Module 1. Final Test

1. *Fill in the gaps with the appropriate phrasal verb*:

Go out, pull down, go over, pick up, take out on, get into, go off, drift apart, put off

1. My husband’s is very unhappy at the moment and … on me.
2. Many couples say they would have … if it weren’t for their children.
3. I’m … to the cinema this evening!
4. While I was in Tokyo I … quite a bit of Japanese.
5. … the habit of taking regular exercise.
6. The old railway station was closed and … around 1965.
7. I used to enjoy tennis, but I’ve … it a bit now.
8. Don’t be … by the name. It’s actually a very pleasant plant.

*2) Complete the sentences with would or used to. Where either form is possible, write them both. Where there is a word in brackets, put it in the correct position*:

1. I \_\_\_ have lots of free time before I started working here. – I **used to have** lots of free time before I started working here.

2. In the long summer holidays, we \_\_\_ go out somewhere with a picnic every day. – In the long summer holidays, we **used to/would** go out somewhere with a picnic every day.

3. When I was a newly-trained teacher, I \_\_\_ work till late every night preparing lessons.

4. They \_\_\_ be happy together but they’re not now.

5. When they came to London, they \_\_\_ (never) travel anywhere on the tube.

6. When I had a car, I \_\_\_ drive everywhere, but now I’m much fitter because I always walk or cycle.

7. During my last year at university, I \_\_\_ go to the library to start work at 9 o’clock every morning.

8. When we shared a flat together, we \_\_\_ (often) stay up talking late into the night.

9. When Amy was a baby, people \_\_\_ (often) come up to me and tell me how beautiful she was.

10. He \_\_\_ be very overweight but he’s much slimmer now.

11. When I was at school, I \_\_\_ (never) do my weekend homework until Sunday evening.

12. I \_\_\_ work in the same department as your sister.

13. When I was a teenager, I \_\_\_ (often) spend the whole evening just listening to music.

14. She \_\_\_ have a lot of boyfriends when she was younger.

*3) For each verb in brackets, choose one of the following tenses: the present, present perfect, past or past perfect, in either the simple or continuous form*:

Brenda Pearl (1) \_\_\_ (join) our firm ten years ago. She (2) \_\_\_ (work) for the previous five years with an advertising company and (3) \_\_\_ (acquire) much useful experience. For the first eight years with us she (4) \_\_\_ (work) in the Sales Department, and (5) \_\_\_ (work) there when I (6) \_\_\_ (become) Managing Director. Since then she (7) \_\_\_ (work) as my personal assistant, and (8) \_\_\_ (prove) herself to be outstanding capable on many occasions. She (9) \_\_\_ (work) on the top floor, in an office next to mine, but at the moment (10) \_\_\_ (work) in London on a special assignment.

*4) Word-formation. Put down the nouns built from the following adjectives*:

Morbid, grateful, bewildered, stressed, supportive, fascinated, competent, competitive

*5) Fill in the gaps with the correct preposition*:

1) to adapt … some culture, 2) to be faithful … one’s roots, 3) to channel one’s energy … the common good, 4) to get … an illness, 5) to be … a date, 6) inept … smth, 7) to make faces … smn, 8) to play … ear, 9) to warn … smth, 10) to be verbal … one’s emotions

*6) Add question tags to the following statements*:

1. You take sugar in tea.

2. But you don’t take it in coffee.

3. The lift isn’t working today.

4. It never works very well.

5. There was no panic.

6. Though everybody realized the danger.

7. There was a lot of noise.

8. But nobody complained.

9. Mary hardly ever cooks.

10. He ought to have made a note of it.

11. Neither of them offered to help you.

12. He hardly ever leaves the house.

13. That isn’t Bill driving.

14. Nothing went wrong.

15. It is a pity Ann didn’t come with us.

16. They should have planned the expedition more carefully.

17. She warned him not to ride the stallion.

18. But he never takes advice.

19. There used to be trees here.

20. There isn’t any point in waiting.

21. He’ll hardly come now.

22. I’m cleverer than him.

23. Nobody has ever visited him.

*7) Answer the following questions using your active vocabulary*:

1. If it’s too far to walk, and you can’t afford a taxi, what can you do?
2. What phrasal verb means ‘have a good relationship’?
3. If you are promoted, what does it mean?
4. What do you get if something unexpected and unpleasant happens?
5. What can happen if a child misbehaves at school?
6. What will probably happen if you walk for ten kilometres?
7. If you are travelling in a lift and it stops between floors then it … ?
8. What’s the opposite of ‘leave work’?

*8) Translate into Russian*:

1) to maintain a conversation, 2) discordant music, 3) to take smth seriously, 4) mean, 5) vocational skills, 6) to be a role model for, 7) belligerent, 8) to team up with smb, 9) feedback, 10) before one’s very eyes

*9) Translate into English*:

1) Многие знают эту группу благодаря **вызывающему** поведению солиста.

2) Вряд ли мне разрешат **опробовать** эту машину. Она **стоит целое состояние**.

3) Жаль, но у меня **нет музыкального слуха**.

4) Школа **готовит учеников к жизни во взрослом мире**.

5) Многие **беженцы** страдают от **комплекса неполноценности**.

6) Даже если я всё **тщательно повторю**, на экзамене **у меня всё вылетит из головы**.

7) **Никак не пойму, что вы имеете в виду**.

8) Я обиделась, когда **он разыграл меня**.

9) Терпеть не могу **зубрить перед экзаменами**, но без этого не обойдёшься.

10) Он всеми силами пытается **отстаивать свои принципиальные убеждения**.

*10) Make up a story using the following expressions*:

To make one’s life hell, to accept one’s bicultural identity, to be faithful to one’s roots, to settle down, foreigner