

- Verb to be: am/is/are
- Possessive adjectives: my, your, his, her
- Subject Pronouns - Plural nouns & Numbers

1. A- Hello, what \_\_\_\_\_ your name?  
A) is      B) are      C) am      D) be
2. \_\_\_\_\_ name is John. And my \_\_\_\_\_ is Johnson.  
A) Your / surname      B) My / surname  
C) I / surname      D) I / name
3. My name is Lisa. \_\_\_\_\_ Lisa Peterson.  
A) My am      B) I is      C) I am      D) I
4. \_\_\_\_\_ name is Apple. \_\_\_\_\_ Ann Apple.  
A) His / She      B) His / He's      C) Her / She's      D) His / His
5. "Where \_\_\_\_\_ John from?" " \_\_\_\_\_ from the US."  
A) is / He's      B) is / His      C) am / He's      D) is / She's
6. \_\_\_\_\_ are you from? Japan.  
A) What      B) Who      C) Where      D) When
7. Where \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
A) is / from      B) are / in      C) are / is      D) are / from
8. \_\_\_\_\_ from Spain. I'm Rodriguez .  
A) I'm      B) He's      C) You're      D) She's
9. Pierre is a French boy. \_\_\_\_\_ from \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) He's / France      B) His's / French  
C) His / France      D) He / France
10. Lisa and Max are Americans. \_\_\_\_\_ from U.S.A.  
A) There      B) Their      C) They're      D) Their're
11. "What \_\_\_\_\_ their \_\_\_\_\_?"  
"Alexander and Philip."  
A) are/name      B) is / name      C) is / names      D) are / names
12. I \_\_\_\_\_ 22 years old, but Andrew \_\_\_\_\_ 20.  
A) am / am      B) are / am      C) am / is      D) are / are
13. Mark\_\_\_\_\_ 19, but Brian and Denis \_\_\_\_\_ 26 and 28.  
A) is / are      B) are / is      C) are / are      D) am / are
14. "What \_\_\_\_\_ this?"  
"It's \_\_\_\_\_ umbrella."  
A) are / a      B) is / a      C) is / an      D) its / an
15. Oxford is \_\_\_\_\_ English university.  
A) an      B) the      C) a      D) \*
16. Toyotas \_\_\_\_\_ Japanese \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) is a / car      B) is / car      C) are / cars      D) is / cars
17. "What is \_\_\_\_\_ ?"  
"She is a bank manager."  
A) his job      B)she job      C) he job      D) her job
18. 0/2/11/18/20 Find the correct alternative.  
A) oh / twelve / eighteen / twenty  
B) zero / two / one-one / eighteen / twenty  
C) zero / two / eleven / eighteen / twenty  
D) zero / two / eleven / eighty / twenty
19. "How old is your aunt?"  
" \_\_\_\_\_ is 29."  
A) She      B) He      C) She's      D) He's
20. "Where \_\_\_\_\_ she from?"  
"She \_\_\_\_\_ from Japan."  
A) are / is      B) is / is      C) is / am      D) are / are
21. This \_\_\_\_\_ my friend. \_\_\_\_\_ name's Richard.  
A) are / His      B) is / My      C) is / His      D) his / His
22. They \_\_\_\_\_ Lisa and Max. They \_\_\_\_\_ from the USA.  
A) is / is      B) are / is      C) are / are      D) is / is
23. "What is \_\_\_\_\_ name?" "My name's Carlos."  
A) his      B) her      C) your      D) my
24. This is my sister. \_\_\_\_\_ name is Laura.  
A) His      B) My      C) Her      D) Its
25. I have \_\_\_\_\_ brother. \_\_\_\_\_ name is David  
A) an / His      B) a / Her      C) a / His      D) \* / His
26. Hello! My \_\_\_\_\_ Maria. I \_\_\_\_\_ Mexico.  
A) name is / from am      B) is name / from am  
C) name is / am from      D) name am / is from
27. Is Catherine \_\_\_\_\_ sister?  
A) he      B) you      C) your      D) yours
28. We \_\_\_\_\_ students.  
A) are a      B) is      C) are      D) am
29. I \_\_\_\_\_ student.  
A) is / an      B) am / \*      C) am / a      D) am / the
30. She \_\_\_\_\_ Italy.  
A) are from      B) is at      C) is from      D) am from
31. He is \_\_\_\_\_ teacher.  
A) a      B) an      C) \*      D) the
32. I live \_\_\_\_\_ a house \_\_\_\_\_ Los Angeles.  
A) \* / in      B) in / in      C) in / \*      D) at / in
33. " \_\_\_\_\_ is your phone number?"  
"It's 2229"  
A) Where      B) How      C) What      D) Who
34. " \_\_\_\_\_ are you?"  
"I'm Alex."  
A) Which      B) How      C) What      D) Who
35. What's this \_\_\_\_\_ English?  
A) \*      B) in      C) at      D) on
36. Champaigne is \_\_\_\_\_ French drink.  
A) a      B) the      C) an      D) \*
37. Oxford is \_\_\_\_\_ English university.  
A) a      B) an      C) the      D) \*
38. A Mercedes is \_\_\_\_\_ German car.  
A) a      B) an      C) the      D) \*
39. English is \_\_\_\_\_ international language.  
A) a      B) an      C) the      D) \*
40. Milan is \_\_\_\_\_ Italian city.  
A) a      B) an      C) the      D) \*
41. A JVC is \_\_\_\_\_ Japanese camera.  
A) a      B) an      C) the      D) \*
42. I have two \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) sister      B) sisters      C) a sister      D) sister's
43. It's \_\_\_\_\_ Spanish orange.  
A) a      B) an      C) the      D) \*
44. It's \_\_\_\_\_ green apple.  
A) a      B) an      C) the      D) \*



- Verb to be: questions and negatives
- Short answers
- Possessive's
- The family
- Prepositions
- Opposite adjectives
- Food and drink

1. "\_\_\_\_ her name Eliza?"  
"No, \_\_\_\_."  
A) What / it isn't      B) Is / she isn't  
C) Is / it is not      D) Is / it isn't
  2. Is your surname Anderson?  
A) Yes, you are.      B) Yes, it is.  
C) Yes, I am.      D) Yes, my is.
  3. "Is she American?"  
"No, \_\_\_\_."  
A) hers isn't      B) she isn't      C) she is not      D) she her isn't
  4. "\_\_\_\_ their names Jack & Benny?"  
"Yes, \_\_\_\_."  
A) Are / they are      B) Aren't / there are  
C) Am / their      D) Is / they're
  5. "Is your dog 2 years old?"  
"Yes, \_\_\_\_."  
A) it's      B) dog is      C) it is      D) its
  6. "Is your elder brother married?"  
"No, \_\_\_\_."  
A) brother isn't      B) he isn't  
C) he is not      D) she isn't
  7. "Are you from Senegal?"  
"No, \_\_\_\_."  
A) I'm not      B) I amn't      C) I are not      D) I not
  8. "\_\_\_\_ Martha English?"  
"Yes, she \_\_\_\_."  
A) Is / isn't      B) Are / is      C) Is / is      D) Are / is
  9. "\_\_\_\_ her surname Smith?"  
"No, it \_\_\_\_."  
A) What / isn't      B) Is / is      C) Is / isn't      D) Are / isn't
  10. "Are you a student?"  
"Yes, I \_\_\_\_."  
A) am      B) have      C) is      D) 'm not
  11. "\_\_\_\_ you from Barcelona?"  
"No, I'm not."  
A) Is      B) Are      C) Do      D) Where
  12. "\_\_\_\_ you married?"  
"No, I \_\_\_\_."  
A) Aren't / am      B) Are / am  
C) Is / am not      D) Are / 'm not
  13. "\_\_\_\_ is Brenda?"  
"She's Patrick's wife."  
A) What      B) Who      C) Which      D) Where
  14. My teacher's name \_\_\_\_ John.  
A) are      B) is      C) am      D) not
  15. Marcus and Carlos \_\_\_\_ my brothers.  
A) is      B) am      C) are      D) be
  16. My mother and father \_\_\_\_ at work.  
A) is      B) am      C) are      D) \*
  17. It \_\_\_\_ Monday today.  
A) is      B) am      C) are      D) \*
  18. This is the photo \_\_\_\_ my family.  
A) in      B) at      C) of      D) on
  19. It's good practice \_\_\_\_ you.  
A) for      B) at      C) of      D) in
  20. I'm \_\_\_\_ home.  
A) in      B) on      C) at      D) from
  21. I'm \_\_\_\_ La Guardia Community College.  
A) in      B) on      C) at      D) of
  22. I'm \_\_\_\_ New York.  
A) in      B) for      C) at      D) of
  23. I'm \_\_\_\_ a class \_\_\_\_ eight other students.  
A) in / for      B) at / of      C) in / with      D) at / off
  24. I live \_\_\_\_ an apartment \_\_\_\_ two American boys.  
A) in / of      B) at / with      C) in / with      D) of/with
  25. Central Park is lovely \_\_\_\_ the snow.  
A) at      B) in      C) of      D) with
  26. "\_\_\_\_ is his job?"  
"He \_\_\_\_ a policeman."  
A) Which / is      B) What / are      C) What / is      D) Where / is
  27. He \_\_\_\_ from Argentina. He is \_\_\_\_ Mexico.  
A) is / from      B) isn't / from      C) isn't / in      D) aren't / in
  28. "\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_ is a hamburger and chips?"  
"Three pounds fifty."  
A) How many      B) How often      C) How much      D) How long
- Find the opposite word.**
29. easy - \_\_\_\_  
A) cold      B) cheap      C) difference      D) difficult
  30. lovely - \_\_\_\_  
A) old      B) expensive      C) horrible      D) quick
  31. fast - \_\_\_\_  
A) slow      B) small      C) quick      D) warm
  32. expensive - \_\_\_\_  
A) big      B) cheap      C) cold      D) hot
  33. hot - \_\_\_\_  
A) cold      B) new      C) warm      D) small
  34. big - \_\_\_\_  
A) high      B) small      C) tall      D) slow
  35. young - \_\_\_\_  
A) old      B) big      C) small      D) quick
  36. "Are you married?"  
"No, \_\_\_\_."  
A) I am not      B) I'm not      C) I amn't      D) I m not
  37. Brazil \_\_\_\_ in Asia. \_\_\_\_ in South America.  
A) is / It isn't      B) is / It's      C) is / Is      D) isn't / It's
  38. Snow is \_\_\_\_.  
A) cold      B) hot      C) small      D) cheap
  39. A: \_\_\_\_ Greek?  
B: Yes, I am.  
A) You      B) Are you      C) Am I      D) I
  40. We \_\_\_\_ in a Russian class.  
We \_\_\_\_ in an English class.  
A) are / are      B) are / not      C) aren't / are      D) are / am
  41. Rolls-Royce cars are \_\_\_\_.  
A) cheap      B) blue      C) expensive      D) tall



42. "\_\_\_\_ your teachers married?"  
 "Yes, \_\_\_\_."  
 A) Is / he is    B) Is / he's    C) Is / she is    D) Are / they are
43. "Is it hot today?"  
 "No, \_\_\_\_."  
 A) it isn't    B) it is not    C) it's not    D) it not
44. "Are \_\_\_\_ your parents?"  
 "Yes, \_\_\_\_."  
 A) they-their are    B) their-they are  
 C) they-they are    D) they-they
45. Eliza \_\_\_\_ from Greece. \_\_\_\_ from Poland.  
 A) is / Is    B) isn't / She's    C) is / Isn't    D) is / Is not
46. Ann is \_\_\_\_ wife.  
 A) John's    B) John is    C) John's is    D) John
47. This is not just my computer. It is 4 \_\_\_\_ computer.  
 A) students'    B) students's    C) student's    D) student
48. A: What is \_\_\_\_ ?  
 B: She is a bank manager.  
 A) his job    B) she job    C) he job    D) her job
49. "How old is your brother?"  
 "\_\_\_\_ 29."  
 A) They are    B) I am    C) It is    D) He is
50. "How old \_\_\_\_ Mr. & Mrs. White?"  
 "\_\_\_\_ 50 and 48."  
 A) is / They    B) are / They're  
 C) are / They    D) \* / They are
51. "How old \_\_\_, Andrew?"  
 "\_\_\_\_ 21 years old."  
 A) are you / I'm    B) is he / He's  
 C) is / He is    D) are / I
52. "\_\_\_\_ you now?"  
 "I'm at the school."  
 A) Where's    B) Where're are  
 C) Where're    D) Where
53. "Where \_\_\_\_ now?"  
 "In her office."  
 A) is he    B) is she    C) is it    D) is
54. "\_\_\_\_ is his father's job?"  
 "He's a teacher."  
 A) Who    B) When    C) Why    D) What
55. This is those \_\_\_\_ toy.  
 A) kid's    B) kid    C) kids's    D) kids'
56. They are not my \_\_\_\_ books.  
 A) children's    B) child's    C) children'    D) children of
57. They're not his \_\_\_\_ mistakes.  
 A) friend's    B) friend    C) friends    D) friends's

### Insignia Multi-Trading and Review – TEST 3

- Present Simple: Positive, Negative, Question
- Verbs - Jobs
- Personal pronouns and possessive adjectives

1. She \_\_\_\_ a uniform.  
 A) wear    B) to wear    C) wearing    D) wears
2. He \_\_\_\_ his car every weekend.  
 A) wash    B) washes    C) washing    D) washed
3. Rosemary \_\_\_\_ three languages.  
 A) speaks    B) talks    C) tells    D) know
4. My dad \_\_\_\_ at 7 o'clock everyday.  
 A) stands up    B) looks up    C) gets up    D) jumps up
5. Isabel is a flight attendant. She \_\_\_\_ passengers.  
 A) serve    B) to serve    C) serves    D) serving
6. Their son \_\_\_\_ in this hospital.  
 A) works    B) begins    C) starts    D) likes
7. Jim's a postman. He \_\_\_\_ letters to people.  
 A) answers    B) works    C) delivers    D) serves
8. Jane's a doctor. She \_\_\_\_ ill people.  
 A) looks at    B) speaks to    C) helps    D) serves drinks
9. Bern \_\_\_\_ in a flat in Birmingham.  
 A) lives    B) stands    C) has    D) wants
10. Nancy's uncle is a pilot. He \_\_\_\_ all over the world.  
 A) goes    B) sees    C) travels    D) delivers
11. In winter Sheila \_\_\_\_ skiing and in summer \_\_\_\_ tennis.  
 A) makes / plays    B) goes / plays  
 C) does / plays    D) starts / \*
12. My friend's son \_\_\_\_ Turkish and English at university.  
 A) has    B) plays    C) studies    D) goes
13. Most of the people \_\_\_\_ work at 8 o'clock every morning.  
 A) finishes    B) goes    C) does    D) starts
14. A: \_\_\_\_ does Tony Blair live?  
 B: In Great Britain.  
 A) When    B) Where    C) What time    D) How
15. \_\_\_\_ does your father do in his free time?  
 A) Why    B) What kind    C) How many    D) What
16. \_\_\_\_ does Andy's little brother play with?  
 A) Who    B) Why    C) How old    D) Where
17. A: \_\_\_\_ does Natalie's nephew do?  
 B: He's an architect.  
 A) How    B) Whom    C) When    D) What
18. A: \_\_\_\_ does it rain here?  
 B: Mostly in summer and winter.  
 A: \_\_\_\_ snow?  
 B: In winter.  
 A) When / Why    B) Why / How  
 C) What time / Whom    D) When / What about
19. A: \_\_\_\_ does Anthony go to work?  
 B: \_\_\_\_ bus.  
 A) How / By    B) How well / On  
 C) What kind / In    D) How / In
20. She \_\_\_\_ from England.  
 A) come    B) comes    C) don't come    D) goes

21. \_\_\_\_\_ she \_\_\_\_\_ French?  
 A) Do / speaks      B) Does / speaks  
 C) Does / speak     D) Is / speak
22. She \_\_\_\_\_ from America.  
 A) don't comes      B) doesn't come  
 C) doesn't comes    D) does comes
23. Every time he \_\_\_\_\_ a glass of lemonade before breakfast.  
 A) is      B) have     C) has      D) does
24. \_\_\_\_\_ he \_\_\_\_\_ three children?  
 A) Does / have    B) Does / has    C) Do / have    D) Has / have
25. \_\_\_\_\_ a shower.  
 A) Come      B) Go      C) Have      D) Has
26. \_\_\_\_\_ the phone.  
 A) Go      B) Read     C) Look      D) Answer
27. She \_\_\_\_\_ a white coat.  
 A) wear     B) wears    C) does wear    D) have
28. \_\_\_\_\_ a magazine.  
 A) Go      B) Read     C) Live      D) Has
29. Our teacher gives \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of homework.  
 A) our     B) us      C) her      D) his
30. He \_\_\_\_\_ television every evening.  
 A) watch    B) watches    C) see      D) buy
31. At ten we go \_\_\_\_\_ bed.  
 A) in      B) on      C) to      D) sleep
32. He picks up the apples \_\_\_\_\_ the tree.  
 A) for     B) from     C) on      D) at
33. Get \_\_\_\_\_ the bus.  
 A) on      B) in      C) to      D) out
34. She lives \_\_\_\_\_ Switzerland.  
 A) at      B) on      C) in      D) city
35. A nurse looks \_\_\_\_\_ people in hospital.  
 A) at      B) for      C) after     D) helps
36. There's a letter \_\_\_\_\_ you.  
 A) for      B) to      C) about     D) on
37. Tourists come \_\_\_\_\_ boat.  
 A) by      B) to      C) of      D) with
38. He drives the children \_\_\_\_\_ school.  
 A) of      B) at      C) to      D) go
39. He speaks to people \_\_\_\_\_ his radio.  
 A) at      B) on      C) of      D) in
40. She likes going \_\_\_\_\_ walks \_\_\_\_\_ summer.  
 A) for / at    B) to / at    C) for / in    D) on / at
41. She goes skiing \_\_\_\_\_ her free time.  
 A) in      B) on      C) at      D) of
42. He works \_\_\_\_\_ an undertaker.  
 A) as      B) for      C) of      D) in
43. "Does she live in Australia?"  
 "No, she \_\_\_\_\_. "  
 A) do      B) does     C) don't    D) doesn't
44. We \_\_\_\_\_ watching television.  
 A) doesn't like    B) do like    C) doesn't like    D) don't like
45. He \_\_\_\_\_ to help people.  
 A) flies     B) likes     C) runs      D) swims
46. \_\_\_\_\_ languages does she speak?  
 A) How much    B) How many    C) Why      D) Where
47. \_\_\_\_\_ sells things.  
 A) A postman    B) A nurse    C) A doctor    D) A shopkeeper
48. A barman \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) sells things    B) serves drinks  
 C) delivers letters    D) drinks a lot
49. \_\_\_\_\_ looks after money.  
 A) A nurse    B) A postman  
 C) An accountant    D) A dentist
50. \_\_\_\_\_ designs buildings.  
 A) A pilot    B) An architect  
 C) An interpreter    D) An engineer
51. He lives \_\_\_\_\_ an island \_\_\_\_\_ the west of Scotland.  
 A) on / in    B) in / in    C) on / on    D) in / at
52. She's married \_\_\_\_\_ an American man.  
 A) with    B) for    C) to    D) on
53. He \_\_\_\_\_ listening \_\_\_\_\_ music.  
 A) like / to    B) likes / to    C) likes / of    D) likes / with
54. "How \_\_\_\_\_ he \_\_\_\_\_ to work?"  
 "By car."  
 A) do / go    B) does / goes    C) does / go    D) does / play
55. Anna likes Joanna, but Maria doesn't like \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) her    B) them    C) your    D) their
56. That's my dictionary. Can I have \_\_\_\_\_ back please?  
 A) it    B) you    C) them    D) my
57. Philippe \_\_\_\_\_ in London.  
 A) work    B) starts    C) comes    D) lives
58. "\_\_\_\_\_ he married?"  
 "No, he \_\_\_\_\_. "  
 A) Is / doesn't    B) Does / isn't    C) Is / isn't    D) Does / is
59. "What \_\_\_\_\_ she do?"  
 "She is an interpreter."  
 A) is    B) do    C) does    D) are
60. \_\_\_\_\_ he sleep well?  
 A) Has    B) Have    C) Do    D) Does

- Present Simple - Verbs
- Leisure activities - Prepositions
- Telling the time - Wh Questions

1. What \_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_ at the weekend?  
A) does / does      B) do / does  
C) does / do      D) do / do
2. What \_\_\_\_ Dick and Tom like \_\_\_\_?  
A) do / doing    B) doing / \*    C) do / do    D) does / doing
3. Do boys like \_\_\_\_ jeans?  
A) wear      B) wearing      C) to wear      D) worn
4. My classmates \_\_\_\_ on picnic every month.  
A) went      B) goes      C) going      D) go
5. Mary \_\_\_\_ face every morning.  
A) washes his    B) wash my    C) washes her    D) washes their
6. I \_\_\_\_ a cigarette, but my teacher \_\_\_\_ smoke.  
A) don't / smokes      B) smoke / doesn't  
C) smokes / smokes      D) smoke / don't
7. They \_\_\_\_ wash \_\_\_\_ car every day.  
A) don't / my      B) don't / his  
C) don't / their      D) don't / our
8. My parents \_\_\_\_ eat meat.  
A) don't      B) aren't      C) doesn't      D) are
9. Summer holidays \_\_\_\_ in June.  
A) begins      B) begin      C) beginning      D) began
10. We \_\_\_\_ tennis on Monday evenings, but my little sister \_\_\_\_ on Sundays.  
A) play / play      B) plays / plays  
C) play / plays      D) plays / play
11. You \_\_\_\_ a lot of things in \_\_\_\_ free time.  
A) do / our      B) does / your      C) do / my      D) do / your
12. My cat licks \_\_\_\_ tail every evening. But my dogs never lick \_\_\_\_ tails.  
A) its / their      B) its / its      C) their / its      D) \* / \*
13. I like \_\_\_\_ football, but my brother doesn't.  
A) play      B) played      C) playing      D) plays
14. She likes \_\_\_\_ TV, but her husband doesn't.  
A) watching      B) to watch      C) watches      D) watched
15. Her sister doesn't \_\_\_\_ eating a hamburger.  
A) like      B) likes      C) liking      D) liked
16. Do you like \_\_\_\_ in your free time?  
A) read      B) reads      C) to read      D) reading
17. I like \_\_\_\_ but I \_\_\_\_ like swimming.  
A) sailing / don't      B) sail / doesn't  
C) sail / don't      D) sail / do
18. Tom \_\_\_\_ her but she doesn't like \_\_\_\_ .  
A) like / her      B) likes / him      C) likes / he      D) like / him
19. Andrew buys a newspaper everyday. \_\_\_\_ reads \_\_\_\_ at home.  
A) It / he      B) Him / it      C) He / it      D) His / it
20. Mike eats cheeseburgers because \_\_\_\_ likes \_\_\_\_ .  
A) he / their      B) him / they      C) he / them      D) him / them
21. "What time is it?"  
"3:45"  
A) It is quarter past three.  
B) It is fifteen past four.  
C) It is quarter to four.  
D) It is fifteen to four.
22. It is half past eight.  
A) 8:30      B) 7:30      C) 18:30      D) 17:30
23. It is quarter past eight.  
A) 8:30      B) 7:30      C) 8:15      D) 17:15
24. It is five to nine.  
A) 9:55      B) 9:35      C) 8:55      D) 9:05
25. It is five past nine.  
A) 9:55      B) 9:35      C) 8:55      D) 9:05
26. A friend of mine likes \_\_\_\_ on picnic at weekends.  
A) to go      B) going      C) goes      D) go
27. I \_\_\_\_ my teeth every morning.  
A) brushing      B) brush      C) brushes      D) to brush
28. \_\_\_\_ Kate live near Jane?  
A) Is      B) Are      C) Do      D) Does
29. His father \_\_\_\_ , but Bill's father \_\_\_\_ smoke.  
A) smokes / don't      B) smokes / doesn't  
C) smoke / don't      D) smokes / isn't
30. My father \_\_\_\_ driving.  
A) doesn't likes      B) don't likes  
C) doesn't like      D) don't like
31. She \_\_\_\_ a bus to university.  
A) always takes      B) always take  
C) takes always      D) take always
32. I \_\_\_\_ to a football match every Sunday but my father \_\_\_\_ .  
A) go / don't      B) goes / doesn't  
C) go / doesn't      D) goes / don't
33. Every year millions of people \_\_\_\_ The London Museum.  
A) visit      B) go      C) come      D) want
34. The Buckingham Palace \_\_\_\_ lots of rooms.  
A) have      B) has      C) to have      D) having
35. Visitors \_\_\_\_ to India 's Independence Day from all over the world.  
A) visit      B) come      C) leave      D) goes
36. I \_\_\_\_ English, Russian, and Romanian, but I \_\_\_\_ Chinese.  
A) speak / don't speak      B) speaks / speak  
C) speaks / speaks      D) speaks / don't speak
37. Many foreigners in our country \_\_\_\_ to the Golden Bazaar.  
A) buy      B) go shopping      C) want      D) come
38. A: What \_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_ ?  
B: An architect.  
A) do / do      B) does / do      C) are / do      D) do / are
39. A: What \_\_\_\_ your niece \_\_\_\_ ?  
B: A nurse.  
A) do / do      B) does / is      C) does / do      D) is / do
40. A: Where \_\_\_\_ your parents \_\_\_\_ ?  
B: In the Ministry of Education.  
A) do / do      B) do / work      C) are / work      D) work / \*
41. A: \_\_\_\_ languages do they speak?  
B: Just one.  
A) What      B) How many      C) How      D) Which



42. A: Do you \_\_\_\_ Afghani?  
 B: No. \_\_\_\_.  
 A) speak / you don't      B) speak / I don't  
 C) speak / don't I      D) speaks / don't speak
43. A: \_\_\_\_ does Margaret start work?  
 B: At 7 in the morning.  
 A) What time    B) What kind    C) What sort    D) What about
44. A: \_\_\_\_ do your brothers like working in this factory?  
 B: Because they earn much money.  
 A) What      B) When      C) Why      D) Whom
45. \_\_\_\_ he like his job?  
 A) Does      B) Do      C) Is      D) Are
46. I \_\_\_\_ an accountant.  
 A) do      B) does      C) am      D) is
47. \_\_\_\_ New York exciting?  
 A) Are      B) Do      C) Does      D) Is
48. Where \_\_\_\_ they live?  
 A) are      B) do      C) does      D) is
49. Why \_\_\_\_ you want to learn English?  
 A) do      B) are      C) \*      D) is
50. We \_\_\_\_ Algerians.  
 A) does      B) are      C) do      D) am
51. What \_\_\_\_ he do at weekends?  
 A) do      B) is      C) does      D) are
52. He plays football \_\_\_\_ Friday mornings.  
 A) in      B) on      C) at      D) of
53. Do you relax \_\_\_\_ weekends?  
 A) at      B) on      C) in      D) by
54. Where do you go \_\_\_\_ holiday?  
 A) at      B) in      C) of      D) on
55. I like \_\_\_\_ .  
 A) cooks      B) cooking      C) cook      D) cooked
56. She gets up early \_\_\_\_ the morning.  
 A) on      B) in      C) at      D) by
57. She gets up early \_\_\_\_ the weekdays.  
 A) at      B) of      C) on      D) in
58. He takes photos only \_\_\_\_ spring.  
 A) in      B) at      C) on      D) by
59. He hates \_\_\_\_ football \_\_\_\_ television.  
 A) watching / on      B) to watch / in  
 C) watch / on      D) watching / in
60. They like \_\_\_\_ very much.  
 A) sail      B) sailed      C) sailing      D) sail
61. My brother's birthday is \_\_\_\_ March.  
 A) in      B) on      C) at      D) to
62. The train leaves Paris \_\_\_\_ 4 p.m.  
 A) in      B) at      C) on      D) by
63. Vancouver is very cold \_\_\_\_ winter.  
 A) at      B) in      C) on      D) to
64. Sometimes we \_\_\_\_ cards.  
 A) plays      B) playing      C) play      D) to play
65. She never \_\_\_\_ meat.  
 A) eats      B) eating      C) eat      D) to eat
66. We always \_\_\_\_ lemonade in the evenings.  
 A) to drink      B) has      C) drinking      D) have
67. A: I'm sorry. I'm late.  
 B: \_\_\_\_ Come and sit down.  
 A) Excuse me!      B) Don't worry!  
 C) What's the matter?      D) Why are you late?
68. A- \_\_\_\_ your wife \_\_\_\_ English?  
 B- Yes, she does.  
 A) Do / speak      B) Does / speaking  
 C) Does / speak      D) Do / speaking
69. "How many languages \_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_ ?"  
 "Three: English, German and Spanish."  
 A) does / speak      B) do / speak  
 C) do / speaking      D) does / speaking
70. Why \_\_\_\_ you like \_\_\_\_ in the hotel?  
 A) do / working      B) do / work  
 C) does / working      D) does / work
71. They never go out \_\_\_\_ Friday evenings .  
 A) on      B) in      C) at      D) by
72. She loves \_\_\_\_ to music.  
 A) listening      B) to listen      C) listens      D) listen
73. They often eat in a restaurant \_\_\_\_ Tuesdays.  
 A) on      B) in      C) of      D) at
74. \_\_\_\_ summer I play tennis \_\_\_\_ Sundays.  
 A) In / in      B) At / on      C) In / on      D) At / in
75. "Do Mr. Adams and his daughter like going \_\_\_\_ ?"  
 "No, they \_\_\_\_ ."  
 A) ski / don't      B) skiing / don't  
 C) skiing / do      D) ski / does
76. "\_\_\_\_ they \_\_\_\_ a winter holiday?"  
 "Yes, they do."  
 A) Do / wanting      B) Does / want  
 C) Do / want      D) Does / wanting
77. What time \_\_\_\_ you go to bed?  
 A) do      B) does      C) is      D) have
78. "\_\_\_\_ do you do your homework?"  
 "After dinner."  
 A) Where      B) What      C) How      D) When
79. "\_\_\_\_ you go out on Friday evenings?"  
 "Yes, I do sometimes."  
 A) Do      B) Where      C) Are      D) Does
80. "\_\_\_\_ do you like your job?"  
 "Because it's interesting."  
 A) Why      B) What      C) How      D) Where
81. "\_\_\_\_ do you travel to school?"  
 "By bus."  
 A) How      B) What      C) Why      D) Where
82. "\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_ you live with?"  
 "With my mother and sisters."  
 A) What / do      B) Who / do  
 C) Where / does      D) Who / does
83. "\_\_\_\_ do you \_\_\_\_ on Sundays?"  
 "I always relax."  
 A) How / doing      B) What / do  
 C) Where / does      D) What / relax
84. "\_\_\_\_ do you \_\_\_\_ on holiday?"  
 "To Rome or Paris."  
 A) Where / like      B) How / relax  
 C) Where / go      D) Why / go



# Insignia Multi-Trading and Review – TEST 5

## Choose the best alternative.

1. His illness got worse and worse. In the end he \_\_\_\_ go into hospital for an operation.  
 A) will have to B) must C) had to D) ought to have
2. You \_\_\_\_ any more aspirins; you've had four already.  
 A) mustn't take B) needn't have taken  
 C) shouldn't have taken D) had better not take
3. I've searched everywhere for Bob but I \_\_\_\_ to find him.  
 A) wasn't able B) am not able  
 C) haven't been able D) couldn't
4. A: Mrs. Taylor was found dead with a wire around her neck.  
 B: She \_\_\_\_ strangled.  
 A) had to be B) ought to have been  
 C) should have D) must have been
5. You \_\_\_\_ spanked her. She didn't deserve it.  
 A) shouldn't have B) needn't have  
 C) mustn't have D) couldn't have
6. A: I wonder who took my alarm clock.  
 B: It \_\_\_\_ Julia. She \_\_\_\_ supposed to get up early.  
 A) might be / is B) could be / is  
 C) had to be / was D) must have been / was
7. In a hundred years' time we \_\_\_\_ out of water to drink.  
 A) must have run B) might have been/run  
 C) should have run D) may have run
8. If you'd explained your problem to me, I \_\_\_\_ to help you.  
 A) was able B) will have been able  
 C) would have been able D) could have
9. Joe ran all the way. It wasn't necessary. Joe \_\_\_\_ run all the way.  
 A) needn't have B) need have  
 C) didn't need to D) doesn't need to
10. Tom was serious when he said he wanted to be an actor when he grew up. We \_\_\_\_ at him. We hurt his feelings.  
 A) shouldn't have laughed B) needn't have laughed  
 C) mustn't have laughed D) shouldn't have been laughed
11. He \_\_\_\_ hungry. He isn't eating his food.  
 A) should be B) needn't have been  
 C) might not have been D) must not be
12. All the lights in Terry's room are turned off. He \_\_\_\_ sleeping.  
 A) must have been B) had to be  
 C) must be D) must not be
13. Let's go to the seminar. It \_\_\_\_ interesting.  
 A) used to be B) is supposed to be  
 C) must have been D) needs to be
14. Children \_\_\_\_ taught to respect their elders.  
 A) should be B) had better C) has to be D) must have
15. This application \_\_\_\_ last week.  
 A) should be sent B) must have been  
 C) ought to have been sent D) should have sent
16. We can't wait any longer! Something \_\_\_\_ immediately.  
 A) should have been done B) had to be done  
 C) ought to do D) must be done
17. A: I overslept this morning.  
 B: You \_\_\_\_ your alarm clock.  
 A) had better set B) had to set  
 C) should have set D) ought to have been
18. Rice \_\_\_\_ have water in order to grow.  
 A) must B) should C) had better D) ought to
19. I \_\_\_\_ to go now. I have a class in ten minutes.  
 A) had better B) have got C) must D) should
20. "Doctors are supposed to help sick people" means: \_\_\_\_.  
 A) They help sick people.  
 B) They should help sick people.  
 C) They must be helping sick people.  
 D) They might have helped sick people.
21. I \_\_\_\_ to the doctor. I'm feeling much better.  
 A) don't have to go B) needn't have gone  
 C) should have gone D) mustn't go
22. This is an opportunity that comes once in a lifetime. We \_\_\_\_ let it pass.  
 A) don't have to B) shouldn't have  
 C) needn't have D) mustn't
23. I \_\_\_\_ go to the cinema than study English.  
 A) would rather B) had better C) need to D) should
24. When I was a child my father \_\_\_\_ read me a story every night before bed.  
 A) was going to B) was used to  
 C) would D) got used to
25. A: Did you enjoy the concert?  
 B: It was OK, but I \_\_\_\_ to the theatre.  
 A) needn't have gone B) must have gone  
 C) had better go D) would rather have gone
26. A: How much do you weigh?  
 B: \_\_\_\_.  
 A) I needn't have told you B) I'd rather not tell you  
 C) I couldn't have told you D) I'd better not be told
27. When I was a child, I \_\_\_\_ a flashlight to bed with me so that I \_\_\_\_ read comic books without my parents' knowing them.  
 A) used to take / could B) was used to taking / could  
 C) would take / can D) would have taken / was able to
28. After looking at his notes again, he \_\_\_\_ to complete the exercise.  
 A) could B) was able C) can D) has been able
29. If we don't book seats soon, we \_\_\_\_ to get into the concert.  
 A) are able B) won't be able  
 C) will be able D) can't
30. If we went to live in the tropics, I \_\_\_\_ buy some thin clothes.  
 A) will have to B) have to  
 C) would have to D) have had to
31. If there is fuel shortage, solar energy \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) has to develop B) will have to be developed  
 C) will have to develop D) had to be developed
32. When she got thinner she \_\_\_\_ take her dress in.  
 A) will have to B) should C) has to D) had to
33. Mary \_\_\_\_ any chocolates but she did.  
 A) shouldn't eat B) ought not to have eaten  
 C) ought not to eat D) must not have eaten
34. Your umbrella is wet. It \_\_\_\_ raining.  
 A) must be B) was C) can't be D) might
35. \_\_\_\_ the pains come again, don't hesitate to phone me.  
 A) Would B) Should C) Will D) Had
36. \_\_\_\_ it been raining, I'd have needed my umbrella.  
 A) Should B) Would C) Might D) Had
37. A: I took Janet to the cinema last night.  
 B: You \_\_\_\_ me too. I was at home.  
 A) might take B) may have been taken  
 C) might have taken D) must have taken
38. I don't think she \_\_\_\_\_. Call her again.  
 A) can have heard B) might have heard  
 C) must hear D) can be heard
39. Lucy is very late. She \_\_\_\_ her train.  
 A) may miss B) may have missed  
 C) had to miss D) should have missed
40. I walked to school this morning, but I \_\_\_\_ a bus.  
 A) didn't need to take B) had better take  
 C) might take D) could have taken
41. The flower is dead. Maybe I \_\_\_\_ it more water.  
 A) might give B) needed to give  
 C) should have given D) ought to have been given

42. These flowers \_\_\_\_ twice a week, but I always forget to water them.  
 A) ought to water      B) ought to have been watered  
 C) should be watered      D) needn't have been watered
43. Why don't you buy a lottery ticket. You \_\_\_\_ a large prize.  
 A) might win      B) might have won  
 C) could have won      D) must have won
44. Why did you take such a risk? You \_\_\_\_ died!  
 A) could      B) must be      C) might have      D) may be
45. We \_\_\_\_ our towels because we knew the hotel would provide some.  
 A) didn't need to pack      B) needn't pack  
 C) don't have to pack      D) needn't have been packed
46. It was very cold in the morning. You \_\_\_\_ your sweater.  
 A) could wear      B) need to wear  
 C) should have worn      D) might wear
47. "I was supposed to call her at seven." means: \_\_\_\_.  
 A) I called her at seven      B) I was called by her at seven  
 C) I could call her at seven.      D) I should have called her at seven
48. You \_\_\_\_ for me; I could have found the way all right.  
 A) needn't have waited      B) could have waited  
 C) don't have to wait      D) didn't need to wait
49. Janet \_\_\_\_ some problem. She keeps crying.  
 A) must have had      B) must have  
 C) needs to have      D) may have had
50. The lights have gone out. \_\_\_\_.  
 A) A fuse might blow      B) A fuse could blow  
 C) A fuse must have blown      D) A fuse will have blown
51. I \_\_\_\_ to the butcher's on the way home, but I forgot.  
 A) need to go      B) ought to have gone  
 C) must have gone      D) should go
52. She \_\_\_\_ about the time. Her friends were also late.  
 A) needn't worry      B) won't need to worry  
 C) doesn't need to worry      D) needn't have worried
53. The plane \_\_\_\_ already-it's not due to go until 9.55.  
 A) must not leave      B) needn't have left  
 C) can't leave      D) can't have left
54. A: Is it Sunday? All the shops are closed.  
 B: Well, if all the shops are closed, it \_\_\_\_ Sunday.  
 A) can't be      B) might have been  
 C) must be      D) must have been
55. A: You bought the tickets, didn't you?  
 B: No. I \_\_\_\_ , but I didn't have enough money.  
 A) couldn't      B) ought to have been  
 C) was supposed to      D) must have
56. The boy \_\_\_\_ walk again soon after he had had an operation.  
 A) can      B) is able to      C) might      D) was able to
57. He was crying just a moment ago. He \_\_\_\_ singing already.  
 A) is not able to      B) must be  
 C) must not      D) can't be
58. George is reading a Spanish newspaper. He \_\_\_\_ Spanish.  
 A) is to know      B) must know  
 C) had to know      D) need to know
59. No wonder you always look pale. You \_\_\_\_ get more fresh air.  
 A) will need      B) ought to      C) had to      D) must have
60. To keep fit and stay healthy, you \_\_\_\_ enough of the right kinds of exercise.  
 A) have to take      B) used to take  
 C) might have taken      D) ought to have taken
61. Transport systems \_\_\_\_ likely to change in the future. One probable difference is that there \_\_\_\_ more electric vehicles.  
 A) is / will be      B) will / are  
 C) are / will be      D) will / would be
62. If you want antibiotics, you \_\_\_\_ to ask the doctor for a prescription.  
 A) must      B) had better      C) will have      D) should
63. "You weren't supposed to do that." means: \_\_\_\_.  
 A) You should do that, but you don't.  
 B) You should have done it, but you didn't.  
 C) You shouldn't have done it.  
 D) You shouldn't do that, but you do.
64. The wound has healed now. You \_\_\_\_ that bandage any longer.  
 A) needn't have worn      B) didn't need to wear  
 C) don't have to wear      D) didn't have to wear
65. You \_\_\_\_ this to Kate, or she'll get upset.  
 A) needn't tell      B) shouldn't have told  
 C) mustn't have told      D) mustn't tell
66. A: His office is empty. He must have gone home.  
 B: But his briefcase is here. He \_\_\_\_ home.  
 A) might not go      B) can't have gone  
 C) ought not to go      D) could have gone
67. He \_\_\_\_ with us if he doesn't want to.  
 A) needs to come      B) needn't have come  
 C) didn't need to come      D) needn't come
68. The package \_\_\_\_ to the wrong address.  
 A) must have been sent      B) ought to be sent  
 C) could have sent      D) might have sent
69. Since you have been working for hours, you \_\_\_\_ tired.  
 A) could be      B) can't be  
 C) must have been      D) might have been
70. We \_\_\_\_ or we'll be late.  
 A) had better hurry      B) didn't need to hurry  
 C) had to hurry      D) needn't have hurried
71. The car broke down, and we \_\_\_\_ have it towed to a service station.  
 A) have to      B) had to      C) should      D) ought to
72. No one likes \_\_\_\_ work at the weekend.  
 A) has to      B) had to      C) will have to      D) having to
73. It is very difficult choice to \_\_\_\_ make.  
 A) have to      B) having to      C) had to      D) must
74. You \_\_\_\_ to see a doctor. You're perfectly healthy.  
 A) mustn't      B) don't need      C) may not      D) shouldn't
75. Alcohol \_\_\_\_ be bad for his health, but it is for me.  
 A) must not      B) didn't need to  
 C) doesn't have to      D) may not
76. Children under twelve \_\_\_\_ travel free of charge.  
 A) can      B) is able to      C) can not be      D) must be
77. Father is mending the car. After that we \_\_\_\_ to go for a drive.  
 A) can      B) might      C) may      D) will be able
78. It is very important to me, and I really \_\_\_\_ be late.  
 A) might not      B) ought not      C) don't have to      D) mustn't
79. We \_\_\_\_ write an essay on the book after we'd read it.  
 A) had to      B) have to      C) will have to      D) must
80. The sky \_\_\_\_ seen because of the pollution.  
 A) can not      B) can't be      C) might be      D) must be
81. I \_\_\_\_ sorry if she had left.  
 A) will be      B) would've been  
 C) would be      D) had been
82. Robert is a millionaire's son. He \_\_\_\_ never \_\_\_\_ worry about anything in life.  
 A) is / has to      B) had / had to  
 C) has / had to      D) doesn't / have to
83. You'd better not try to bribe him. He \_\_\_\_ you to the police.  
 A) could report      B) might have reported  
 C) needs to report      D) could have reported

84. I wish you'd told me they were on the phone. I \_\_\_\_ all the way to their house.  
 A) didn't have to go      B) didn't need to go  
 C) needn't go      D) needn't have gone
85. If only you'd mentioned that your friend played tennis. We \_\_\_\_ a game of doubles.  
 A) can have      B) could have had  
 C) might have      D) could have
86. If my car \_\_\_\_ stuck in a traffic jam, I'd be very angry, but I \_\_\_\_ my horn.  
 A) is / won't bang      B) was / don't bang  
 C) were / won't bang      D) were / wouldn't bang
87. I wouldn't buy it unless I \_\_\_\_ it.  
 A) can't afford      B) could have afforded  
 C) could afford      D) couldn't afford
88. A: Williams. Jack Williams.  
 B: Sorry. I \_\_\_\_ the wrong number.  
 A) must dial      B) must have dialed  
 C) might dial      D) might have been dialed
89. A: He was driving on the right in Cyprus when he crashed.  
 B: He \_\_\_\_ on the left.  
 A) had to be driving      B) could be driving  
 C) ought to have been driving      D) shouldn't have been driving
90. A: The attendant was smoking near the petrol pump.  
 B: He \_\_\_\_ smoking there.  
 A) shouldn't be      B) ought not to be  
 C) wouldn't be      D) shouldn't have been
91. You say you saw him sitting in the canteen today. He \_\_\_\_ sitting there. He has been in hospital for two days.  
 A) couldn't have been      B) must not be  
 C) can not be      D) might have been
92. A: Look at the magician. He is sawing that woman in half!  
 B: He \_\_\_\_ sawing her in half. It \_\_\_\_ a trick.  
 A) mustn't be / might be      B) can not be / must be  
 C) ought not to be / can be      D) must be / might be
93. A: His brother won the marathon last year.  
 B: He \_\_\_\_ very fast.  
 A) might have been      B) must be  
 C) may have been      D) might be
94. A: How on earth did the thief get in?  
 B: He \_\_\_\_ a window.  
 A) is able to break      B) might have been broken  
 C) could have broken      D) had to break
95. I wish he \_\_\_\_ a little more tactful!  
 A) must be      B) would be      C) will be      D) might be
96. The Government recommended that the housing problem \_\_\_\_ speeded up.  
 A) would be      B) must be      C) is to be      D) should be
97. A: Surely he has woken up.  
 B: Well, I can hear snoring coming from his room.  
 A: He \_\_\_\_ then.  
 A) can't wake up      B) might not wake up  
 C) must have woken up      D) can not have woken up
98. You cannot wash these curtains. They \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) to be dry-cleaned      B) must have been dry-cleaned  
 C) have been dry-cleaned      D) have to be dry-cleaned
99. The reports \_\_\_\_ by four o'clock because the manager is going to sign them.  
 A) must be finished      B) must finish  
 C) should have been finished      D) had to be finished
100. I \_\_\_\_ very hard but I do now.  
 A) don't need to work      B) don't have to work  
 C) didn't have to work      D) should have worked
101. George King \_\_\_\_ filter-tipped cigarettes, but now he smokes cigars.  
 A) is used to smoking      B) was used to smoke  
 C) is accustomed to smoking      D) was accustomed to smoking
102. "It isn't necessary for us to leave soon." means: \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) We needn't have left soon.  
 B) We didn't need to leave soon.  
 C) We don't need to leave soon.  
 D) We have to leave soon
103. A: I went out last night, and my cold got worse.  
 B: You \_\_\_\_ at home.  
 A) must stay      B) had better stay  
 C) ought to stay      D) should have stayed
104. A: The Chinese described flying machines.  
 B: They \_\_\_\_ tremendous imaginations.  
 A) could have      B) must have  
 C) must have had      D) need to have
105. A: Do you think they'll have my size?  
 B: They \_\_\_\_ have your size.  
 A) are used to      B) should      C) has to      D) will have to
106. If you worked in industry, you \_\_\_\_ the value of money.  
 A) had to know      B) would know  
 C) should have known      D) might have known
107. His life \_\_\_\_ if he had worn his seat belt.  
 A) would be saved      B) might have saved  
 C) could have been saved      D) may be saved
108. I \_\_\_\_ go out than be stuck in bed.  
 A) had better      B) should      C) have to      D) would rather
109. I \_\_\_\_ to learn English fluently.  
 A) must      B) have got      C) should      D) would rather
110. A: Is he going to have his operation this month?  
 B: Well, he \_\_\_\_ have had it this month, but now he is going to have it next month.  
 A) was to      B) will      C) used to      D) needs to
111. A: \_\_\_\_ Barcelona \_\_\_\_ Real Madrid last night?  
 B: Yes, it could. It has got more skillful players.  
 A) could / beat      B) could / have been beaten  
 C) could / have beaten      D) could / be beaten by
112. I can't find my keys. I have a feeling I \_\_\_\_ them in the library.  
 A) might leave      B) must have left  
 C) could leave      D) should have left
113. My car has been making a strange noise lately. I \_\_\_\_ it to the garage and get it seen to.  
 A) had to take      B) shall have to take  
 C) should have taken      D) was to have taken
114. Joan suggested that they \_\_\_\_ all go for a walk in the afternoon - provided it didn't keep on raining.  
 A) would      B) could      C) should      D) might
115. You say I \_\_\_\_ a screwdriver. What \_\_\_\_ I \_\_\_\_?  
 A) could have used / should / have used  
 B) shouldn't have used / should / have used  
 C) might not use / should / be used  
 D) mustn't use / could / have used
116. He was so unsure of himself that he \_\_\_\_ even buy a box of chocolates without consulting his mother.  
 A) wouldn't      B) won't  
 C) can't      D) might not have
117. Before his illness he \_\_\_\_ anything but now he \_\_\_\_ very careful with his diet.  
 A) could eat / can be      B) must have eaten / had to be  
 C) could eat / has to be      D) couldn't eat / has to be
118. Powerful though they were, they never \_\_\_\_ to challenge the authority of the King.  
 A) will have      B) dared      C) would have      D) could've been
119. If those two people \_\_\_\_ leave, the Whole firm would probably collapse.  
 A) must      B) are to      C) were to      D) had to
120. We \_\_\_\_ be late for work. Our boss is very particular about time-keeping.  
 A) wouldn't      B) weren't to      C) daren't      D) didn't used to



## ANSWER KEY

### TEST 1

1-A	2-B	3-C	4-C	5-A	6-C	7-D	8-A
9-A	10-C	11-D	12-C	13-A	14-C	15-A	16-C
17-D	18-C	19-C	20-B	21-C	22-C	23-C	24-C
25-C	26-C	27-C	28-C	29-C	30-C	31-A	32-B
33-C	34-D	35-B	36-A	37-B	38-A	39-B	40-B
41-A	42-B	43-A	44-A				

### TEST 2

1-D	2-B	3-B	4-A	5-C	6-B	7-A	8-C
9-C	10-A	11-B	12-D	13-B	14-B	15-C	16-C
17-A	18-C	19-A	20-C	21-C	22-A	23-C	24-C
25-B	26-C	27-B	28-C	29-D	30-C	31-A	32-B
33-A	34-B	35-A	36-B	37-D	38-A	39-B	40-C
41-C	42-D	43-A	44-C	45-B	46-A	47-A	48-D
49-D	50-B	51-A	52-C	53-B	54-D	55-D	56-A
57-A							

### TEST 3

1-D	2-B	3-A	4-C	5-C	6-A	7-C	8-C
9-A	10-C	11-B	12-C	13-D	14-B	15-D	16-A
17-D	18-D	19-A	20-B	21-C	22-B	23-C	24-A
25-C	26-D	27-B	28-B	29-B	30-B	31-C	32-B
33-A	34-C	35-C	36-A	37-A	38-C	39-B	40-C
41-A	42-A	43-D	44-D	45-B	46-B	47-D	48-B
49-C	50-B	51-A	52-C	53-B	54-C	55-A	56-A
57-D	58-C	59-C	60-D				

### TEST 4

1-D	2-A	3-B	4-D	5-C	6-B	7-C	8-A
9-B	10-C	11-D	12-A	13-C	14-A	15-A	16-D
17-A	18-B	19-C	20-C	21-C	22-A	23-C	24-C
25-D	26-B	27-B	28-D	29-B	30-C	31-A	32-C
33-A	34-B	35-B	36-A	37-B	38-A	39-C	40-B
41-B	42-B	43-A	44-C	45-A	46-C	47-D	48-B
49-A	50-B	51-C	52-B	53-A	54-D	55-B	56-B
57-C	58-A	59-A	60-C	61-A	62-B	63-B	64-C
65-A	66-D	67-B	68-C	69-B	70-A	71-A	72-A
73-A	74-C	75-B	76-C	77-A	78-D	79-A	80-A
81-A	82-B	83-B	84-C				



**TEST 5**

1-C	2-A	3-C	4-D	5-A	6-D	7-D	8-C
9-A	10-A	11-D	12-C	13-B	14-A	15-C	16-D
17-C	18-A	19-B	20-B	21-A	22-D	23-A	24-C
25-D	26-B	27-A	28-B	29-B	30-C	31-B	32-D
33-B	34-A	35-B	36-D	37-C	38-B	39-B	40-D
41-C	42-C	43-A	44-C	45-A	46-C	47-D	48-A
49-B	50-C	51-B	52-D	53-D	54-C	55-C	56-D
57-D	58-B	59-B	60-A	61-C	62-C	63-C	64-C
65-D	66-B	67-D	68-A	69-A	70-A	71-B	72-D
73-A	74-B	75-D	76-A	77-D	78-D	79-A	80-B
81-B	82-C	83-A	84-D	85-B	86-D	87-C	88-B
89-C	90-D	91-A	92-B	93-B	94-C	95-B	96-D
97-D	98-D	99-A	100-C	101-D	102-C	103-D	104-C
105-B	106-B	107-B	108-D	109-B	110-A	111-C	112-B
113-B	114-C	115-B	116-A	117-C	118-B	119-C	120-C

## 8. Questions 8-14

Marie Curie was one of the most accomplished scientists in history. Together with her husband, Pierre, she discovered radium, an element widely used for treating cancer, and studied uranium and other radioactive substances. Pierre and Marie's amicable collaboration later helped to unlock the secrets of the atom.

Marie was born in 1867 in Warsaw, Poland, where her father was a professor of physics. At the early age, she displayed a brilliant mind and a blithe personality. Her great exuberance for learning prompted her to continue with her studies after high school. She became disgruntled, however, when she learned that the university in Warsaw was closed to women. Determined to receive a higher education, she defiantly left Poland and in 1891 entered the Sorbonne, a French university, where she earned her master's degree and doctorate in physics.

Marie was fortunate to have studied at the Sorbonne with some of the greatest scientists of her day, one of whom was Pierre Curie. Marie and Pierre were married in 1895 and spent many productive years working together in the physics laboratory. A short time after they discovered radium, Pierre was killed by a horse-drawn wagon in 1906. Marie was stunned by this horrible misfortune and endured heartbreak anguish. Despondently she recalled their close relationship and the joy that they had shared in scientific research. The fact that she had two young daughters to raise by herself greatly increased her distress.

Curie's feeling of desolation finally began to fade when she was asked to succeed her husband as a physics professor at the Sorbonne. She was the first woman to be given a professorship at the world-famous university. In 1911 she received the Nobel Prize in chemistry for isolating radium. Although Marie Curie eventually suffered a fatal illness from her long exposure to radium, she never became disillusioned about her work. Regardless of the consequences, she had dedicated herself to science and to revealing the mysteries of the physical world.

The Curies' \_\_\_\_\_ collaboration helped to unlock the secrets of the atom.

- A. friendly
- B. competitive
- C. courteous
- D. industrious
- E. chemistry

9. Marie had a bright mind and a \_\_\_\_\_ personality.

- A. strong
- B. lighthearted
- C. humorous
- D. strange
- E. envious

10. When she learned that she could not attend the university in Warsaw, she felt \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. hopeless
- B. annoyed
- C. depressed

- D. worried
- E. none of the above

11. Marie \_\_\_ by leaving Poland and traveling to France to enter the Sorbonne.

- A. challenged authority
- B. showed intelligence
- C. behaved
- D. was distressed
- E. answer not available in article

12. \_\_\_ she remembered their joy together.

- A. Dejectedly
- B. Worried
- C. Tearfully
- D. Happily
- E. Sorrowfully

13. Her \_\_\_ began to fade when she returned to the Sorbonne to succeed her husband.

- A. misfortune
- B. anger
- C. wretchedness
- D. disappointment
- E. ambition

14. Even though she became fatally ill from working with radium, Marie Curie was never \_\_\_.

- A. troubled
- B. worried
- C. disappointed
- D. sorrowful
- E. disturbed

15. Questions 15-19.

Mount Vesuvius, a volcano located between the ancient Italian cities of Pompeii and Herculaneum, has received much attention because of its frequent and destructive eruptions. The most famous of these eruptions occurred in A. D. 79.

The volcano had been inactive for centuries. There was little warning of the coming eruption, although one account unearthed by archaeologists says that a hard rain and a strong wind had disturbed the celestial calm during the preceding night. Early the next morning, the volcano poured a huge river of molten rock down upon Herculaneum, completely burying the city and filling in the harbor with coagulated lava.

Meanwhile, on the other side of the mountain, cinders, stone and ash rained down on Pompeii. Sparks from the burning ash ignited the combustible rooftops quickly. Large portions of the city were destroyed in the conflagration. Fire, however, was not the only cause of destruction. Poisonous sulphuric gases saturated the air. These heavy gases were not buoyant in the atmosphere and therefore sank toward the earth and suffocated people.

Over the years, excavations of Pompeii and Herculaneum have revealed a great deal about the behavior of the volcano. By analyzing data, much as a zoologist dissects a specimen animal, scientist have concluded that the eruption changed large portions of the area's geography. For instance, it turned the Sarno River from its course and raised the level of the beach along the Bay of Naples. Meteorologists studying these events have also concluded that Vesuvius caused a huge tidal wave that affected the world's climate.

In addition to making these investigations, archaeologists have been able to study the skeletons of victims by using distilled water to wash away the volcanic ash. By strengthening the brittle bones with acrylic paint, scientists have been able to examine the skeletons and draw conclusions about the diet and habits of the residents. Finally, the excavations at both Pompeii and Herculaneum have yielded many examples of classical art, such as jewelry made of bronze, which is an alloy of copper and tin.

The eruption of Mount Vesuvius and its tragic consequences have provided us with a wealth of data about the effects that volcanoes can have on the surrounding area. Today volcanologists can locate and predict eruptions, saving lives and preventing the destruction of cities and cultures.

Herculaneum and its harbor were buried under \_\_\_\_ lava.

- A. liquid
- B. solid
- C. flowing
- D. gas
- E. answer not available

16. The poisonous gases were not \_\_\_\_ in the air.

- A. able to float
- B. visible
- C. able to evaporate
- D. invisible
- E. able to condense

17. Scientists analyzed data about Vesuvius in the same way that a zoologist \_\_\_\_ a specimen.

- A. describes in detail
- B. studies by cutting apart
- C. photographs
- D. chart
- E. answer not available

18. \_\_\_\_ have concluded that the volcanic eruption caused a tidal wave.

- A. Scientist who study oceans
- B. Scientist who study atmospheric conditions
- C. Scientist who study ash
- D. Scientist who study animal behavior
- E. Answer not available in article

19. Scientist have used \_\_\_\_ water to wash away volcanic ash from the skeletons of victims.

- A. bottled
- B. volcanic
- C. purified
- D. sea
- E. fountain

## ANSWER KEY

- 8. A
- 9. B
- 10. B
- 11. A
- 12. A
- 13. C
- 14. C
- 15. B
- 16. A
- 17. B
- 18. B
- 19. C