attempt b) think c) pretend d) intend
- We have ___ for a new secretary but we haven't had any replies yet.
a) advertised b) advised c) announced d) noticed
- I've ___ for the job and I hope I get it.
a) appointed b) applied c) presented d) succeeded
- He threw the box out of the window and it fell to the ___ outside.
a) flat b) floor c) plain d) ground
- 100 competitors had _____ the race.
a) put their names for b) entered for c) put themselves for d) taken for
- He's worked so ___ that he deserves a rest.
a) roughly b) intensive c) hardly d) hard
- They're staying with us _____ the time being until they find a place of their own.
a) during b) in c) since d) for