# UNIT 1: HOME LIFE

##### I. Write /s/, /z/ or /iz/ to show how the -*s* ending is pronounced.

1. potatoes 11. caves 21. Learns

2. rubs 12. plays 22. Stops

3. cooks 13. maps 23. Digs

4. rises 14. flats 24. churches

5. clothes 15. bathes 25. comes

6. lengths 16. baths 26. Rose’s

7. calculates 17. stages 27. Daniel’s

8. reads 18. wears ’ 28. Frank’s

9. massages 19. thanks 29. Elizabeth’s

10. laughs 20. coughs 30. Smith’s

1. **Complete each of the following sentences with an appropriate word from the box.**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| frankly | shifts mischief | chores | confidence | trick |
|  | leftovers hands | close-knit | laboratory |  |

* 1. I come from a family; we never keep secrets from one another,
  2. Spoiled children are often up to
  3. The more he fails, the more he loses in his abilities.
  4. are the, uneaten edible remains of a meal after the meal is over.
  5. She speaks about her broken-heart when love affairs fail.
  6. It would be nice if we can join to celebrate Valentine's Day.
  7. Men do roughly 20 percent of household like laundry and cleaning.
  8. The thought of working night put her off becoming a nurse.

##### Typical pharmaceutical scientists spend most of their time in a .

* 1. **He didn't really have a serious accident - that's just a**

1. **Fill in each blank with the correct form of the word in brackets.**
   1. **This insurance plan offers your family financial in the event of your death, (secure)**
   2. She is a very woman. She is always helpful and sympathetic toward other people, (care)
   3. If you continue to the rules, you will be punished, (obedient)
   4. She was unable, or ,togiveme further details, (will)
   5. She has been involved in many human rights campaigns, (act)
   6. They were seeking an ultimate to the city’s traffic problem, (solve)
   7. The electric company admitted their for the blackout, respond)
   8. My family has always been very of what I do, (support)
   9. Students now live with a lot of from their studies, (press)
   10. Boys are considered more , and stubborn than girls, mischief)

##### Complete the sentence, using either the past simple or past progressive of the verbs in parentheses.

* 1. When Mrs. Chu (hear) a strange noise, she (get) up to investigate.
  2. I (not hear) the thunder during the storm last night because I (sleep).
  3. At eight o’clock last night, I (practice) the piano.
  4. When I (be) a child, we (make) our own amusement
  5. It (happen) while I (live) in Eastbourne last year.
  6. I (live)in London forten years while I (be) a child.
  7. As I (walk)downthe road, I (see) Bill.
  8. I got a package in the mail. When I (open) it, I (find) a surprise.
  9. While Jane (wash) the dishes, her brothers television.

(watch)

* 1. I (rewind) therented video before I (return) it to the store yesterday.
  2. When he realized I (look) at him, he (turn) away.
  3. Richard (live) in Chicago for five years when his company

(transfer) him to New York.

* 1. He usually wears sandals but when I last (see) him he boots.

(wear)

* 1. I was alone in the house at that time because Mr. Jones \_(work) in the garage and Mrs. Jones (shop)
  2. Jane (meet) her husband while she Harvard.

##### Underline the correct answer.

(study) law at

* 1. On my last visit to Wixton I found that the village ***hadn’t changed /didn’t change*** much.
  2. Mark ***has taken*** / ***took*** many trips to Asia since he ***has started / started*** his own import- export business.
  3. When I was introduced to Carol, I was sure that I ***had met / met*** her before.
  4. Argentina ***has won*** / ***won*** the World Cup in 1986 for the second time since the cup ***was / has been*** first awarded in 1930.
  5. When the teacher ***had cornel came*** in, all the students ***had stood / stood*** up.
  6. By the time Jackson *had arrived / arrived* to help, we *had already finished / already finished* moving everything.
  7. I can’t come to your party because I ***broke / have broken*** my leg.
  8. As soon as I ***had turned / turned*** the ignition key, the engine ***had caught*** / ***caught*** fire.
  9. When they ***got / had got*** married, they ***knew / had known*** each other for 15 years.
  10. My brother ***has written / wrote*** several plays. He ***has just finished / just finished*** his second tragedy.
  11. The apartment was hot when I ***had got / got*** home, so I ***had turned / turned*** on the air conditioner.
  12. Ann ***has started / started*** a letter to her parents last week, but she still ***hasn’t finished / didn’t finish*** it.
  13. **I *knew / have known*** Tim when he was a child, but I ***didn’t see / haven’t seen*** him for many years.
  14. It was the fifth time she ***asked / had asked*** me the same question.
  15. I haveread/read *his books when I* hasbeen/was *at school.* Haveyoueverread/Didyoueverread *his books?*

##### Complete the sentences with the correct form or tense of the verbs in brackets.

* 1. When Glen

(open) the book, some pages (fall) out.

* 1. Since she (work) at the company she (not have) a day off through illness.
  2. It was the first, time I (talk) to Ellaoutside the office.
  3. My boss photos.

(come) into the office just as I

(show) holiday

* 1. Mozart (die) while he (compose) the Requiem.
  2. At the time of the robbery, they (stay) with my parents.
  3. Mr. Count

(work) as a cashier for twenty-five years. Then he

( retire) and (go) to live in the country.

* 1. The pollution problem

(get) worse over the last decade.

* 1. I (not/ see) Jane for ages. When I last (see) her, she

(try) to find a job.

* 1. In a surprise move, the Prime Minister (resign) last night.
  2. Alexander Graham Bell (already/ invent) the telephone by the time I was born.
  3. That’s the first time I

(see) Jan look embarrassed.

* 1. I didn’t know who she was. I (never/ see) her before.
  2. I (buy) a new alarm clock the other day in Taylor’s the jewelers, when I actually (see) somebody shoplifting.
  3. I (not like) having Sam for my roommate last/year. He

(always/ leave). This dirty clothes on the foor.

##### Are the underlined parts of these sentences right or wrong? Correct them where necessary.

1. Carla has not seen snow before coming to New York.
2. David ate in this restaurant several times.
3. I have met Abdul in my first English class last June. We are friends since that day.
4. Since I came to this country, I was learning a lot about the way of living here.
5. In the early part of last week, Americans everywhere have gone to the polls to vote.
6. We thought that our original plan was a good one, but we modified it a great deal over the past few weeks.
7. While I was surfing the net yesterday, I was finding a really interesting website.
8. Since it was invented in 1879, the light bulb became indispensable in American household.
9. When I am writing, my composition last night, someone knocks on the door.
10. By the time I got to the party, most people went home.

##### Complete each of these sentences with an appropriate preposition.

1. Will you take responsibility arranging the food?
2. As I am now in my final year the secondary school, I am a lot of study pressure.
3. Can you give me a hand loading the van?
4. We are a very close-knit family and very supportive one another.
5. Please will you all join *me* singing the national anthem.
6. Whenever problems come , we discuss them frankly and find solutions quickly.
7. Women’s responsibility is to look the family.
8. The children are very excited their camping holiday.
9. Responsibility is shared parents and teachers.
10. She has every confidence her students’ abilities.

##### Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first.

* 1. Steve started working for this company five years ago.

Steve has\_

* 1. Do you have any experience of driving this kind of ear?

Have you

* 1. When she heard the results, Mary began to feel more confident.

Since\_ \_

* 1. Nancy hasn’t come since 1999.

The last time

* 1. During my dinner, the phone rang.

While

* 1. David left the party before we arrived there.

When

* 1. We haven’t gone to a concert for ages.

It’s \_

* 1. Sarah hasn’t seen her friends since she left for the United States.

Sarah last \_

* 1. I have never stayed in such an expensive hotel before.

This is

* 1. In the middle of our sleep there were a knock at the door.

When

* 1. My wait for a bus has lasted thirty minutes so far.

I

* 1. Mozart wrote more than 600 pieces of music before he was 35.

By the age

##### PRONUNCIATION

**TEST 1**

**Choose the word that has the underlined part pronounced differently from that, of the others.**

1. a. family b. parents c. happy d. frankly

2. a. mischief b. believe c. obedience d. niece

3. a. shifts b. works c. groups d. hands

4. a. safe b. secure c. sure d. support

5. a. baths b. clothes c. enjoys d. solutions

* + 1. **LANGUAGE FOCUS**

**A. Choose the one word or phrase - a, b, c or d - that best completes the sentences or substitutes for the underlined part.**

1. My father sometimes has to be \_a night shift at the factory.
   1. in b. at c. on d. over
2. I’m afraid I’m going to be late home - something’s come work.
   1. over – for b. out – at c. off – to d. up - at
3. Would you like to share your experience

the rest of the group?

* 1. with b. to c. among d. of

1. We are a veryfamily and support each other through any crises.
   1. old-established b. well-to-do c. low-income d. close-knit
2. most men, my father enjoys cooking.
   1. Not alike b. Unlike c. Unlikely d. Dislike
3. Her family and friends have given her lots of
   1. support b. supporting c. supporter d. supportive
4. My mother often cooks big meals, so we havefor days.
   1. remainders b. surplus c. leftovers d. dishes
5. His secretary was formidably

: her minutes were works of art.

* 1. good b. efficient c. active d. working

1. Our parents join hands to give us a nice house and a happy home.
   1. deal with b. manage c. help together d. work together
2. Mark enjoys having fun by causing trouble. He’s a very boy.
   1. stubborn b. mischievous c. obedient d. well-behaved

##### Choose the one word or phrase - a, b, c or d - that best completes the sentences.

1. I the new Harry Potter book now, so you can borrow my copy if you like.
   1. finish b. finished c. am finished d. have finished
2. As you your car at the moment, can I borrow it?
   1. don’t use b. aren’t using c. haven’t used d. won’t use
3. While her brother was in the army, Sarah to him twice a week.
   1. was writing b. wrote c. has written d. had written
4. In a break-in last week the burglars

a. took b. have taken c. had taken d.were takingall my jewellery but left the picture.

1. Come and see me when you your report.
   1. finish b. finished c. will finish d. hadfinished
2. I in the hotel twice in the 1980s.
   1. was staying b. have stayed c. had stayed d. had been staying
3. Susan as, a secretary for 2 years before her marriage.
   1. worked b. has been working c. has worked d. was working
4. When I got home I found that water down the kitchen walls.
   1. ran b. was running c. has run d. has been running
5. After he his English course, he went to England to continue his study.
   1. has finished b. had finished c. was finished d. would finish
6. I with children before, so I know what to expect in my new job.
   1. worked b. have worked c. had worked d. have been working
7. How since we college?
   1. are you - left b. were you - left

c. have you been - have left d. have you been - left

1. He to London three times this year.
   1. has been b. was c. will be d. had been
2. When I last him, he in London.
   1. saw - has been living b. see - is living

c. saw - was living d. have seen - lived

1. When I arrived at the meeting the first speaker speaking and the Audience
   1. just finished - were clapping b. had just finished - had dapped

c. had just finished - were clapping d. just finished - had clapped

1. He his job last month and since then he out of work.
   1. lost - was b. was lost - has been

c. has lost - was d. lost - has been

##### Identify the one underlined word or phrase - A, B, C or D - that must be changed for the sentence to be correct.

1. Average family size has increased from the Victorian era.

##### A B C D

**32.** Here’s **the money** you lent **me it. Maybe you** don’t **remember.**

##### A B C D

33. Most **children nowadays are too busy** for spending **time** with **their parents.**

##### A B C D

1. **Although my parents are very busy at work, but they try** to spend **as much**

**A B C D**

**time with their children as possible.**

1. **Americans** found **themselves** with **less free time** over **the past few decades A B C**

**even though they** are earning **more money.**

##### D HI. READING

1. **Fill in each blank with one appropriate word from the box.**

Bonding trust belong values concerns supportive someone upbringing toughest together

Family is where we all (36) to and from where our identity comes from. A person is valued based on his family and (37) .We all belong to a family and it is our family that keeps us (38) through thick and thin. Without having a family, no person is complete and the completeness comes with good family (39) .

A close family bond is like a safe harbour, where we feel secure and where we trust that we have (40) always there to whom we could turn to when we need them the most. This bonding helps to build a (41) and hope that, no matter what, we have people to be with us in our (42) times. It is through a family that we learn the (43) of love, trust, hope, belief, cultures, morals, traditions and every little matter that (44) to us. A strong foundation for any individual comes from being with a (45) family.

##### Read the passage carefully, then decide whether the following statements are true

**(T) or false (F).**

In many modern countries, people think of a family as a mother, a father and their children. But this is not the only kind of the family group. In some parts of the world, a family group has many other members. This kind of large family is called an “extended family” or a “joint family”.

The joint family includes all living relatives on either the mother’s or the father’s side of the family. It is made up of grandparents, parents, brothers, sisters, uncles, aunts, and cousins. They live together in a large house or in huts built close together.

Early people probably lived in joint families. They had to be part of a large group in order to survive. The members of the group helped each other hunt. They worked together to protect themselves from dangerous animals and other enemies.

In China, people lived in joint families. When a son married, he and his wife lived at his parents’ home. Unmarried daughters remained at home until they married. Chinese children felt very loyal to their parents. Younger members of the joint families always took care of the old ones.

In India and Africa, some people still live in joint families. The members of a joint family share their earnings and property. If one member of the group becomes ill or has bad luck, the others help the person. As in the past, the members of the joint family offer each other help and protection.

1. A joint family consists of a mother, a father, and their children.
2. Long time ago, people had to live in joint families in order to survive.
3. In joint families, the elderly are usually cared for by their children or grandchildren.
4. The members of a joint family in the past were more helpful and protective than those in the present.
5. A joint family is not popular in modern countries.

##### IV. WRITING

**Choose the sentence -a, b, c or d-which is closest in meaning to the printed one.**

1. Don’t assume that he will help you.
   1. You should take his help for granted. b. He will certainly help you.

c. You shouldn’t take his help for granted. d. His help is not necessary.

1. It’s pointless to have this car repaired.
   1. This car should be repaired. b. This car is not worth being repaired

c. This car is difficult to be repaired. d. You needn’t repair this car.

1. Hardly anybody applied for the job.
   1. Nobody applied for the job because it was hard.
   2. Anybody found it hard to apply for the job.
   3. Few applicants were suitable for the job.
   4. There were very few applicants for this job.
2. Dave had to take a cut in pay to keep from losing his job.
   1. Dave’s salary was lowered. b. Dave lost his job and had to cut in pay.

c. Dave had an accident and lost his job. d. Dave was given a salary increase.

1. His irresponsible attitude is putting his career in jeopardy.
   1. He is so irresponsible that he has no career.
   2. His irresponsible attitude is endangering his career.
   3. His career is to jeopardize his irresponsible attitude.
   4. He is irresponsibly putting his career in danger of ruin.

##### TEST 2

1. **PRONUNCIATION**

A. **Choose the word that has the underlined part pronounced differently from that of the others.**

1. a. biologist b. shift c. trick d. decision

2. a. support b. pressure c. discuss d. mischievous

3. a. thought b. threaten c. thunder d. themselves

4. a. tricks b. leftovers c. depths d- roofs

5. a. cook b. school c. soup d. noon

**B.** **Choose the word that has the main stress placed differently from that of the others.**

6. a. project b. support. c. secure d. believe

7. a. obedience b. mischievous c. biologist d. decision

8. a. confidence b. suitable c. responsible d. secondary

9. a. leftover b. household c. garbage d. attempt

10. a. secret b. university c. separately d. interesting

1. **LANGUAGE FOCUS**
2. **Choose the word or phrase - a, b, c or d - that beat completes the sentence.**
3. Can you tell me who is responsible checking passports?
   1. to b. in c. about d. for
4. My father hasn’t seen his older brother at least thirty years.
   1. since b. from c. during d. for
5. She earned extra money last year several young children.
   1. bringing into b. caring for c. taking on d. bearing up
6. She is leaving him because she cannot his bad temper any longer.
   1. put up with b. put away c. put off d. put up .
7. Family later took on a much greater significance in his life.
   1. relations b. relatives c. relationships d. relation
8. Some sociologists believe that the family of parents and children is rapidly becoming a thing of the past.
   1. joint b. closed c. nuclear d. extended
9. Many old people are still more than some indolent youths.
   1. active b. action c. activity d. activeness
10. It was of you to leave the medicine where the children could get it.
    1. caring b. uncared c. careful d. careless
11. Ann is very . She takes part in numerous activities outside of school.

a. enjoyable b. funny c. outgoing d. lively

20. Becoming an adult and setting up a no longer mean the same thing.

a. housing b. housework c. household d. housemate

1. He told me that he had not made any for his summer holiday.
   1. plan b. idea c. project d. scheme
2. Steve is a good man, completely devoted to his wife and kids.
   1. free b. hard c. single d. family
3. Strong family ties provide us the love and we need for a happy life.

a. secure b. Securing

c. security d. securely

24. He’s always to his father’s wishes.

a. confident b. supportive

c. obedient d. expressive

1. irritating they are, you shouldn’t lose your temper with your children.
   1. No matter b. However c. Despite d. Because of

##### Choose the word or phrase - a, b, c or d - that best completes the sentences.

1. Although we all day, we haven’t managed to find a suitable applicant.
   1. are interviewing b. had interviewed .

c. have been interviewing d. interviewed

1. Mark first his wife three years ago when they at university.
   1. met - have studied b. met - were studying

c. has met - studied d. met - had been studying

1. I much of you lately. We last threemonths ago.
   1. didn’t see - met . b. haven’t seen - have met

c. haven’t seen - met d. didn’t see - have met

1. The team a single match so far this season.
   1. doesn’t win b. didn’t win c. hasn’t won d. hadn’t won
2. News in of a large fire in central London.
   1. is coming b. are coming c. have come d. was come
3. to the language center when I saw you yesterday morning?
   1. Have you gone b. Had you gone c. Did you go d. Were you going
4. They in that company for two years - from 2003 to 2005.
   1. are working b. have worked c. worked d. had worked
5. It seems that everyone has a computer these days because in recent years, they

very affordable.

* 1. have become b. became c. will become d. are becoming

1. The number of students limited and a number of books available to them in library.
   1. is - is b. is - are c. are - are d. are - is
2. Some people think that ‘Pericles’ by Shakespeare.
   1. wrote b. has written c. was written d. had written
3. Your car is too dirty! When did you have it ?
   1. wash b. to wash c. to be washed d. washed ,
4. After the race , the celebration began.
   1. had been won b. is won c. will be won d. have been won
5. She could not speak, nor anything we said.
   1. she understands b. she could understand

c. could she understand d. did she understand

1. By the age of 30, he three best-sellers.
   1. wrote b. has written c. was writing d. had written
2. When the power went out, the clerks the reports for the meeting.
   1. have copied b. copied c. were copying d. are copying

##### Identify the one underlined word or phrase - A, B, C or D that must be changed for the sentence to be correct.

1. While the teacher was explaining the sum on the blackboard, the children

##### A B

threw **paper aeroplanes** around **the classroom. C D**

1. **These children** bad **need a** stable **and** secure **home life.**

##### A B C D

1. **This is** the first **time Janet** has taken so difficult **class, but she plans A B C**

to complete **it.**

##### D

1. **The computer, one of** man’s most **recent creations,** have **revolutionized the**

##### A B C D

**world of information processing.**

1. **His teacher,** together with **his parents,** object to **his behavior** both **in school A B C**

Mad at home.

D

##### READING

1. **Choose the word or phrase - a, b, c or d - that best fits the blank space in the following passage.**

Everybody want to have a happy family. It is a (46) of all people in this earth to have a happy family. Comforts in life are (47) when your family is not happy. Here’s the ingredients of a happy family:

***Unconditional love*** - Unconditional love means showing love (48) may happens. Expressing love through actions and words is a very important factor to have a happy family life.

***Understanding -*** A big room of understanding is a great (49) also to have a happy family life. Understand the need of each family members. Wife should understand the need of her husband and vice versa. Parents should understand their kids (50) they are growing up.

***Quality time*** - This is very important to have a happy family life. Most happy families have time for (51) . Parents give priority to spending time with their kids during (52)

hours from work rather than having fun with their friends and associates.

***Honesty -*** Being honest to each other would also (53) to a happy family life.

*Care* - A (54) family is a happy family. Care for the need of each other.

***Patience and consideration*** - Consider minor differences, don’t make it a big deal. Have patience to (55) with it and this will contribute to a happy family life.

46. a. right b. dream c. way d. priority

47. a. hopeless b. meaningful c. helpful d. useless

48. a. whatever b. whenever c. wherever d. however

49. a. equipment b. fact c. tool d. result

50. a. since b. if c. because d. as

51. a. other b. each other c. each d. others

52. a. all b. for c. off d. out of

53. a. contribute b. dispense c. distribute d. concentrate

54. a. caring b. careless c. cared d. careful

55. a. manage b. apply c. divide d. deal

##### Read the passage carefully, then choose the correct answer.

The nuclear family, consisting of a mother, father, and their children, may be more an American ideal than an American reality. Of course, the so-called traditional American family was always more varied than we had been led to believe, reflecting the very different racial, ethnic, class, and religious customs among different American groups.

The most recent government statistics reveal that only about one third of all ***current*** American families fit the traditional mold and another third consists of married couples who either have no children or have none still living at home. Of the final one third, about 20 percent of the total number of American households are single people, usually women over sixty-five years of age. A small percentage, about 3 percent of the total, consists of unmarried people who choose to live together; and the rest, about 7 percent are single, usually divorced parents, with at least one child. Today, these varied family types are typical, and therefore, normal. Apparently, many Americans are achieving supportive relationships in family forms other than the traditional one.

1. With what topic is the passage mainly concerned?
   1. The traditional American family b. The nuclear family

c. The current American family d. The ideal family

1. The writer implies that .
   1. there have always been a wide variety of family arrangement in the United States
   2. racial, ethnic, and religious groups have preserved the traditional family structure
   3. the ideal American family is the best structure
   4. fewer married couples are having children
2. The word ‘current’ in line 7 could best be replaced by which of the following?
   1. typical b. present c. perfect d. traditional
3. According to the passage, married couples whose children have grown or who have no children represent about \_. . .
   1. 30 percent of households b. 20 percent of households

c. 7 percent of households d. 3 percent of households

1. Who generally constitutes a one-person household?
   1. A single man in his twenties b. An elderly man ,

c. A single woman in her late sixties d. A divorced woman

##### IV. WRITING

**From the words or phrases -a, b, c or d- choose the one that best completes the sentences.**

1. that I could hardly hear her.
   1. So quietly she spoke b. So quietly did she speak

c. So did she speak quietly d. She spoke so quiet

1. The council never wanted the new supermarket to be built, .
   1. nor local residents did b. so did local residents

c. neither did local residents d. either didn’t local residents 63. in nomadic societies is broadly defined.

a. The concept of family b. As the concept of family

c. The concept of family that d. Because the concept of family

1. Although they had no money, .
   1. so they were content b. for, their content

c. they were content d. but they were content

1. The table was .
   1. too heavy that, one person couldn’t carry
   2. so heavy that one person could carry
   3. too heavy for one person to carry
   4. enough heavy for one person to carry

**ĐÁP ÁN**

**UNIT 1**

**ĐÁP ÁN**

**I.** 1. /z/ 2. /z/ 3. /s/ 4. /iz/ 5. /z/ 6. /s/ 7. /s/ 8./z/ 9. /iz/ 10. */s/*

11./z/ 12./z/ 13./s/ 14. /s/ 15. /**z/** 16. /**s/** 17. **/iz/** 18. /**z/** 19. /**s/** 20./**s/**

21./z/ 22./s/ 23./z/ 24./iz/ **25. /**z/ **26.** /iz/ **27. /**z/ **28. /s/ 29. /**s/ **30./**s/

**II**. 1. close-knit 2. mischief 3. confidence 4. Leftovers 5. frankly

1. hands 7. Chores 8. Shifts 9. laboratory 10. trick

**III**.1. security 2. Caring 3. Disobey 4. unwilling 5. Actively 6. solution

**7.** responsibility 8. Supportive 9. Pressure 10. mischievous

##### IV.

##### 1. heard - got

##### 2. didn’t hear - was sleeping

##### 3. was practicing

##### 4. was - made

##### 5. happened - was living

##### 6. lived - was

##### 7. was walking - saw

##### 8. opened – found

##### 9. was washing - were watching

##### 10. rewinded - returned

##### 11. was looking - turned

##### 12. lived - transferred

##### 13. saw - was wearing

##### 14. was working — was shopping

##### 15. met - was studying

**V**

1. hadn’t changed

2. has taken - started

3. had met

4. won — was

5. came - stood

6. arrived - had already finished

7. have broken

8. turned – caught

9. got - had known

10. has writen — has just finished

11. got - turned

12. started - hasn’t finished

13. knew - haven’t seen

14. had asked

15. read - was - Have you ever read

**VI**

1. opened - fell
2. worked - hasn’t had
3. had talked
4. came - was showing
5. died - was composing
6. were staying
7. worked - retired - went
8. has been getting
9. haven’t seen - saw - was trying
10. resigned
11. had already invented
12. have seen
13. had never seen
14. was buying - saw
15. didn’t like - was always leaving

##### VII.

1. had not seen

2. has eaten

3. met - have been

4. have learned

5. went

6. have modified

7. found

8. has become

9. was writing - knocked

10. had gone

**VIII.** 1.for 2.at–under 3. with 4. of 5. with - in

6. up 7. after 8. about 9. between 10. in

**IX**.

1. Steve has been working/ has worked for this company for five years.
2. Have you ever driven this kind of car before?
3. Since hearing the results Mary has felt more confident./ Since Mary heard the results she has felt more confident.
4. The last time Nancy came here was in 1999.
5. While I was having dinner, the phone rang.
6. When we arrived at the party, David had left.
7. It’s ages since we went to a concert.
8. Sarah last saw her friends when she left for the United States.
9. This is the first time I have stayed in such an expensive hotel.
10. When we were sleeping, there was a knock at the door.
11. I have been waiting for a bus for thirty minutes.
12. By the age of 35, Mozart had written more than 600 pieces of music.

# TEST 1

**I.** 1. b 2. C 3. D 4. c 5. a

**II.** A. 6. C 7. D 8. A 9. D 10. B 11. A 15. b ,13. b14. D 12. C B. 16. d

17. b 18. b 19. a 20. a 21. c 22. a 23. b 24. b 25. b 26. d 27. a 28. c 29. c 30. d C. 31. C (since) 34. C (Ø) 32. C (Ø)35. A(have found) 33. C(to spend)

**III.** A. 36. belong 37. upbringing 38. together 39. Bonding 40. someone

41. Trust 42. Toughest 43. values 44. Concerns 45. supportive

B.

**IV.** **46. F 47. T**

**51. c 52. b** **48.T 49. F**

**53. d 54.a** **50. T**

**55. b**

**TEST 2**

**I.** **A. 1. a** **2. c** **3. d** **4. b** **5. a**

B. **6. a** **7. b** **8. c** **9. d** **10. b**

**II.** **A. 11.d 12.d 13.b 14. a 15. c 16. c 17. a 18.d 19. d 20. c 21.a**

**22. d 23. c 24. c 25. b**

**B. 26.c37. a 27.b 38. C 28.c 39. b 29. C 40. c 30. a 31. d 32. c 33.a 34. b 35. c 36. d**

**B. 41. C (were throwing) 42. A (badly) 43. C (such a difficult/ so difficult a)**

**44. C (has) 45. B (objects to)**

**III. A. 46. B 47. D 48.a 49. c 50. d 51. b 52. c 53. a 54. a 55. d**

**B. 56. C 57. a58.b 59. A 60. c**

**IV. 61. b 62. c 63.a 64. c 65. C**