

TEST 2

I. Put one suitable word in each gap in the following text.

Enjoyment is what drinking wine is all about. However, the more you know, (1) easier it becomes to select the right wines for you or your guests.

Wine is basically grape juice to (2) yeast has been added causing it to ferment and produce alcohol. Alcohol is flavourless, so there must be something more (3) wine than this. Many of the secrets of wine lie within the grape. Its pulp is a sugar solution which contains the things that give a wine its fruity flavour. In a dry wine, most of a grape's sugar has been converted (4) alcohol. In a sweet one, more sugar is left. This can be felt on the (5) of the tongue. The pulp also contains acidity which gives the wine "crispness" that makes the mouth water. Too much (6) it can make you wince, too little and the wine could taste dull. The skin contains flavour and tannin. Tannin produces a tingling sensation in the gums and gives a wine firmness. White grapes have their skins removed before fermentation so tannin is only really found in red wines. The pulp of black and white grapes is (7) same pale colour. The fact that the skins of black grapes are left on (8) the wine is fermented gives red wine its colour.

The wines which are often considered to be the best are (9) where all the elements balance one another. There are many grape varieties grown in many climates which influence the emphasis given to these features and this is (10) wines can be so wonderfully different.

II. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. *Nie mam pojęcia, kogo winić za ten nieszczęśliwy wypadek.*

I have for the unfortunate accident.

2. *Powiedziano nam, aby nie korzystać z tej drukarki ponieważ jest zepsuta.*

We use order.

3. *Z kim powinienem porozmawiać o moich problemach?*

Who my problems?

4. *Czy nie byłoby lepiej, gdybyś złożył podanie w kilku miejscach na raz?*
 Hadn't application
 at a time?
5. *Co sprawiło że tak wiele osób zrezygnowało z uczestnictwa w naszej kampanii?*
 What made taking
 campaign?
6. *Jeszcze nigdy nie spotkałem kogoś, kto potrafiłby tak kłamać, jak ona.*
 I have who
 she does.
7. *Mówi się, iż choroba szalonych krów może dotrzeć do wszystkich europejskich krajów.*
 It the mad cow disease
 countries.
8. *Gdybyście potrzebowali pożyczki, nie wahajcie się nas poprosić.*
 In case, don't
9. *Dlaczego nie założył ochraniaczy? Mógł przecież złamać sobie nogę lub rękę.*
 Why the safety pads? He
 his leg or his arm.
10. *Nie wiadomo kto podłożył ogień w fabryce. Śledztwo nie jest jeszcze zakończone.*
 It in the factory. The investigation
 yet.

III. Choose the correct answer.

1. I suggested to this letter as soon as possible.
 a) Mark to reply b) to Mark replying c) that Mark reply d) replying by Mark
2. By next Sunday, our children at the camp for ten days.
 a) will have been staying b) will be staying
 c) will have been stayed d) will stay
3. We'd rather the wire. It may be live.
 a) that you don't touch b) you shouldn't touch
 c) you not to touch d) you didn't touch
4. The boy cried because he to play with the other children.
 a) hadn't been allowed b) hadn't been allowing
 c) hadn't allowed d) hadn't to allow
5. All of the candidates their physical strength.
 a) were making display b) made to display
 c) were made to display d) were made display

6. Neither she nor he the police what had really happened.
a) did tell b) told c) did not tell d) were told
7. Look at the sky. It's soon.
a) unlikely that will rain b) unlikely to rain
c) unlikely raining d) likely not to rain
8. Susan is always so extravagant. She a celebrity.
a) behaves to be b) behaves as if she were
c) behaves that she is d) behaves being
9. Would you mind at your drawings for a while?
a) me to let the students to look b) that I will let the students look
c) my letting the students look d) to me letting the students look
10. Unless us the whole truth, we won't let her go.
a) she tells b) does she not tell c) does she tell d) she doesn't tell

IV. Put the words in brackets in the correct form.

1. Experience, flexibility and involvement are the main
(REQUIRE) of employers nowadays.
2. Tom stood in defence of the woman who was attacked by a mugger. He was later
praised and awarded for his (BRAVE).
3. The minister is going to make a (PERSON) appearance on
TV to account for the gossips.
4. The detective says he can see a striking (SIMILAR) between
these four robbery cases.
5. Don't be (KIND) to Alice. She never treats you in a bad way.
6. There's every (LIKELY) that our next week's military training
will be called off.
7. Keep this plant in a dark place. It's very (SENSE) to light.
8. You don't cover the (POST) costs. Ordered goods are
delivered to your door free of charge.
9. The introduction of the tax relief will certainly be (BENEFIT)
to large exporters.
10. The trade unions insist on firing the Chief Executive. They claim he is quite
..... (CONSCIENCE) of the problems in the factory.
11. I'm sorry for hitting you with the ball. It was (ACCIDENT).
12. Look at your (REFLECT) in the mirror. There's no sign of the
scar you had before the surgery.

13. Adam's (ENTERTAIN) character makes him the most favourable person to stick with.
14. Ever since both of them were made redundant, they have been (DESPAIR) for money.
15. Everybody knows there is a fierce (RIVAL) between Mike and William for the managerial position.

V. Complete the following sentences with the phrases from the box.

advance comparison with debt exchange for favour of
the mood for order to pursuit of sight spite of

1. Leave me alone. I'm not **in** your silly jokes.
2. This woollen jacket seems quite cheap **in** that leather one.
3. **In** the risk of another avalanche, the rescuers went on looking for the missing skiers.
4. Although he was not **in** my proposals, the managing director admitted that there was need for improvement.
5. Frank's gone to the bank **in** pick up some money.
6. I would like to be informed **in** about any changes you're planning to introduce in your department.
7. Ever since he took a loan for that brand new car, he's been **in**
8. Who shall we ask for the way? There are no people **in**
9. **In** mirrors, combs and other goods of minor value, the Incas presented the Spanish conquistadors with precious golden artefacts.
10. Right after the emergency call, the police set out **in** the fugitives. Two of them have been captured so far.

VI. Complete the sentences with the verbs 'be' or 'have' in the correct form.

be / have

1. The workers demand to their say in the industrial dispute.
2. Since when haven't you in touch with your parents?
3. You may use my computer. I nothing against it.
4. We do know how it is to be on the dole. We have our hard time.

5. Ever since he admitted having been a secret agent, he's on everybody's lips.
6. What's worrying you Cindy? What on your mind?
7. 'This crossword-puzzle is a nuisance. I cannot do it.' 'Let me a go at it.'
8. Before he was fired for some dirty plays, Mr Hicks had in charge of the accounting department for about two years.
9. Debbie is a perfect candidate for a baby-sitter. She certainly a way with children.
10. Peter has in low spirits ever since his girlfriend left him.
11. Don't worry. We all on your side. We'll stand by you whatever happens.
12. I'll pay you fifteen pounds extra and we'll done with this bargaining. What do you say?
13. You in the wrong. It wasn't Elvis Presley who sang the song first. It was Frank Sinatra.
14. Mrs Willis a fondness for car races because her father used to be a racer.
15. Seeing that Tom and Greg so little in common, they won't make great friends.

VII. Complete the idiomatic phrases with the verbs in the correct form.

beat call cry face hit keep make pull skate take

1. If you suffer consequences of your unwise actions, you **the music**.
2. If you decide to stop working, you **it a day**.
3. You get really angry if you **the roof**.
4. If you **the bull by the horns**, you face a difficult situation bravely.
5. If you **something under your hat**, you consider it to be secret.
6. If you **your socks up**, you start acting better.
7. If you don't tell directly what is on your mind, you **about the bush**.
8. You **a mountain out of a molehill** if you pay too much attention to unimportant things.
9. If you **on thin ice**, you are in a risky position.
10. If you **over spilt milk**, you despair over something that cannot be changed or repaired.

TEST 10

I. Fill each gap with one correct word.

When it comes to determining your total health condition, physicians need various data on (1) your body has enough, too much or too little (2). And when it comes to establishing your mineral status especially levels of potentially poisonous heavy metals (3) as lead, cadmium and mercury blood, urine and tissue samples do not display cumulative levels. Instead, doctors may check your hair condition to make a diagnosis. Minerals and metals are moved from the body into hair in concentration approximately ten (4) higher than in blood or urine. They are trapped and stored there. A close analysis of hair is assumed to reveal (5) recent and long-term accumulations of harmful substances. To get a hair sample is as (6) as pie. Just snip a spoonful or so close to the head near the base of the neck. Hair specimens are later sent to laboratories (7) analyses. There are numerous obstacles that doctors have to (8) into consideration before forming the final evaluation. First of (9), hair dyes and permanent waving can deceive the analyzing devices into false readings. Some shampoos can leave zinc or selenium residues on the hair making the job more difficult for the analysts. (10) addition, different techniques of analysis are used in different laboratories. This is why doctors can come (11) with varying results while analyzing the same hair sample. On (12) of that, there are still no standards of interpretation. Another drawback is the fact that hair analysis can be deceptive. Certain minerals showing high level of accumulation in the hair can actually be deficient in the body. Therefore, hair analysis can only be performed by doctors (13) thorough experience. There are numerous possibilities that hair analysis creates but its effectiveness still needs to (14) proven. So far doctors who claim to be able to determine your nutritional profile from the hair test do (15) but pull wool over your eyes.

II. Find one unnecessary word in some of the lines of the following text.

Guests at the Waldhouse Am See in St. Moritz bring more than (1)
baggage to the 36-room hotel. With manager Joseph Bernardini's (2)
encouragement, each week in a summer they collect loads of trash (3)

which they have been found in the Swiss mountains. The visitor who (4)
 brings in the most litter will gets room and board for a week, on the (5)
 house. The record, by so far, is 19 kilograms, mostly cans, gathered by (6)
 two Swiss women on vacation in last July. "They said they worked so (7)
 hard that they were going to be need another holiday." Bernardini (8)
 laughs. The hotel's campaign is meant to encourage visitors to protect (9)
 the Alpine environment. But both the hotel manager and tourists know (10)
 that responsible or "soft" tourism requires with more than picking up (11)
 litter. Successful ecotourists must start with careful planning finding (12)
 leisure activities and means of transportation that go easy on the fragile (13)
 environment. One of approach to soft tourism is scheduling a trip (14)
 between seasons. Making holiday schedules helps in reduce noisy (15)
 traffic that tops the list of environmental concerns. An another way of (16)
 reducing the harmful impact is by being taking public transportation (17)
 whenever it possible. Tourists who bring their own cars should try to (18)
 leave them in the garage and ride shuttle buses for local travel. The (19)
 environmental ethic should to continue inside the hotel. Responsible (20)
 tourists ought to reduce their own demand for energy by switching off (21)
 unnecessary light, turning down heat and possibly separating recyclable (22)
 materials from a trash. (23)

III. Put the verbs in brackets in the correct form.

1. Isn't it about time you (have) a rest? You
 (look) tired. You (dig) the garden for about four hours now.
2. It is predicted that by 2050 people (set) foot on Mars and
 (already / start) (get) ready
 (Colonize) the planet.
3. Tom regrets (not ask) his father for advice. If only he
 (tell) him about everything, he (know) how
 (act) in that difficult situation.
4. Yesterday I (put) these files on the desk in my office. However,
 they (disappear) and I have no idea where
 (look) for them. Someone must (take) them by mistake.
5. It was about ten p.m. when the scouts (reach) their destination.
 They (walk) for more than twelve hours.
6. You should (avoid) (walk) in high grass.
 In case you (bite) by a snake, make a serum injection to yourself.

7. In 1978, the man (charge) with fraud. He
(spend) four years in prison before he (release) in 1982.
8. 'Who (lead) the conference tomorrow?' 'Mr Hanks, our
department manager, (agree) (stand) in for
Mr Hewitt while he's on sick leave.'
9. We (have) the windows in the sitting room insulated recently but it
..... (keep) (blow) cold from outside.
10. As soon as the pond (clean) and (fill) with
fresh water, we (put) goldfish in it.
11. Although no official report (issue) as yet, the American runner
..... (believe) (win) the race by a hair's breadth.
12. Not till last week (we / know) that our daughter-in-law was
pregnant. Imagine our happiness when we (learn) we
..... (be) grandparents.
13. None of the miners (manage) (escape)
before the wall of coal went down. Some of them (still / look) for by
special emergency units.
14. Provided that the rain (ease) off soon, we
(take) advantage of the possibility (climb) to the very top of the
mountain.
15. It was kind of you (let) us know about all the changes in the tax law.
If we (not know) about them we (make)
mistakes in our tax declarations.

IV. Paraphrase the following sentences.

1. The concert wouldn't have taken place without our sponsors' support. (**for**)
If
2. Although I respect you very much, I do think you're wrong in this case.
Much
3. 'Don't walk far from the headquarters.' he ordered us.
We
4. Whoever you talk to, don't keep your hands in your pockets.
No matter
5. Rafael Gaudy was one of our tutors. (**ours**)
.....
6. It was most irresponsible of the officer to have kept a loaded gun in his drawer.
To

7. As he was afraid that someone might steal his money he hid it in his sock. (**fear**)
He hid
8. Shouldn't the children be going out to school now? (**high time**)
 ?
9. I hate the way you are trying to hide the whole truth from me. (**wool**)

10. It's unlikely that it was Ginger who left the message. (**can't**)
It

V. Put the words in brackets in the correct form.

1. Because the evidence the police had provided was rather
 (CONVINCE) the suspect wasn't charged with the murder.
2. I don't know Mr Tally too well. He's just an (ACQUAINT).
3. Rob is a (THOROUGH) spoilt child. He gets anything he wants.
4. The trousers I have bought are a bit too short. I will ask my tailor if he can
 (LONG) them for me.
5. Mr Ewan started moving his things to the former director's office on the
 (ASSUME) that he was going to be the one to take over.
6. They have collected little information. The methods of research they used were rather
 (EFFECT).
7. What amazed the fishermen was the (ABOUND) number of young
 tunas in their nets. Many more than any other fish.
8. Mr Sullivan was (INSIST) on checking the accounts one more time
 even though we had already checked them three times.
9. The explorers' attempt at finding the secret passage was (FRUIT).
 Their maps must have been incorrect.
10. Judging by the poor condition of your cottage, its collapse is (AVOID).
 You'd better move out as soon as possible.
11. What we have heard may be just a gossip. Let's wait for an official
 (CONFIRM) of the message.
12. The girls say Gina is hard to get on with. She is always so (ENVY).
13. The (BURGLE) took place while the house owners were having
 a barbecue in their garden.
14. To recognize his merits for the company, on his (RETIRE)
 Mr Woods was presented with a golden watch.
15. I admit the silk scarf was so (RESIST) that I didn't think long before
 buying it.

VI. Complete the phrasal verbs with the verbs in the correct form.

break come cut give go lay let put set tell

1. This milk smells sour. It's **off**.
2. We have had to our appointment **off** for the second time this month because doctor Green has gone on a conference.
3. Everything seemed to be planned very carefully however the school reunion just didn't **off**. People looked bored and the atmosphere was stiff.
4. The Browns' son is really well-behaved. They never have to him **off**.
5. What's **off** this sweet smell? Is it the flowers?
6. We **off** at the break of dawn and drove for about seven hours until we arrived in Dover.
7. More than two hundred workers were **off** when it turned out the factory was making considerable losses.
8. Due to the political turmoil, the USA have **off** its diplomatic relations with Iraq.
9. We've bought plenty of fireworks. We them **off** at midnight on New Year's Eve.
10. The Board will **off** your electricity supply if you don't pay bills.

VII. Fill the gaps with the correct colours (some can be used more than once).

black blue green pink red white yellow

1. I'm in the There's no more money in my bank account.
2. We didn't expect Sally to come. She arrived out of the
3. My neighbour was with envy when he saw my brand new Volvo.
4. 'How's your health, Mike?' 'Thanks. I'm in the, can't be better.'
5. There's heaps of money on my bank account. I'm in the
6. Their windows are so dirty. I assume they clean them once in a moon.
7. I'm afraid Tom will see when you tell him you've scratched his car.
8. Our little son likes to tell lies. Really harmless ones.
9. Ronald is the sheep in our family. We prefer to keep away from him.
10. Collin's not shy. He's simply afraid of everything. He's so-bellied.

TEST 17

I. Fill the gaps with the correct prepositions.

A study of ancient coral reefs has revealed that the weather phenomenon known (1) El Nino was most intense during the 20th century. El Nino, which has been present (2) the past 130,000 years, is an atmospheric phenomenon occurring in the Pacific Ocean. It is known to contribute (3) climatic disturbances along the western coast of Peru and Ecuador (4) account of exceptionally warm ocean conditions it brings (5). El Nino, which stands (6) 'the child' referring (7) the infant Jesus Christ, appears in the regions every December around Christmas. Every three to seven years, El Nino brings (8) being really severe and intense weather conditions. The disturbances strike when the warm ocean currents result (9) a reversal in the normal weather conditions of the eastern and western Pacific. El Nino is responsible (10) changes in the wind pattern, temperature of the air and the sea surface, which (11) turn culminate (12) heavy rainfalls in South America as well (13) droughts in India and southern Africa. It is now said that El Nino can influence the climate of more than half the earth. It is also blamed (14) recent droughts and floods in Australia. Researchers claim that El Nino's activity was never (15) acute as during the last hundred years. Its intensity has been (16) the increase since ice ages. The popular view is that El Nino's intense impact may be related (17) global warming and emissions of greenhouse gases. Although there is no sufficient evidence to back (18) the assumption, it is common knowledge that a great many global changes have come (19) in climate ever (20) the temperature on the planet started to increase.

II. Complete the dialogues with the verbs in the correct form.

1. Mark: 'How long (you / work) for the Japanese manufacturer before you (decide) to quit last month?'
- Tony: 'I (start) my job there in 1998 as an assistant manager but when my bosses saw I (make) a quick progress I (give) a promotion and then (work) as a senior manager until I (lay) off.'
- Mark: 'So it wasn't your own decision (quit) the job?'

Tony: 'As a matter of fact, not. The department I (employ) in
..... (make) losses for some time and so my bosses
..... (put) them down to some wrong decisions I
..... (take).'

Mark: 'That's a pity. (they / not want) to give you another
chance?'

Tony: 'I am afraid, not. But I am not worried at all. I (already /
find) a new job. I (start) it next Monday.'

2. Susan: 'How (you / like) my new boyfriend, Judith?'

Judith: 'Honestly, at first I thought he (be) a bit snobbish and
proud but now I (find) him a really charming person.
And he's handsome, too.'

Susan: 'How about you and Rick? Recently, I (hear) you
..... (get) married. Is that true?'

Judith: 'Not quite. We (split) up last month.'

Susan: 'Oh, I'm surprised. What (go) wrong?'

Judith: 'Well, you know ever since Rick (begin) studying in
London, we (only/see) each other once a week. And
before we (decide) to go our separate ways, he
..... (tell) me about a new girl he
(meet) at university.'

Susan: 'I'm so sorry, Judith. It must (be) hard for you
..... (overcome) the pain. But I'm sure you
..... (find) somebody nice and decent one day.'

3. Reporter: 'Good evening. This is Amazing Stories with Andy Brooks. Today I
..... (talk) to Mr Grey from Harrows a small village in
the south of Wales. Mr Grey is known (experience)
something absolutely amazing and he (agree) to
tell us about the unusual occurrence. Mr Grey when exactly
..... (the story/take) place?'

Mr Grey: 'Good evening. It was September 11th this year.'

Reporter: 'Could you tell us the story from the very beginning, Mr Grey?'

Mr Grey: 'Of course. I (wake) up at five as usual and
..... (go) outside. The day was cloudy and it
..... (look) like rain so I (think) I
had better (hurry) up before it
(start) pouring down. Just as I (walk) through the

forest to the sawmill where I (work) it indeed
 (start) to rain. So, I put the hood on my head. At
 one moment I (feel) the rain
 (turn) into thick hailstones that (hit) me hard all over
 my body. That's what I (think) then. However, when
 I (look) down I (not see) any
 hailstones. Instead, I (see) fish. Imagine that.
 They were small fish falling from the sky onto my head. What the hell?
 I (think). Then, I (look) around
 and what I (see) were dozens of fish on the ground.
 They (jump) all over the place as they were alive.'

Reporter: 'What (you/think) it was Mr Grey?'

Mr Grey: 'Well, then I thought God (play) tricks on me. But
 later I (find) out it wasn't only me
 (experience) something as unusual as that. From a newspaper I learned
 it was a shoal of fish carried with the wind from the sea.'

Reporter: 'That's amazing! Thank you very much Mr Grey.'

III. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. *Nie przyzwyczałem się jeszcze do pracy w nowych warunkach. Prawdopodobnie będę potrzebował kilku tygodni, aby się dostosować.*

I accustomed
 Probably, it a few weeks

2. *Tę torebkę właśnie znaleziono na peronie. Jakiś podróżny musiał ją tutaj zostawić.*

The handbag on a platform.
 It by a traveller.

3. *Zrozumieliśmy, co tak naprawdę się stało, dopiero gdy Frank wrócił z pracy i opowiedział nam, jak został potraktowany przez swoich przełożonych.*

It wasn't
 by his superiors that we

4. *Zorganizujemy zjazd absolwentów. Ciekawe czy potrafiłbym rozpoznać wszystkich moich szkolnych przyjaciół. Zapewne bardzo się zmienili.*

How a graduates' reunion? I wonder
 schoolmates.
 They are sure a lot.

5. *Edward Probe, z którym rozmawiałem dotychczas trzy razy, sprawia wrażenie bardzo inteligentnego człowieka.*
Edward Probe, three times
so far, makes
6. *Nie warto zwiedzać tego skansenu. Jediną ciekawą rzeczą, jaką można tam zobaczyć są narzędzia rolnicze z dziewiętnastego wieku.*
The heritage park isn't The only
..... farmers' tools.
7. *Nie podobają nam się poglądy, które ona wygłasza. Być może dlatego tak trudno jest się z nią dogadać.*
We disapprove Perhaps,
this is why she is with.
8. *Czy nie żałujesz, że nie skorzystałeś z zagranicznego stypendium? Mogłeś przecież zwiedzić ten piękny kraj oraz poznać nowych przyjaciół.*
Don't you wish scholarship abroad?
You new friends.
9. *Kazano nam zostać w autokarze, dopóki nasze paszporty nie zostaną sprawdzone przez celników.*
We were in the coach
..... by the customs officers.
10. *Mówi się, że George Baker był genialnym odkrywcą. Jednakże, dopiero po jego śmierci doceniono jego niezwykle osiągnięcia.*
George Baker an ingenious discoverer.
However, only after his death

IV. Complete the prepositional phrases with the words from the box.

approval	average	behalf of	display	duty
no account	principle	purpose	sale	second thoughts

- Paul says he hit me by accident, but I'm sure he did it **on**
- The secretary is employed to type letters **on** her boss.
- There were wonderful leather jackets **on** in the store.
- First, I said no but **on** I agreed to lend Tom some money.
- We will take the vacuum cleaner **on** The shopkeeper says we can return it if it doesn't match our expectations.

6. The Royal guards cannot speak to passers-by while they are **on**
7. Is that house of yours still **on** ? I'm considering buying it if you set the price lower.
8. **On**, we spend one thousand on monthly bills. Sometimes less, sometimes more.
9. **On** are you allowed to leave the camp at night. Understood?
10. Because I am a vegetarian, I don't eat meat **on**

V. Choose the correct answer.

1. Hadn't it been for the hint Michael dropped, we wouldn't have known what Mr Speck really to.
a) implied b) meant c) concerned d) referred
2. Apologize to your sister you'll be made to stay in your room alone for the whole day.
a) or else b) nevertheless c) regardless d) as with
3. to the election, all the candidates clearly defined the goals and objectives that they were going to accomplish.
a) beforehand b) advance c) forward d) prior
4. Has it ever to any of you that you may be hurting those little innocent creatures with your silly games?
a) happened b) thought c) occurred d) realized
5. It's really hard to between these two photos. They are so similar.
a) distinguish b) separate c) disconnect d) differ
6. the brakes or we'll crash into the car in front of us!
a) Set off b) Put on c) Let in d) Bring up
7. For my, I'm not interested in the prize. I just want to have a good fun at the regatta.
a) side b) point c) outlook d) part
8. These new regulations are quite absurd. They many private garages from making regular profit.
a) restrict b) prevent c) abstain d) withhold
9. The rock band played their greatest hits at their fans'
a) demand b) request c) enquiry d) order
10. Because we live within easy of the city centre, we don't have to travel to school by bus.
a) range b) distance c) access d) reach