

**600 Basic Level  
English Grammar  
Tests & Explain**



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# 600 Most Important Basic Level English Grammar Test

1) ★ Choose a sentence with the right word order

- Ⓐ Tom a lot of people invited.
- Ⓑ A lot of people Tom invited.
- Ⓒ Tom invited a lot of people.
- Ⓓ Tom invited of people a lot.

✎ **Explain:-** We usually use a certain word order: Subject - Verb - Object. In this sentence 'Tom' is a subject, 'invited' is a verb and 'a lot of people' is an object.

2) ★ Have you got \_ pen?

- Ⓐ —
- Ⓑ a
- Ⓒ an
- Ⓓ the

✎ **Explain:-** We use the article 'a' with singular countable nouns when we talk about them in general.

3) ★ Tom \_\_\_\_\_ (to read) a newspaper now.

- Ⓐ reads
- Ⓑ is reading
- Ⓒ read
- Ⓓ has read

✎ **Explain:-** The adverb 'now' means that the action is taking place at the moment of speaking. In this case we should use the Present Continuous Tense: are/is/are + Verb-ing.

4) ★ The Romans \_\_\_\_\_ (to come) to Britain in 54 BC.

- Ⓐ came
- Ⓑ were coming
- Ⓒ comed
- Ⓓ had come

✎ **Explain:-**If an action happened at a definite time in the past we use the Past Simple Tense. If there is a regular verb in a sentence we add '-ed'. Irregular verbs should be memorized. Here: COME-CAME-COME

5) ★ Bill \_\_\_\_\_ (to go) to the club with friends tomorrow. He has an appointment with them.

- Ⓐ is going to go
- Ⓑ shall go
- Ⓒ will go
- Ⓓ goes

✎ **Explain:-**If we have decided to do something or arranged to do something in the near future we use 'be going to'.

6) ★ Tom, look! The mail \_\_\_\_\_ (to deliver).

- Ⓐ is delivered
- Ⓑ delivers
- Ⓒ delivered
- Ⓓ is delivering

✎ **Explain:-**Sometimes we don't know who carries out the action and also it can be obvious or unimportant to us. In this case we use the Passive Voice.

7) ★ My brother is only 6, but he \_\_\_\_\_ already play the piano.

- Ⓐ has to
- Ⓑ must
- Ⓒ may
- Ⓓ can

✎ **Explain:-**The modal verb 'can' is used when we speak about someone's ability to do something.

8) ★ At first you have to \_\_\_\_\_ (to complete a form) the application form.

- Ⓐ try on
- Ⓑ fill in
- Ⓒ come on
- Ⓓ take off

✎ **Explain:-**Phrasal verb 'to fill in' means 'to complete a form by providing needed information'.

9) ✪ Choose two forms of the verb 'to be'

- was - been
- was - was
- been - been
- been - was

✪ **Explain:-**TO BE - WAS - BEEN

10) ✪ Your brother is so rude. I don't like \_\_\_\_\_ .

- him
- he
- his
- himself

✪ **Explain:-**If a pronoun is an object we use its object form: He - Him

11) ✪ You should be very careful. Snowboarding is a \_\_\_\_\_ hobby.

- dangerous
- boring
- awful
- scary

✪ **Explain:-**The adjective 'dangerous' is a characteristic of something risky, of something that can cause injury

12) ✪ The train was moving \_\_\_\_\_ .

- slow
- slowful
- slowly
- slowy

✪ **Explain:-**We use adverbs to describe time, degree, manner, etc. In other words adverbs help us get more information about the action or a place (where, when, how, how often, etc.)They are formed by adding '-ly' or '-ily' to the adjective.

13) ✪ Mike is a person \_\_\_\_\_ always does his best.

- which
- who
- whose
- whom

✪ **Explain:-**We use 'who' for people in relative clauses.

14) ☆ Bob has some trouble \_\_\_\_\_ his car.

- with
- at
- of
- to

✎ **Explain:-**We should remember that some nouns are used with specific prepositions after them: 'to have trouble with'.

15) ☆ I will wait for you \_\_\_\_\_ the car.

- onto
- at
- into
- in

✎ **Explain:-**Preposition of place 'in' means 'inside'.

16) ☆ Macy is very proud \_\_\_\_ her little daughter.

- with
- for
- of
- about

✎ **Explain:-**We should remember that some adjectives are used with specific prepositions after them: 'proud of'.

17) ☆ I see two \_\_\_\_\_ on the table.

- boxs
- boxes
- boxies
- box

✎ **Explain:-**We add ending -es to a noun after -s/-sh/-ch/-x

18) ☆ There is \_\_\_\_\_ coffee on the shelf.

- many
- a few
- any
- some

✎ **Explain:-**We use 'some' in positive sentences and 'any' in negative ones before countable or uncountable nouns. 'Many' and 'a few' are used before plural countable nouns

19) ☆ If you \_\_\_\_\_ (to study) hard, you \_\_\_\_\_ (to pass) the exam.

- Ⓐ will study/pass
- Ⓑ study/will pass
- Ⓒ will study/will pass
- Ⓓ study/pass

✎ **Explain:-**When we speak about probable situations in the present or future we use Conditional 1: If-clause (if + Present Simple) - Main Clause (future/modal + present without 'to')

20) ☆ Tom said: "I work every day".

- Ⓐ Tom said that he was working every day.
- Ⓑ Tom said that he had worked every day.
- Ⓒ Tom said that he worked every day.
- Ⓓ Tom said that he would work every day.

✎ **Explain:-**We change the Present Simple to the Past Simple in Reported Speech.

21) ☆ Choose a sentence with the right word order

- Ⓐ I think, you should never put this T-shirt on.
- Ⓑ I think, you never should put this T-shirt on.
- Ⓒ I think, you should put this T-shirt never on.
- Ⓓ I think, you should put never this T-shirt on.

✎ **Explain:-**The adverb always goes after the auxiliary verb. The adverb 'never' must be placed after the auxiliary verb 'should'.

22) ☆ We have got only \_\_\_ hour to do this task.

- Ⓐ a
- Ⓑ an
- Ⓒ the
- Ⓓ —

✎ **Explain:-**We use articles 'a/an' to show the quantity - only one. 'An' is used before words starting with sounds [a], [e], [i], [o], [u]

23) ☆ Jill \_\_\_\_\_ (to work) in a hospital.

- Ⓐ is working
- Ⓑ works
- Ⓒ work
- Ⓓ has worked

✎ **Explain:-**When we talk about things in general, permanent situations and states or things which happen sometimes, we use the Present Simple Tense: he/she/it + Verb + - s(es)

- 24) ☆ We were strolling in the park when suddenly it \_\_\_\_\_ (to thunder).
- Ⓐ was thundering
  - Ⓑ had thundered
  - Ⓒ thundered
  - Ⓓ thunders

✎ **Explain:-**The first action was in progress when suddenly the second one interrupted it. For a longer action we use the Past Continuous Tense. The second action was shorter so we should use the Past Simple Tense.

- 25) ☆ Jim has invited us to his birthday party. He \_\_\_\_\_ (to be) 27 next week.
- Ⓐ shall be
  - Ⓑ will be
  - Ⓒ is going to be
  - Ⓓ is

✎ **Explain:-**We use the Future Simple Tense when we talk about actions which will certainly happen in the future and which we can not control.

- 26) ☆ The book "Pickwick Papers" \_\_\_\_\_ (to write) by Charles Dickens in 1836.
- Ⓐ was write
  - Ⓑ wrote
  - Ⓒ is written
  - Ⓓ was written

✎ **Explain:-**Sometimes we need to change a sentence from the Active Voice into the Passive Voice. We can also know a person who carries out the action. In this case we use the Passive Voice and form a sentence according to this rule: Subject - Be + Past Participle - Preposition 'BY' - Agent (who or what carries out the action). Also, we should use the Past Simple Passive Voice in this sentence.

- 27) ☆ \_\_\_\_\_ you open the window, please?
- Ⓐ Could
  - Ⓑ Should
  - Ⓒ Must
  - Ⓓ Might



✎ **Explain:-**We use the modal verb 'could' when we ask somebody to do something politely.

28) ☆ Hey, Jerry, \_\_\_\_\_ (to be careful)! The floor is wet!

- Ⓐ look in
- Ⓑ look forward to
- Ⓒ look out
- Ⓓ look after

✎ **Explain:-**Phrasal verb 'to look out' means 'to be careful'.

29) ☆ Choose two forms of the verb 'to become'

- Ⓐ became - become
- Ⓑ become - became
- Ⓒ become - become
- Ⓓ became - became

✎ **Explain:-**TO BECOME - BECAME - BECOME

30) ☆ May I take \_\_\_\_\_ umbrella?

- Ⓐ you're
- Ⓑ yours
- Ⓒ you
- Ⓓ your

✎ **Explain:-**We use possessive adjectives to show that something belongs to somebody. Possessive adjectives are always followed by a noun. 'Your' is the right form of the personal pronoun 'you'.

31) ☆ Rick wants to marry Cindy. He gave her a beautiful \_\_\_\_\_ ring.

- Ⓐ goldful
- Ⓑ goldy
- Ⓒ golden
- Ⓓ gold

✎ **Explain:-**'Gold' means 'made of gold', while 'golden' means - 'the colour of gold'.

32) ☆ The car was moving very \_\_\_\_\_ .

- Ⓐ fastly
- Ⓑ fast
- Ⓒ faster



fastful

✎ **Explain:-** We use adverbs to describe time, degree, manner, etc. In other words adverbs help us get more information about the action or a place (where, when, how, how often, etc.) They are formed by adding '-ly' or '-ily' to the adjective. But some adjectives don't change their form: FAST (adjective) - FAST (adverb)

33) ✨ Rennes is a city \_\_\_\_\_ is situated in France.

- whom
- whose
- which
- who

✎ **Explain:-** We use 'which' or 'that' for things in relative clauses.

34) ✨ Dave is a student \_\_\_\_ business administration.

- in
- at
- for
- of

✎ **Explain:-** We should remember that some nouns are used with specific prepositions after them: 'student of'.

35) ✨ I will pay \_\_\_\_\_ cash.

- in
- for
- at
- to

✎ **Explain:-** We use 'in' to speak about cash.

36) ✨ I'm fond \_\_\_\_ reading.

- at
- of
- with
- for

✎ **Explain:-** We should remember that some adjectives are used with specific prepositions after them: 'fond of'.

37) ✨ There are eleven \_\_\_\_\_ in each football team.

- manes

- man
- men
- mans

✎ **Explain:-** The noun 'man' has the irregular plural form: MAN - MEN

38) ☆ We don't have \_\_\_\_\_ milk.

- some
- a few
- any
- many

✎ **Explain:-** We use 'some' in positive sentences and 'any' in negative ones before countable or uncountable nouns. 'Many' and 'a few' are used before plural countable nouns.

39) ☆ If I \_\_\_\_\_ (to be) Kate, I \_\_\_\_\_ (to study) harder

- were/would study
- would be/would study
- were/studied
- would be/studied

✎ **Explain:-** When we speak about imaginary situations which differ from real facts in the present we use Conditional 2: If-clause (if + Past Simple) - Main Clause (would/could + present without 'to'). The meaning of this sentence: 'in reality Kate does not study hard'

40) ☆ Rachel: "I'm playing the piano now".

- Rachel said that she was playing the piano now.
- Rachel said that she was playing the piano then.
- Rachel said that she played the piano then.
- Rachel said that she had played the piano now.

✎ **Explain:-** We change the Present Continuous to the Past Continuous in Reported Speech. Also we change some time expressions: now - then

41) ☆ Choose a sentence with the right word order

- The blue whale is the biggest animal on the Earth
- Is the biggest animal on the Earth the blue whale.
- On the Earth is the biggest animal blue whale.
- The biggest animal on the Earth the blue whale is.

✎ **Explain:-** There is a certain word order in statements: Subject - Auxiliary Verb - Object. 'The blue whale' is a subject, 'is' - an auxiliary verb, 'the biggest animal on the Earth' - object.

42) ✨ I saw a bird on the tree. \_ bird was grey.

- a
- an
- the
- 

✎ **Explain:-** We use 'the' with all kinds of nouns when we talk about definite and specific things. 'The' also goes before nouns mentioned for the second time.

43) ✨ Oh no! We are late! They \_\_\_\_\_ (to go/already) out.

- already go
- are already going
- have already gone
- already gone

✎ **Explain:-** The action in this sentence has been completed recently and we see the result of it in the present. In this case we should use the Present Perfect Tense: has/have + Verb (-ed/Past Participle). The adverb 'already' should be placed between the auxiliary verb 'to have' and the verb with -ed or in Past Participle.

44) ✨ I was watching TV while the kids \_\_\_\_\_ (to play) in the garden.

- played
- was playing
- were playing
- have played

✎ **Explain:-** We use the Past Continuous Tense when we talk about two or more simultaneous actions in the past. We use the auxiliary verb 'were' for plural forms of nouns.

45) ✨ It's a wonderful evening. I really don't think it \_\_\_\_\_ (to rain) tomorrow.

- is going to rain
- shall rain
- rains
- will rain

✎ **Explain:-** We use the Future Simple Tense when we make predictions about the future with the verbs 'expect, think, believe, etc.

46) ✨ Winston Churchill \_\_\_\_\_ (to capture) during the Boer war in South Africa in 1899.

- Ⓐ is captured
- Ⓑ was captured
- Ⓒ captured
- Ⓓ captures

✎ **Explain:-** When we don't know who carries out the action, or it is obvious or unimportant to us, we use the Passive voice. In this sentence the action was completed in the Past: Was + Past Participle.

47) ✨ Perhaps, Jerry \_\_\_\_\_ pass the exam tomorrow.

- Ⓐ may
- Ⓑ must
- Ⓒ can
- Ⓓ has to

✎ **Explain:-** We use the modal verb 'may' when it is possible that something will happen.

48) ✨ Our plane will \_\_\_\_\_ (to leave the ground) in 25 minutes.

- Ⓐ turn up
- Ⓑ take off
- Ⓒ wake up
- Ⓓ get up

✎ **Explain:-** Phrasal verb 'to take off' is used to speak about a plane when it leaves the ground.

49) ✨ Choose two forms of the verb 'to begin'

- Ⓐ begun - began
- Ⓑ began - began
- Ⓒ began - begun
- Ⓓ begun - begun

✎ **Explain:-** TO BEGIN — BEGAN — BEGUN

50) ✨ Whose car is this? - This car is \_\_\_\_\_ .

- Ⓐ our's

- we
- our
- ours

✎ **Explain:-** We use possessive pronouns to show that something belongs to somebody. Possessive pronouns are not followed by a noun. 'Ours' is the right form of the personal pronoun 'we'.

51) ☆ Sally is \_\_\_\_\_ than Carol.

- short
- shorter
- shortly
- the shortest

✎ **Explain:-** When we compare two things or two people we use the comparative form of adjectives. If we use one-syllable adjective we add '-er' to it.

52) ☆ Carl has learnt the poem \_\_\_\_\_ .

- badly
- bad
- the worst
- bady

✎ **Explain:-** We use adverbs to describe time, degree, manner, etc. In other words adverbs help us get more information about the action or a place (where, when, how, how often, etc.) They are formed by adding '-ly' or '-ily' to the adjective.

53) ☆ Ferrari is a car \_\_\_\_\_ I like.

- who
- whose
- whom
- that

✎ **Explain:-** We use 'which' or 'that' for things in relative clauses.

54) ☆ Mr. Blake is a great example \_\_\_\_\_ courage.

- in
- at
- of
- for

✎ **Explain:-** We should remember that some nouns are used with specific prepositions after them: 'example of'

55) ★ I've known him \_\_\_\_\_ five years.

- Ⓐ ago
- Ⓑ from
- Ⓒ for
- Ⓓ since

✎ **Explain:-** We use 'for' to indicate duration. The action has started at uncertain moment in the past and still lasts in the present.

56) ★ I'm so tired \_\_\_\_ him.

- Ⓐ with
- Ⓑ of
- Ⓒ by
- Ⓓ about

✎ **Explain:-** We should remember that some adjectives are used with specific prepositions after them. 'Tired of' means 'to be fed up with smb or smth'

57) ★ Can you find three \_\_\_\_\_ in the picture?

- Ⓐ sheepies
- Ⓑ sheepes
- Ⓒ sheeps
- Ⓓ sheep

✎ **Explain:-** There are some nouns which have the same form in the singular and in the plural: ONE SHEEP — TWO SHEEP

58) ★ There are \_\_\_\_\_ students in the class.

- Ⓐ many
- Ⓑ much
- Ⓒ any
- Ⓓ a little

✎ **Explain:-** 'Many' is used before countable nouns. 'Much' and 'a little' - before uncountable. We use 'any' in negative sentences.

59) ★ If Carla \_\_\_\_\_ (to tell) everything, she \_\_\_\_\_ (not to have) any problems.

- Ⓐ will tell/hasn't
- Ⓑ tells/won't have

- tell/hasn't
- will tell/won't have

✎ **Explain:-** When we speak about probable situations in the present or future we use Conditional 1: If-clause (if + Present Simple) - Main Clause (future/modal + present without 'to'). It means that in reality Carla has a choice: to tell the truth or not to tell. If she doesn't she can have some trouble in the future.

60) ☆ Dexter said: "I've bought a new car recently".

- Dexter said that he had bought a new car recently.
- Dexter said that he bought a new car recently.
- Dexter said that he has bought a new car recently.
- Dexter said that he would have bought a new car recently.

✎ **Explain:-** We change the Present Perfect to the Past Perfect in Reported Speech.

61) ☆ Choose a sentence with the right word order

- We don't often go to the cinema.
- We often don't go to the cinema.
- We don't go often to the cinema.
- We don't go to the cinema often.

✎ **Explain:-** If there are two verbs in the sentence, we usually place the adverb between them. 'Often' should be placed between the auxiliary verb 'don't' and the verb 'go'.

62) ☆ Paris is \_ capital of France.

- a
- an
- the
- 

✎ **Explain:-** We use 'the' with all kinds of nouns when we talk about definite and specific things. Here: we know that each country has the only capital.

63) ☆ Sarah \_\_\_\_\_ (to cook) thirty pancakes today.

- cook
- is cooking
- cooks
- has cooked



✎ **Explain:-**We use the Present Perfect Tense to speak about actions which took place within the time period that is not over at the time of speaking.

64) ☆ I was writing a letter while my husband \_\_\_\_\_ (to cook).

- cooked
- was cooking
- cooks
- has cooked

✎ **Explain:-**We use the Past Continuous Tense when we talk about two or more simultaneous actions in the past.

65) ☆ Carol is 15. She already knows what she wants. She \_\_\_\_\_ a singer.

- shall become
- will become
- is going to become
- becomes

✎ **Explain:-**If we have a plan, ambition or intention to do something in the future we use 'be going to'.

66) ☆ Cookies \_\_\_\_\_ (to make) from milk, eggs and flour.

- are made
- make
- made
- are make

✎ **Explain:-**When we don't know who carries out the action, or it is obvious or unimportant to us, we use the Passive voice. Here: Are + Past Participle.

67) ☆ Students \_\_\_\_\_ listen to the teacher.

- Could
- can
- may
- must

✎ **Explain:-**We use the modal verb 'must' when we talk about duties or when it is necessary to do something.

68) ☆ Charles, could you \_\_\_\_\_ (to wait) a minute? I need to talk to you.

- hold in
- hold on

- hold up
- hold at

✎ **Explain:-** Phrasal verb 'to hold on' means 'to wait'.

69) ☆ Choose two forms of the verb 'to break'

- broke - broken
- broke - broke
- broken - broken
- broken - broke

✎ **Explain:-** TO BREAK — BROKE — BROKEN

70) ☆ This is Jane's book. The book is \_\_\_\_\_ .

- her
- she
- hers
- her's

✎ **Explain:-** We use possessive pronouns to show that something belongs to somebody. Possessive pronouns are not followed by a noun. 'Hers' is the right form of the personal pronoun 'she'.

71) ☆ I think she is \_\_\_\_\_ girl in our school.

- beautifuller
- more beautiful
- the most beautiful
- the beautifulest

✎ **Explain:-** When we compare a person or a thing with more than one person or one thing we use the superlative form of adjectives. If the adjective has two or more syllables it is formed: The most + Adjective

72) ☆ A car appeared \_\_\_\_\_ .

- suddenly
- sudden
- more sudden
- the most sudden

✎ **Explain:-** We use adverbs to describe time, degree, manner, etc. In other words adverbs help us get more information about the action or a place (where, when, how, how often, etc.) They are formed by adding '-ly' or '-ily' to the adjective.

73) ☆ Fred is a person \_\_\_\_\_ can speak four languages.

- Ⓐ which
- Ⓑ who
- Ⓒ whose
- Ⓓ whom

✎ **Explain:-**We use 'who' for people in relative clauses.

74) ☆ I couldn't find an answer \_\_\_\_ your question.

- Ⓐ to
- Ⓑ on
- Ⓒ at
- Ⓓ for

✎ **Explain:-**We should remember that some nouns are used with specific prepositions after them: 'answer to'

75) ☆ I don't like going to work \_\_\_\_\_ car.

- Ⓐ in
- Ⓑ on
- Ⓒ at
- Ⓓ by

✎ **Explain:-**We use 'by' to speak about means of transport which helped us to get somewhere.

76) ☆ It was so nice \_\_\_\_ you.

- Ⓐ from
- Ⓑ for
- Ⓒ of
- Ⓓ about

✎ **Explain:-**We should remember that some adjectives are used with specific prepositions after them: 'nice of'.

77) ☆ Mothers always give us much \_\_\_\_\_ .

- Ⓐ advices
- Ⓑ advice
- Ⓒ advicies
- Ⓓ advicves

✎ **Explain:-**Uncountable nouns do not have plural forms.

78) ☆ There is \_\_\_\_\_ sugar in my cup of tea.

- Ⓐ a few
- Ⓑ many
- Ⓒ any
- Ⓓ a lot of

✎ **Explain:-** 'A lot of' is used before uncountable and countable nouns. 'Many' and 'a few' - before countable. We use 'any' in negative sentences.

79) ☆ Tim is being very rude. If I \_\_\_\_\_ (to be) him, I \_\_\_\_\_ (to say) those things.

- Ⓐ were/wouldn't say
- Ⓑ were/didn't say
- Ⓒ would you/wouldn't say
- Ⓓ would you/didn't say

✎ **Explain:-** When we speak about imaginary situations which differ from real facts in the present we use Conditional 2: If-clause (if + Past Simple) - Main Clause (would/could + present without 'to'). Here: Tim is very rude in reality.

80) ☆ Charlie said: "I'll go to the cinema tomorrow".

- Ⓐ Charlie said that he would go to the cinema tomorrow.
- Ⓑ Charlie said that he will go to the cinema the next day.
- Ⓒ Charlie said that he would go to the cinema the next day.
- Ⓓ Charlie said that he went to the cinema the next day.

✎ **Explain:-** We change the Future Simple to the Conditional in Reported Speech. Also we change time expressions: tomorrow - the next day

81) ☆ Choose a sentence with the right word order

- Ⓐ Scott drives to work every day.
- Ⓑ Every day to work Scott drives.
- Ⓒ Scott every day drives to work.
- Ⓓ Every day drives Scott to work.

✎ **Explain:-** We usually use a certain word order in sentences: Subject - Verb - Place - Time. 'Scott' is a subject, 'drives' - a verb, 'to work every day' - an object. The phrase 'every day' can be placed in front or end position.

82) ☆ I see \_ three men outside.

- Ⓐ a
- Ⓑ an

- the
- 

✎ **Explain:-** If we place numerals before nouns - we don't use any article.

83) ☆ The climate \_\_\_\_\_ (to change) rapidly nowadays.

- is changing
- changes
- has changed
- is changed

✎ **Explain:-** In this sentence we are talking about some developing situation. So we should use the Present Continuous Tense: are/is/are + Verb-ing.

84) ☆ I \_\_\_\_\_ (to play) the guitar at 9 o'clock yesterday.

- have played
- had played
- played
- was playing

✎ **Explain:-** We use the Past Continuous Tense when we talk about an action which was in progress at a certain time in the past and if we don't mention when it was started or finished.

85) ☆ I'm sorry, but I have no time to do it. I \_\_\_\_\_ (to take part) in serious negotiations tomorrow.

- will take part
- am going to take part
- take part
- shall take part

✎ **Explain:-** If we have decided to do something or arranged to do something in the near future we use 'be going to'.

86) ☆ Napoleon \_\_\_\_\_ (to defeat) in 1815.

- is defeated
- was defeated
- defeated
- will be defeated

✎ **Explain:-** When we don't know who carries out the action, or it is obvious or unimportant to us, we use the Passive voice. In this sentence the action was completed in the Past: Was + Past Participle

87) ★ You look very pale. I think you \_\_\_\_\_ go to the doctor.

- Ⓐ can
- Ⓑ may
- Ⓒ should
- Ⓓ might

✎ **Explain:-** We use the modal verb 'should' when we give advice or recommend something.

88) ★ Excuse me, Bob, I can not hear you. Could you \_\_\_\_\_ (to speak louder), please?

- Ⓐ speak up
- Ⓑ speak on
- Ⓒ speak above
- Ⓓ speak out

✎ **Explain:-** Phrasal verb 'to speak up' means 'to speak louder'.

89) ★ Choose two forms of the verb 'to choose'

- Ⓐ chosen - chosen
- Ⓑ chose - chose
- Ⓒ chosen - chose
- Ⓓ chose - chosen

✎ **Explain:-** TO CHOOSE — CHOSE — CHOSEN

90) ★ Who are these people? I don't remember \_\_\_\_\_ .

- Ⓐ they
- Ⓑ their
- Ⓒ them
- Ⓓ themselves

✎ **Explain:-** If the pronoun is the object we use its object form. They - Them

91) ★ I think that BMW is a good car. But my brother Joe thinks that AUDI is

- \_\_\_\_\_ .
- Ⓐ good
  - Ⓑ better
  - Ⓒ gooder
  - Ⓓ the best

✎ **Explain:-**When we compare two things or two people we use the comparative form of adjectives. The adjective 'good' has an irregular form of comparative:  
GOOD - BETTER

- 92) ☆ Rachel will have an exam soon. She studies very \_\_\_\_\_ .
- Ⓐ the hardest
  - Ⓑ harder
  - Ⓒ hardly
  - Ⓓ hard

✎ **Explain:-**We use adverbs to describe time, degree, manner, etc. In other words adverbs help us get more information about the action or a place (where, when, how, how often, etc.)They are formed by adding '-ly' or '-ily' to the adjective. But some adjectives don't change their form: HARD (adjective) - HARD (adverb)

- 93) ☆ Washington is a city \_\_\_\_\_ was founded in 1791.
- Ⓐ who
  - Ⓑ which
  - Ⓒ whose
  - Ⓓ whom

✎ **Explain:-**We use 'which' or 'that' for things in relative clauses.

- 94) ☆ He has a great interest \_\_\_\_\_ science.
- Ⓐ in
  - Ⓑ for
  - Ⓒ at
  - Ⓓ on

✎ **Explain:-**We should remember that some nouns are used with specific prepositions after them: 'interest in'

- 95) ☆ John gets up \_\_\_\_\_ 9 o'clock every day.
- Ⓐ in
  - Ⓑ at
  - Ⓒ on
  - Ⓓ for

✎ **Explain:-**We use 'at' to speak about certain time.

- 96) ☆ Michael is very good \_\_\_\_\_ chess.
- Ⓐ of



- in
- at
- for

✎ **Explain:-** We should remember that some adjectives are used with specific prepositions after them: 'good at'

97) ★ Nicky always wears \_\_\_\_\_ .

- glasses
- a glass
- glass
- glassies

✎ **Explain:-** Some nouns are always plural: SCISSORS/ GLASSES/ TROUSERS/ JEANS/ SHORTS/ TIGHTS / PYGAMAS, etc.

98) ★ We don't have \_\_\_\_\_ time for it.

- few
- a few
- many
- much

✎ **Explain:-** 'Much' is used before uncountable nouns. 'Many', 'a few' and 'few' – before countable.

99) ★ If I \_\_\_\_\_ (to read) this book, I \_\_\_\_\_ (to be able to get) a lot of knowledge.

- will read/can get
- read/can get
- would read/can get
- read/will can get

✎ **Explain:-** When we speak about probable situations in the present or future we use Conditional 1: If-clause (if + Present Simple) - Main Clause (future/modal + present without 'to'). Here: I have not read this book yet, but I am thinking about it.

100) ★ Bob said: "Don't disturb me, please".

- Bob said to me don't disturb him.
- Bob asked me didn't disturb him.
- Bob asked me not to disturb him.
- Bob said to me I disturbed him.

✎ **Explain:-**When we need to transform a request into Reported Speech we use an introductory verb + the to-infinitive: asked not + to disturb

101) ☆ Choose a sentence with the right word order

- Ⓐ I can to the swimming pool go with you.
- Ⓑ I can go to the swimming pool with you.
- Ⓒ Can I go to the swimming pool with you.
- Ⓓ To the swimming pool can I go with you.

✎ **Explain:-**There is a certain word order in statements with a modal verb: Subject -Modal Verb - Verb - Object. 'I' is a subject, 'can' - a modal verb, 'go' - a verb, 'to the swimming pool with you' - an object.

102) ☆ Charles Dickens was \_ famous English writer.

- Ⓐ a
- Ⓑ an
- Ⓒ the
- Ⓓ —

✎ **Explain:-**We use articles 'a/an' when we talk about jobs and professions.

103) ☆ I \_\_\_\_\_ (never / to be) to Spain.

- Ⓐ was never
- Ⓑ am never being
- Ⓒ have never been
- Ⓓ am never

✎ **Explain:-**We use the Present Perfect Tense to speak about actions which started in the past and continue in the present: has/have + Verb (-ed/Past Participle). 'Never' goes between 'have' and 'been'

104) ☆ Albert Einstein \_\_\_\_\_ (to publish) a paper on the general theory of relativity in 1916.

- Ⓐ was publishing
- Ⓑ had published
- Ⓒ has published
- Ⓓ published

✎ **Explain:-**We use the Past Simple Tense when we talk about actions which happened at a certain time in the past. Here: in 1916.

105) ☆ Mike, can you help me? — Well, it's a difficult situation but I \_\_\_\_\_ (to see) what I can do for you.

- Ⓐ am seeing
- Ⓑ am going to see
- Ⓒ will see
- Ⓓ see

✎ **Explain:-** We use the Future Simple Tense when we have no plan or decision before we speak and we make it at the time of speaking.

106) ☆ Many buildings \_\_\_\_\_ (to destroy) by the Great Fire in London in 1666.

- Ⓐ had been destroyed
- Ⓑ are destroyed
- Ⓒ destroyed
- Ⓓ were destroyed

✎ **Explain:-** Sometimes we need to change a sentence from the Active voice into the Passive voice. We can also know a person who carries out the action. In this case we form a sentence according to this word order: Subject - Be+ Past Participle – Preposition 'BY' - Agent (who or what carries out the action). Here the Past Simple Passive should be used, because we have a certain date in the past — 1666.

107) ☆ I must be at work at 9 o'clock every day. I \_\_\_\_\_ wake up at 7 a.m.

- Ⓐ can
- Ⓑ may
- Ⓒ might
- Ⓓ have to

✎ **Explain:-** We use the modal verb 'have to' when it is not our idea to do something, when we are forced to do something by somebody or by circumstances.

108) ☆ I don't like this old wardrobe. I'm going to \_\_\_\_\_ (to get rid of something).

- Ⓐ let it out
- Ⓑ give it up
- Ⓒ throw it away
- Ⓓ take it off

✎ **Explain:-** Phrasal verb 'to throw away' means 'to get rid of something you don't need any more'.

109) ☆ Choose two forms of the verb 'to come'

- Ⓐ came - came
- Ⓑ came - come
- Ⓒ come - come
- Ⓓ come - came

✎ **Explain:-** TO COME — CAME — COME

110) ☆ What a wonderful pillow! Have you done it by \_\_\_\_\_ ?

- Ⓐ you
- Ⓑ your
- Ⓒ yours
- Ⓓ yourself

✎ **Explain:-** 'By yourself' means 'to create or make smth alone, by your hands'. In this case we use reflexive pronouns. 'Yourself' - is the right form of the personal pronoun 'you'.

111) ☆ Paul has bought a \_\_\_\_\_ table.  
(round/wooden/brown/new)

- Ⓐ new brown round wooden
- Ⓑ round new brown wooden
- Ⓒ new round brown wooden
- Ⓓ new wooden brown round

✎ **Explain:-** There is a certain word order in sentences with two or more adjectives: OPINION-SIZE-AGE-SHAPE-COLOUR-ORIGIN-MATERIAL-TYPE. Here: a new (age) round (shape) brown (colour) wooden (material) table.

112) ☆ Bob has got his driver's license recently. He drives very \_\_\_\_\_ .

- Ⓐ careful
- Ⓑ carefully
- Ⓒ more careful
- Ⓓ the most careful

✎ **Explain:-** We use adverbs to describe time, degree, manner, etc. In other words adverbs help us get more information about the action or a place (where, when, how, how often, etc.) They are formed by adding '-ly' or '-ily' to the adjective.

113) ☆ He took a puppy \_\_\_\_\_ he had seen 2 days before in the street.

- Ⓐ who
- Ⓑ whom
- Ⓒ which
- Ⓓ whose

✎ **Explain:-**We use 'which' or 'that' for things and animals in relative clauses. 'Whose' and 'whom' are used as objects.

114) ☆ I can't find any connection \_\_\_\_\_ these facts.

- Ⓐ in
- Ⓑ for
- Ⓒ among
- Ⓓ between

✎ **Explain:-**We should remember that some nouns are used with specific prepositions after them: 'connection between'

115) ☆ Oh, please, don't eat so many pancakes! You are \_\_\_\_\_ a diet!

- Ⓐ in
- Ⓑ at
- Ⓒ on
- Ⓓ with

✎ **Explain:-**We use 'on' to speak about a situation when smb eats according to diet rules

116) ☆ Do you see this man? His face is very familiar \_\_\_\_ me.

- Ⓐ for
- Ⓑ to
- Ⓒ with
- Ⓓ of

✎ **Explain:-**We should remember that some adjectives are used with specific prepositions after them: 'familiar to'

117) ☆ There is \_\_\_\_\_ (hair) in my soup.

- Ⓐ hair
- Ⓑ hairs
- Ⓒ a hair
- Ⓓ haire

✎ **Explain:-** Noun 'hair' can be used in singular in case when it is important to show the quantity: 'I can see one hair in my soup'. But it is impossible to say 'there are hairs'.

- 118) ☆ It's late but Rob hasn't come yet. I think \_\_\_\_\_ has happened.
- Ⓐ anything
  - Ⓑ some
  - Ⓒ someone
  - Ⓓ something

✎ **Explain:-** We use the pronoun 'something' to refer to things in affirmative sentences, while 'anything' in negative ones. 'Someone' is used to refer to people and 'some' is a pronoun that doesn't relate to the meaning of the sentence.

- 119) ☆ If it \_\_\_\_\_ (to be) sunny I \_\_\_\_\_ (to go) skiing.
- Ⓐ is/will go
  - Ⓑ will be/go
  - Ⓒ will be/will go
  - Ⓓ is/go

✎ **Explain:-** When we speak about probable situations in the present or future we use Conditional 1: If-clause (if + Present Simple) - Main Clause (future/modal + present without 'to')

- 120) ☆ My little sister said: 'I will never go to the circus again!'
- Ⓐ My little sister said that she will never go to the circus again.
  - Ⓑ My little sister said that she would never go to the circus again.
  - Ⓒ My little sister said that she had never gone to the circus again.
  - Ⓓ My little sister said that she was never going to the circus again.

✎ **Explain:-** We change the Future Simple to the Conditional in Reported Speech: will - would.

- 121) ☆ Choose a sentence with the right word order
- Ⓐ You would like some coffee?
  - Ⓑ Some coffee would you like?
  - Ⓒ Would like you some coffee?
  - Ⓓ Would you like some coffee?

✎ **Explain:-** There is a certain word order in questions: Auxiliary - Subject - Verb - Object. 'Would' is an auxiliary, 'you' - a subject, 'like' - a verb, 'some coffee' - an object.

122) ☆ Is this \_ your new car?

- Ⓐ a
- Ⓑ an
- Ⓒ the
- Ⓓ —

✎ **Explain:-** We do not use articles before possessive adjectives.

123) ☆ He \_\_\_\_\_ (to get up) at 8 o'clock every day.

- Ⓐ has got up
- Ⓑ is getting up
- Ⓒ gets up
- Ⓓ get up

✎ **Explain:-** When we talk about things in general, permanent situations and states or things that happen sometimes, we use the Present Simple Tense. We add '-s/es' to verbs if we use pronouns he/she/it.

124) ☆ Carol was eating a banana while Sandy \_\_\_\_\_ (to do) his home task.

- Ⓐ did
- Ⓑ has done
- Ⓒ had done
- Ⓓ was doing

✎ **Explain:-** We use the Past Continuous Tense when we talk about two or more simultaneous actions in the past. 'While' means 'at the same time'

125) ☆ I \_\_\_\_\_ (to ring up) tomorrow.

- Ⓐ am going to ring you up
- Ⓑ will ring you up
- Ⓒ ring you up
- Ⓓ am ringing you up

✎ **Explain:-** We use the Future Simple Tense when we talk about common actions and facts which will happen in the future.

126) ☆ The fire \_\_\_\_\_ (to get) under control at 6 p.m. yesterday.

- Ⓐ had been got
- Ⓑ had got
- Ⓒ got
- Ⓓ was got



✎ **Explain:-**When we don't know who carries out the action, or it is obvious or unimportant to us, we use the Passive voice. In this sentence the action was finished in the Past, so the Past Simple Passive should be used: '6 p.m. yesterday'

127) ☆ John \_\_\_\_\_ drive a car very well.

- Ⓐ has to
- Ⓑ might
- Ⓒ can
- Ⓓ may

✎ **Explain:-**The modal verb 'can' is used when we speak about someone's abilities.

128) ☆ If you aren't watching TV, \_\_\_\_\_ .

- Ⓐ switch it off
- Ⓑ take it off
- Ⓒ throw it away
- Ⓓ switch it on

✎ **Explain:-**Phrasal verb 'to switch off' means 'to make some electrical device stop working'.

129) ☆ Choose two forms of the verb 'to do'

- Ⓐ done - did
- Ⓑ did - did
- Ⓒ done - done
- Ⓓ did - done

✎ **Explain:-**TO DO — DID — DONE

130) ☆ Jerry didn't do \_\_\_\_\_ wrong.

- Ⓐ something
- Ⓑ nothing
- Ⓒ anything
- Ⓓ everything

✎ **Explain:-**We use 'anything' to refer to things in negative sentences. 'Something' is used to refer to people in affirmative sentences. 'Nothing' would bring double negation which is impossible in English. 'Everything' does not relate to the meaning.

131) ☆ Mark speaks \_\_\_\_\_ German.

- fluently
- fluent
- fluently
- fluently

✎ **Explain:-**Fluent' is an adjective which goes before a noun. 'Fluently' is an adverb which can not be placed before a noun.

132) ☆ Mark speaks German \_\_\_\_\_ .

- fluently
- fluent
- fluently
- fluently

✎ **Explain:-**We use adverbs to describe time, degree, manner, etc. In other words adverbs help us get more information about the action or a place (where, when, how, how often, etc.)They are formed by adding '-ly' or '-ily' to the adjective.

133) ☆ Carl has an aunt \_\_\_\_\_ is a teacher at school.

- whose
- whom
- which
- who

✎ **Explain:-**We use 'who' for people in relative clauses when 'who' is a subject. 'Whose'and 'whom' are used as objects. We use 'which' to refer to animals and objects.

134) ☆ Massive storm caused huge damage \_\_\_\_ the city.

- for
- at
- to
- on

✎ **Explain:-**We should remember that some nouns are used with specific prepositions after them: 'damage to'

135) ☆ I would like to pay \_\_\_\_ advance if you don't mind.

- at
- on
- for
- in

✎ **Explain:-** 'In advance' means 'to do smth beforehand'

136) ☆ I'm indifferent \_\_\_\_ his words.

- Ⓐ for
- Ⓑ to
- Ⓒ at
- Ⓓ on

✎ **Explain:-** We should remember that some adjectives are used with specific prepositions after them: 'indifferent to'

137) ☆ Dave has caught a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ .

- Ⓐ fishes
- Ⓑ fishs
- Ⓒ fish
- Ⓓ fishies

✎ **Explain:-** There are some nouns which have the same form in the singular and in the plural: ONE FISH — TWO FISH

138) ☆ How \_\_\_\_\_ photos do you need?

- Ⓐ much
- Ⓑ lot
- Ⓒ little
- Ⓓ many

✎ **Explain:-** We use 'many' with countable nouns and 'much' with uncountable ones. 'Lot' and 'little' do not relate to the meaning.

139) ☆ If she \_\_\_\_\_ (to win) the contest she \_\_\_\_\_ (to be) very happy.

- Ⓐ won/was
- Ⓑ would win/would be
- Ⓒ would win/was
- Ⓓ won/would be

✎ **Explain:-** When we speak about imaginary situations which differ from real facts in the present we use Conditional 2: If-clause (if + Past Simple) - Main Clause (would/could + present without 'to'). The meaning of this sentence: in reality she dreams about the contest but she doesn't take part in it.

140) ☆ Paul asked me: "Will you visit Tom with me tomorrow?"

- Ⓐ Paul asked me would I visit Tom with him tomorrow.

- ⊙ Paul asked me if I would visit Tom with him tomorrow.
- ⊙ Paul asked me if I would visit Tom with him the next day.
- ⊙ Paul asked me would I visit Tom with him the next day.

✎ **Explain:-** Paul asked me if I would visit Tom with him the next day' - this is the right word order in Reported Speech for general questions. We add 'if' before a pronoun and then place an auxiliary. Also we change some time expressions: tomorrow - the next day.

141) ☆ Choose a sentence with the right word order

- ⊙ John doesn't often go to the theatre.
- ⊙ John often doesn't go to the theatre.
- ⊙ John doesn't go often to the theatre.
- ⊙ Often John doesn't go to the theatre.

✎ **Explain:-** The adverb goes after the auxiliary verb. The adverb 'often' must be placed after the auxiliary verb 'doesn't'.

142) ☆ \_ Moon is beautiful today, isn't it?

- ⊙ a
- ⊙ an
- ⊙ the
- ⊙ —

✎ **Explain:-** The ' is used before nouns which are unique.

143) ☆ You \_\_\_\_\_ (always / to talk) too loud!

- ⊙ always talk
- ⊙ are always talking
- ⊙ have always talked
- ⊙ are always talked

✎ **Explain:-** We use the Present Continuous Tense when we want to show our irritation or annoyance. This Tense is formed: are/is/are + Verb-ing.

144) ☆ Ernest Hemingway \_\_\_\_\_ (to win) the Nobel Prize in literature in 1954

- ⊙ was winning
- ⊙ had won
- ⊙ won
- ⊙ had been winning

✎ **Explain:-**We use the Past Simple Tense when we talk about actions which happened at a definite time in the past. Here: in 1954.

145) ☆ I \_\_\_\_\_ (to be) very glad to see you tomorrow.

- Ⓐ is
- Ⓑ am going to be
- Ⓒ am
- Ⓓ will be

✎ **Explain:-**We use the Future Simple Tense when we talk about common actions and facts which will happen in the future.

146) ☆ The Beatles \_\_\_\_\_ (to know) all over the world.

- Ⓐ are being knowing
- Ⓑ are known
- Ⓒ known
- Ⓓ have been known

✎ **Explain:-**When we don't know who carries out the action or it is obvious or unimportant to us, we use the Passive Voice: Are + Past Participle.

147) ☆ Mark \_\_\_\_\_ speak German, Italian and French.

- Ⓐ should
- Ⓑ can
- Ⓒ may
- Ⓓ must

✎ **Explain:-**The modal verb 'can' is used when we speak about abilities.

148) ☆ Sandra, look, what a nice skirt! You should \_\_\_\_\_ (to sample clothing to see if it fits)

- Ⓐ hold it on
- Ⓑ carry it on
- Ⓒ come it on
- Ⓓ try it on

✎ **Explain:-**Phrasal verb 'to try on' means 'to sample clothing to see if it fits'.

149) ☆ Choose two forms of the verb 'to drink'

- Ⓐ drank - drank
- Ⓑ drank - drunk
- Ⓒ drunk - drunk

⊙ drunk - drank

✎ **Explain:-** TO DRINK — DRANK — DRUNK

150) ☆ The classroom is empty. I can see \_\_\_\_\_ here.

- ⊙ somebody
- ⊙ anybody
- ⊙ everybody
- ⊙ nobody

✎ **Explain:-** 'Somebody' and 'everybody' do not relate to the meaning of the sentence. 'Anybody' is used in negative and interrogative sentences. But as an alternative we could use 'not anybody': 'I can not see anybody here'.

151) ☆ I think his behavior is \_\_\_\_\_ .

- ⊙ antinormal
- ⊙ innormal
- ⊙ unnormal
- ⊙ abnormal

✎ **Explain:-** We should remember that the adjective 'normal' is used with the prefix 'ab-'

152) ☆ Sarah is \_\_\_\_\_ beautiful.

- ⊙ amaze
- ⊙ amazing
- ⊙ amazingly
- ⊙ amazeful

✎ **Explain:-** We use adverbs to describe time, degree, manner, etc. In other words adverbs help us get more information about the action or a place (where, when, how, how often, etc.) They are formed by adding '-ly' or '-ily' to the adjective.

153) ☆ I met Alice, \_\_\_\_\_ asked me to tell you about the accident.

- ⊙ which
- ⊙ who
- ⊙ whom
- ⊙ whose

✎ **Explain:-** We use 'who' for people in relative clauses when 'who' is a subject. 'Whose' and 'whom' are used as objects. We use 'which' to refer to animals and objects.

154) ☆ I think his attitude \_\_\_\_ life is too pessimistic.

- Ⓐ of
- Ⓑ for
- Ⓒ to
- Ⓓ at

✎ **Explain:-** We should remember that some nouns are used with specific prepositions after them: 'attitude to'

155) ☆ Many animals are \_\_\_\_ danger.

- Ⓐ by
- Ⓑ at
- Ⓒ on
- Ⓓ in

✎ **Explain:-** It is correct to say 'to be in danger'

156) ☆ I'm very disappointed \_\_\_\_\_ the defeat of my favourite football team.

- Ⓐ at
- Ⓑ on
- Ⓒ with
- Ⓓ of

✎ **Explain:-** We should remember that some adjectives are used with specific prepositions after them: 'disappointed with'

157) ☆ There are three \_\_\_\_\_ (a brush) on the bathroom shelf.

- Ⓐ brushies
- Ⓑ brush
- Ⓒ brushes
- Ⓓ brushes

✎ **Explain:-** We add ending -es to a noun after -s/-sh/-ch/-x

158) ☆ We don't have \_\_\_\_\_ bread.

- Ⓐ many
- Ⓑ much
- Ⓒ some
- Ⓓ a few

✎ **Explain:-** 'Much' is used before uncountable nouns. 'Many', 'a few' and 'many' – before countable. We use 'some' in positive sentences.



159) ✨ If the weather \_\_\_\_\_ (to be) fine next Sunday, we \_\_\_\_\_ (to go) to the park.

- Ⓐ is/will go
- Ⓑ will be/go
- Ⓒ is/go
- Ⓓ will be/will go

✍ **Explain:-**When we speak about probable situations in the present or future we use Conditional 1: If-clause (if + Present Simple) - Main Clause (future/modal + present without 'to')

160) ✨ Alex: "I don't like onion"

- Ⓐ Alex said that she hadn't liked onion.
- Ⓑ Alex said that she would like onion.
- Ⓒ Alex said that she didn't like onion.
- Ⓓ Alex said that she wasn't liking onion.

✍ **Explain:-**We change the Present Simple to the Past Simple in Reported Speech.

161) ✨ Choose a sentence with the right word order

- Ⓐ A federation is Australia of six states.
- Ⓑ A federation of six states Australia is.
- Ⓒ Australia of six states is a federation.
- Ⓓ Australia is a federation of six states.

✍ **Explain:-**There is a certain word order in statements with the Present Simple Tense: Subject - Auxiliary - Object. 'Australia' is a subject, 'is' - an auxiliary verb, 'a federation of six states' - an object.

162) ✨ I bought some cheese, ten apples and \_ bottle of wine

- Ⓐ a
- Ⓑ an
- Ⓒ the
- Ⓓ —

✍ **Explain:-**We use the article 'a' with singular countable nouns also to show the quantity - only one.

163) ✨ Look! Your puppy \_\_\_\_\_ (to swim)!

- Ⓐ swims
- Ⓑ is swimming

- is swimming
- swim

✎ **Explain:-**The verb 'look' means (in this sentence) that the action is happening at this certain moment. So, in this case we should use the Present Continuous Tense. This Tense is formed: are/is/are + Verb-ing. 'Swim' should be spelled with double 'm'.

164) ☆ I \_\_\_\_\_ (to drive) home at 7 p.m. yesterday.

- was driving
- drove
- drive
- driven

✎ **Explain:-**We use the Past Continuous Tense when we talk about an action which was in progress at a certain time in the past and if we don't mention when it was started or finished.

165) ☆ Kate doesn't know whether she \_\_\_\_\_ (to go) to Amsterdam next summer.

- is going to go
- will go
- goes
- shall go

✎ **Explain:-**We use the Future Simple Tense when we talk about common actions and facts which will happen in the future. Also it is used in case when we haven't made a certain decision about the future yet.

166) ☆ The poem "My Heart's in the Highlands" \_\_\_\_\_ (to write) by Robert Burns.

- write
- wrote
- was written
- will be written

✎ **Explain:-**Sometimes we need to change a sentence from the Active voice into the Passive voice. We can also know a person who carries out the action. In this case we form a sentence according to this rule: Subject - Be+ Past Participle - Preposition 'BY' - Agent (who or what carries out the action)

167) ☆ \_\_\_\_\_ you tell me where Trafalgar Square is?

- Might
- Must
- Should
- Could

✎ **Explain:-** We use the modal verb 'could' when we ask somebody to do something.

168) ☆ Mike, \_\_\_\_\_ ! It's almost 10 o'clock!

- grow up
- hurry up
- turn up
- give up

✎ **Explain:-** Phrasal verb 'to hurry up' is used when we want somebody to do something more quickly.

169) ☆ Choose two forms of the verb 'to drive'

- drove - driven
- drove - drove
- driven - driven
- driven - drove

✎ **Explain:-** TO DRIVE — DROVE — DRIVEN

170) ☆ Sarah spoke to Brad Pitt \_\_\_\_\_ .

- themselves
- itself
- himself
- yourself

✎ **Explain:-** We use here 'himself' to show the importance of an object. In this sentence we mean that the fact of conversation with a certain person - Brad Pitt - was very important to Sarah.

171) ☆ Kate has beautiful \_\_\_\_\_ hair.

- gold
- goldish
- goldy
- golden

✎ **Explain:-**We mean that Kate has hair like gold: the same colour and gloss. In this case we use 'golden'. 'Gold' means 'made of gold'. It is impossible to use 'goldish' and 'goldy'.

- 172) ☆ Michael passed the exam \_\_\_\_\_ .
- Ⓐ easy
  - Ⓑ easily
  - Ⓒ ease
  - Ⓓ easier

✎ **Explain:-**We use adverbs to describe time, degree, manner, etc. In other words adverbs help us get more information about the action or a place (where, when, how, how often, etc.)They are formed by adding '-ly' or '-ily' to the adjective.

- 173) ☆ We visited a city, \_\_\_\_\_ I have never been to.
- Ⓐ whose
  - Ⓑ whom
  - Ⓒ who
  - Ⓓ which

✎ **Explain:-**We use 'which' or 'that' for things in relative clauses. 'Whose' and 'whom' are used as objects to refer to people.

- 174) ☆ The humanity hasn't found cure \_\_\_\_\_ this disease yet.
- Ⓐ from
  - Ⓑ to
  - Ⓒ for
  - Ⓓ of

✎ **Explain:-**We should remember that some nouns are used with specific prepositions after them: 'cure for'

- 175) ☆ I don't like most of popular shows \_\_\_\_\_ television.
- Ⓐ at
  - Ⓑ on
  - Ⓒ in
  - Ⓓ by

✎ **Explain:-**It is correct to say 'on television'

- 176) ☆ Why is Rachel so angry \_\_\_\_\_ it?
- Ⓐ of

- to
- with
- about

✎ **Explain:-** We should remember that some adjectives are used with specific prepositions after them: 'angry about smth'

177) ☆ Carla was sitting with two nice \_\_\_\_\_ (a woman).

- woman
- womans
- women
- womens

✎ **Explain:-** The noun 'woman' has the irregular plural form: WOMAN -WOMEN

178) ☆ He eats \_\_\_\_\_ sweets every day.

- many
- a little
- much
- any

✎ **Explain:-** 'Many' is used before countable nouns. 'Much' and 'a little' – before uncountable. We use 'any' in negative sentences.

179) ☆ If you \_\_\_\_\_ (to call) me I \_\_\_\_\_ (to help) you.

- would call/helped
- called/would help
- would call/would help
- called/helped

✎ **Explain:-** When we speak about imaginary situations which differ from real facts in the present we use Conditional 2: If-clause (if + Past Simple) - Main Clause (would/could + present without 'to'). The meaning of this sentence: in reality you can't call me but I'm ready to help you.

180) ☆ Tracy: "I'm driving to work now".

- Tracy said that she drove to work now.
- Tracy said that she had been driving to work then.
- Tracy said that she was driving to work now.
- Tracy said that she was driving to work then.

✎ **Explain:-** We change the Present Continuous to the Past Continuous in Reported Speech. Also we change some time expressions: now - then

181) ☆ Choose a sentence with the right word order

- Ⓐ Is how far your town from here?
- Ⓑ How far your town from here is?
- Ⓒ How far your town is from here?
- Ⓓ How far is your town from here?

✎ **Explain:-**The right word order in questions starting with 'How far / long / old / often etc.': Question Phrase - Auxiliary - Subject - Object. 'How far' - is a question phrase, 'is' – an auxiliary verb, 'your town' - a subject, 'from here' - an object.

182) ☆ Have you ever been to \_ Sicily?

- Ⓐ a
- Ⓑ an
- Ⓒ the
- Ⓓ —

✎ **Explain:-**'The' is not used before islands.

183) ☆ We all know that the Earth \_\_\_\_\_ (to be) round.

- Ⓐ has been
- Ⓑ is being
- Ⓒ is
- Ⓓ is be

✎ **Explain:-**When we talk about general truth and laws of nature, we use the Present Simple Tense: [I/you/we/they/ + Verb] and [he/she/it + Verb+ -s(-es)]

184) ☆ Bob \_\_\_\_\_ (to listen) to music when the door bell rang.

- Ⓐ was listened
- Ⓑ listen
- Ⓒ listened
- Ⓓ was listening

✎ **Explain:-**In this case the first action was in progress when suddenly something interrupted it. For a longer action we use the Past Continuous Tense. The second action was shorter so we should use the Past Simple Tense.

185) ☆ I'm so happy! Lisa and Jake \_\_\_\_\_ (to marry) soon!

- Ⓐ are going to marry
- Ⓑ will marry
- Ⓒ shall marry

marry

✎ **Explain:-** If we have a plan, ambition or intention to do something in the future we use 'be going to'.

186) ☆ Quebec \_\_\_\_\_ (to capture) by the British in the 18th century.

- was captured
- captured
- is captured
- captures

✎ **Explain:-** Sometimes we need to change a sentence from the Active voice into the Passive voice. We can also know a person who carries out the action. In this case we use the Passive Voice and form a sentence according to this rule: Subject - Be+ Past Participle - Preposition 'BY' - Agent (who or what carries out the action)

187) ☆ Do you see black clouds? It \_\_\_\_\_ rain this evening.

- needs
- has to
- must
- may

✎ **Explain:-** We use the modal verb 'may' when it is possible that something will happen.

188) ☆ I sometimes \_\_\_\_\_ (to stop sleeping) early in the morning.

- give up
- wake up
- turn up
- grow up

✎ **Explain:-** Phrasal verb 'to wake up' means 'to stop sleeping'.

189) ☆ Choose two forms of the verb 'to eat'

- eaten - eaten
- ate - ate
- ate - eaten
- eaten - ate

✎ **Explain:-** TO EAT - ATE - EATEN

190) ☆ I'm so sorry, but I can do \_\_\_\_\_ in this situation.

- everything



- something
- anything
- nothing

✎ **Explain:-** Everything' and 'something' do not relate to the meaning of the sentence. 'Anything' is used in negative sentences. As an alternative we could use 'not anything': I can not do anything.

191) ✨ Our guide showed us a(an) \_\_\_\_\_ tower.  
(water/old/gloomy/high)

- gloomy old high water
- high gloomy old water
- gloomy high old water
- water old high gloomy

✎ **Explain:-** There is a certain word order in sentences with two or more adjectives: OPINION- SIZE- AGE- SHAPE- COLOUR- ORIGIN- MATERIAL-TYPE. Here: a gloomy (opinion) high (size) old (age) water (type) tower.

192) ✨ Linda reads \_\_\_\_\_ .

- slowful
- slowy
- slow
- slowly

✎ **Explain:-** We use adverbs to describe time, degree, manner, etc. In other words adverbs help us get more information about the action or a place (where, when, how, how often, etc.) They are formed by adding '-ly' or '-ily' to the adjective.

193) ✨ I like the sofa \_\_\_\_\_ we saw in the mall yesterday.

- who
- that
- whom
- whose

✎ **Explain:-** We use 'which' or 'that' for things in relative clauses. 'Whose' and 'whom' are used as objects.

194) ✨ I have some difficulties \_\_\_\_\_ Maths.

- at
- from
- in

for

✎ **Explain:-** We should remember that some nouns are used with specific prepositions after them: 'difficulties in'

195) ☆ We are \_\_\_\_\_ a hurry, so we shouldn't stay here for a long time.

by

at

on

in

✎ **Explain:-** It is correct to say 'in a hurry'

196) ☆ My parents were angry \_\_\_\_\_ me \_\_\_\_\_ failing the exam.

about/for

on/about

with/for

at/in

✎ **Explain:-** We should remember that some adjectives are used with specific prepositions after them: 'angry with smb for smth'

197) ☆ How many \_\_\_\_\_ (a child) do the Greens have?

childrens

childes

childs

children

✎ **Explain:-** The noun 'child' has the irregular plural form: CHILD -CHILDREN

198) ☆ There is \_\_\_\_\_ good furniture in this mall.

a lot of

many

a few

any

✎ **Explain:-** 'A lot of' is used before uncountable and countable nouns. 'Many' and 'a few' - before countable. We use 'any' in negative sentences.

199) ☆ If I \_\_\_\_\_ (to see) her I \_\_\_\_\_ (to give) her the book.

see/will give

will see/give

will see/will give

⊙ see/give

✎ **Explain:-** When we speak about probable situations in the present or future we use Conditional 1: If-clause (if + Present Simple) - Main Clause (future/modal + present without 'to')

200) ☆ Mother: "I've cooked pasta and fried chicken".

- ⊙ Mother said that she has cooked pasta and fried chicken.
- ⊙ Mother said that she had cooked pasta and fried chicken.
- ⊙ Mother said that she cooked pasta and fried chicken.
- ⊙ Mother said that she had been cooking pasta and fried chicken.

✎ **Explain:-** We change the Present Perfect to the Past Perfect in Reported Speech.

201) ☆ Choose a sentence with the right word order

- ⊙ When did Apollo 11 land on the Moon?
- ⊙ When Apollo 11 did land on the Moon?
- ⊙ Did Apollo 11 land on the Moon when?
- ⊙ When did land Apollo 11 on the Moon?

✎ **Explain:-** When we ask a Wh-question we use the following word order: Question Word - Auxiliary - Subject - Object. 'When' is a question word, 'did' - an auxiliary verb, 'Apollo 11' - a subject, 'on the Moon' - an object.

202) ☆ \_ Kilimanjaro is situated in Tanzania.

- ⊙ a
- ⊙ an
- ⊙ —
- ⊙ the

✎ **Explain:-** We use zero article before individual mountains.

203) ☆ Oh, no way, I \_\_\_\_\_ (to see) that man before!

- ⊙ see
- ⊙ is seeing
- ⊙ have seen
- ⊙ has seen

✎ **Explain:-** In this example we are talking about a time, that started in the past and has the connection with the moment in the present. In this case we use the Present Perfect Tense: has/have + Verb (-ed/Past Participle)

204) ☆ I woke up at 7 a.m., ironed my clothes and \_\_\_\_\_ (to go) out.

- had gone
- went
- was going
- had been going

✎ **Explain:-**When we talk about actions which happened one after the other in the past we use the Past Simple Tense.

205) ☆ Wait a minute, I \_\_\_\_\_ (to take) a notepad.

- take
- will take
- am taking
- am going to take

✎ **Explain:-**We use the Future Simple Tense when we have no plan or decision before we speak. We make it at the time of speaking.

206) ☆ America \_\_\_\_\_ (to discover) in 1492.

- was discovered
- is discovered
- discovered
- discovers

✎ **Explain:-**When we don't know who carries out the action, or it is obvious or unimportant to us, we use the Passive voice. The Passive is formed: BE + Past Participle. In this sentence the action took place at a certain time in the past, so we use the Past Simple Tense.

207) ☆ Sorry, I have no time to discuss anything. I \_\_\_\_\_ be at work at 10 o'clock.

- may
- could
- can
- must

✎ **Explain:-**We use the modal verb 'must' when we talk about duties or when it is necessary to do something.

208) ☆ Learning languages is very difficult but I need to \_\_\_\_\_ (to continue in spite of difficulties).

- hold on
- come on

- keep on
- try on

✎ **Explain:-** Phrasal verb 'to keep on' means 'to continue in spite of difficulties'.

209) ☆ Choose two forms of the verb 'to fly'

- flew - flown
- flew - flew
- flown - flown
- flown - flew

✎ **Explain:-** TO FLY - FLEW - FLOWN

210) ☆ Jake, we haven't seen you for ages. When will you come and see \_\_\_\_\_ ?

- them
- we
- our
- us

✎ **Explain:-** 'Us' is the right objective form of the personal pronoun 'we'. 'Them' does not relate to the meaning.

211) ☆ I would like to buy this flat because it's \_\_\_\_\_ than that.

- the largest
- the most large
- larger
- more large

✎ **Explain:-** When we compare two things or two people we use the comparative form of adjectives. If we use one-syllable adjective we add '-er' to it.

212) ☆ Sandra looked at Bob \_\_\_\_\_ .

- angryness
- angryful
- angrily
- angry

✎ **Explain:-** We use adverbs to describe time, degree, manner, etc. In other words adverbs help us get more information about the action or a place (where, when, how, how often, etc.) They are formed by adding '-ly' or '-ily' to the adjective.

213) ☆ Andy has a friend \_\_\_\_\_ is a student.

- whose

- which
- that
- whom

✎ **Explain:-** We use 'that' and 'who' for people in relative clauses. 'Whose' and 'whom' are used as objects.

214) ☆ Ann's words had a great influence \_\_\_\_\_ his thoughts.

- in
- on
- for
- at

✎ **Explain:-** We should remember that some nouns are used with specific prepositions after them: 'influence on'

215) ☆ Jack is so unlucky. He became ill \_\_\_\_\_ holiday.

- for
- at
- in
- on

✎ **Explain:-** It is correct to say 'on holiday'

216) ☆ We were very surprised \_\_\_\_\_ the news.

- on
- in
- at
- of

✎ **Explain:-** We should remember that some adjectives are used with specific prepositions after them: 'surprised by/at'

217) ☆ There are 10 \_\_\_\_\_ (an ox) in the field.

- oxs
- oxes
- ox
- oxen

✎ **Explain:-** The noun 'ox' has the irregular plural form: OX - OXEN

218) ☆ I would like \_\_\_\_\_ cheese, please.

- any

- some
- a few
- many

✎ **Explain:-** We use 'some' in positive sentences and 'any' in negative ones before countable or uncountable nouns. 'Many' and 'a few' are used before plural countable nouns

219) ☆ If you \_\_\_\_\_ (to be) more attentive you \_\_\_\_\_ (to pass) the exam.

- were/would pass
- would be/passed
- would be/would pass
- were/passed

✎ **Explain:-** When we speak about imaginary situations which differ from real facts in the present we use Conditional 2: If-clause (if + Past Simple) - Main Clause (would/could + present without 'to'). The meaning of this sentence: in reality you are not attentive so you have a little chance to pass the exam.

220) ☆ Kate: "I'll do it tomorrow".

- Kate said that she would do it tomorrow.
- Kate said that she did the next day.
- Kate said that she would do it the next day.
- Kate said that she had done it tomorrow.

✎ **Explain:-** We change the Future Simple to the Conditional in Reported Speech: will -would. Also we change time expressions: tomorrow - the next day

221) ☆ Choose a sentence with the right word order

- Harry lived in a big modern house.
- Harry lived in a modern big house.
- In a modern big house lived Harry.
- Harry in a big modern house lived.

✎ **Explain:-** There is a certain word order in statements: Subject - Verb - Object. When we need to use many adjectives in one sentence, they should be placed in the following order: Opinion - Size - Age - Shape - Colour - Origin - Material. 'Big' is a characteristic of size and 'modern' - is characteristic of age.

222) ☆ Vicky told us \_ interesting story

- a
- the



- an
- 

✎ **Explain:-** We use the article 'a' with singular countable nouns when we talk about them in general. 'An' is used before words starting with sounds [a], [e], [i], [o], [u].

223) ✨ The train from Berlin \_\_\_\_\_ (to arrive) at 11.15.

- arrives
- is arriving
- has arrive
- arrive

✎ **Explain:-** The Present Simple Tense is used when we talk about schedules.

224) ✨ John \_\_\_\_\_ (to meet) Mary three years ago.

- had met
- met
- was meeting
- had been meeting

✎ **Explain:-** We use the Past Simple Tense when we talk about actions which happened at a definite time in the past. If we have a regular form of a verb in a sentence, we add '- ed'. Irregular forms should be memorized. Here: MEET - MET - MET

225) ✨ Bob \_\_\_\_\_ (to return) to Berlin in a few days.

- is going to return
- will return
- shall return
- returns

✎ **Explain:-** We use the Future Simple Tense when we talk about common actions and facts which will happen in the future.

226) ✨ Australia \_\_\_\_\_ (to discover) by Dutch explorers in 1606.

- is discovered
- discovered
- was discovered
- discovers

✎ **Explain:-** Sometimes we need to change a sentence from the Active Voice into the Passive Voice. We can also know a person who carries out the action. In this

case we use the Passive Voice and form a sentence according to this rule: Subject - Be+ Past Participle - Preposition 'BY' - Agent (who or what carries out the action). In this sentence the action took place at a certain time in the past, so we use the Past Simple Passive.

227) ☆ I've seen his new movie, it's great! You \_\_\_\_\_ see it too.

- Ⓐ have to
- Ⓑ might
- Ⓒ may
- Ⓓ should

✎ **Explain:-**We use the modal verb 'should' when we give advice or recommend something.

228) ☆ Carl is ill, he \_\_\_\_\_ (to be absent) today.

- Ⓐ is after
- Ⓑ is on
- Ⓒ is away
- Ⓓ is out

✎ **Explain:-**Phrasal verb 'to be away' means 'to be absent'.

229) ☆ Choose two forms of the verb 'to forget'

- Ⓐ forgotten - forgot
- Ⓑ forgot - forgot
- Ⓒ forgot - forgotten
- Ⓓ forgotten - forgotten

✎ **Explain:-**TO FORGET - FORGOT - FORGOTTEN

230) ☆ Look at \_\_\_\_\_! He's really happy.

- Ⓐ his
- Ⓑ them
- Ⓒ he
- Ⓓ him

✎ **Explain:-**'Him' is the right objective form of the personal pronoun 'he'. 'Them' does not relate to the meaning.

231) ☆ We can't work with him anymore. He's too \_\_\_\_\_ .

- Ⓐ irresponsible
- Ⓑ irresponsible

- irresponsible
- ilresponsible

✎ **Explain:-** We should remember that the adjective 'responsible' is used with the prefix 'ir-'

232) ☆ She ran \_\_\_\_\_ .

- quickful
- quicky
- quick
- quickly

✎ **Explain:-** We use adverbs to describe time, degree, manner, etc. In other words adverbs help us get more information about the action or a place (where, when, how, how often, etc.) They are formed by adding '-ly' or '-ily' to the adjective.

233) ☆ The person \_\_\_\_\_ I gave my keys is my aunt.

- whose
- which
- whom
- what

✎ **Explain:-** 'What' is a question word, it can not be used here. We use 'which' for animals and objects. 'Whose' refers to possession and 'whom' is used as an object.

234) ☆ Could you give me some information \_\_\_\_\_ this place?

- at
- about
- for
- to

✎ **Explain:-** We should remember that some nouns are used with specific prepositions after them: 'information about'

235) ☆ \_\_\_\_\_ last, we found the street.

- in
- on
- for
- at

✎ **Explain:-** It is correct to say 'at last'. 'At last' means 'finally'.

236) ☆ I'm afraid \_\_\_\_\_ dogs.

- for
- at
- of
- on

✎ **Explain:-** We should remember that some adjectives are used with specific prepositions after them: 'afraid of'

237) ☆ My grandmother has got 12 \_\_\_\_\_ (a goose) in her village.

- goose
- geeses
- geoses
- geese

✎ **Explain:-** The noun 'goose' has the irregular plural form: GOOSE - GEESE

238) ☆ Alex, I hope you'll tell me \_\_\_\_\_ good.

- something
- anything
- some
- someone

✎ **Explain:-** We use the pronoun 'something' to refer to things in affirmative sentences, while 'anything' in negative ones. 'Someone' is used to refer to people and 'some' is a pronoun that doesn't relate to the meaning of the sentence.

239) ☆ He \_\_\_\_\_ (to become) ill if he \_\_\_\_\_ (to eat) so much ice-cream.

- becomes/will eat
- will become/eats
- will become/will eat
- becomes/eats

✎ **Explain:-** When we speak about probable situations in the present or future we use Conditional 1: If-clause (if + Present Simple) - Main Clause (future/modal + present without 'to')

240) ☆ Paul: "When does the train arrive?"

- Paul asked when the train arrived.
- Paul asked when did the train arrive.
- Paul asked when had the train arrived.
- Paul asked when the train did arrive.

✎ **Explain:-**Paul asked when the train arrived.' - this is the right word order in Reported Speech for special questions. We add 'when' before a pronoun and then place the main verb in the Past Simple (because here we change the Present Simple into the Past Simple)

241) ☆ Choose a sentence with the right word order

- Ⓐ My purse my brother found outside the house.
- Ⓑ Outside the house found my brother my purse.
- Ⓒ My brother outside the house found my purse.
- Ⓓ My brother found my purse outside the house

✎ **Explain:-**There is a certain word order in statements with the Past Simple Tense: Subject - Verb - Object. 'My brother' is a subject, 'found' - a verb, 'my purse outside the house' - an object.

242) ☆ My friend was born in \_ USA.

- Ⓐ a
- Ⓑ an
- Ⓒ the
- Ⓓ —

✎ **Explain:-**The ' is used before names of groups of islands and states.

243) ☆ I'm fond of history. I often \_\_\_\_\_ (to go) to museums.

- Ⓐ go
- Ⓑ goes
- Ⓒ am going
- Ⓓ has gone

✎ **Explain:-**When we talk about things in general, permanent situations and states or things that happen sometimes, we always use the Present Simple Tense: [I/you/we/they/ + Verb] and [he/she/it + Verb+ -s(es)]

244) ☆ We \_\_\_\_\_ (to go) to Australia last year.

- Ⓐ went
- Ⓑ had gone
- Ⓒ were going
- Ⓓ were gone

✎ **Explain:-**We use the Past Simple Tense when we talk about actions which happened at a certain time in the past. If we have a regular form of a verb in a sentence, we add '-ed'.

245) ☆ Jill \_\_\_\_\_ (to go) to the dentist next Monday.

- Ⓐ goes
- Ⓑ will go
- Ⓒ shall go
- Ⓓ is going

✎ **Explain:-** If we have decided to do something or arranged to do something in the near future we use 'be going to'.

246) ☆ Everybody \_\_\_\_\_ (to inform) about the accident tomorrow.

- Ⓐ inform
- Ⓑ will be informed
- Ⓒ is informed
- Ⓓ was informed

✎ **Explain:-** When we don't know who carries out the action, or it is obvious or unimportant to us, we use the Passive voice. In this sentence we speak about the action which will be completed in the future: Will Be + Past Participle.

247) ☆ I feel sick. I \_\_\_\_\_ go to the doctor.

- Ⓐ have to
- Ⓑ may
- Ⓒ might
- Ⓓ can

✎ **Explain:-** We use the modal verb 'have to' when it is not our idea to do something, when we are forced to do something by somebody or by circumstances.

248) ☆ Let's go home. The concert \_\_\_\_\_ (to be finished).

- Ⓐ is on
- Ⓑ is off
- Ⓒ is over
- Ⓓ is out

✎ **Explain:-** Phrasal verb 'to be over' means 'to be finished'.

249) ☆ Choose two forms of the verb 'to give'

- Ⓐ gave - given
- Ⓑ gave - gave
- Ⓒ given - given
- Ⓓ given - gave

✎ **Explain:-** TO GIVE - GAVE - GIVEN

250) ☆ They have done \_\_\_\_\_ work properly.

- Ⓐ them
- Ⓑ they're
- Ⓒ there
- Ⓓ their

✎ **Explain:-** Their' is the right possessive adjective of the personal pronoun 'they'.

251) ☆ Jane bought a nice \_\_\_\_\_ skirt.

- Ⓐ metally
- Ⓑ metal
- Ⓒ metallic
- Ⓓ metalous

✎ **Explain:-** We mean that Jane bought a skirt which colour is metallic. 'Metal' means 'made of metal'. It is impossible to use 'metally' and 'metalous'.

252) ☆ Dave always speaks \_\_\_\_\_ .

- Ⓐ cleary
- Ⓑ clear
- Ⓒ clearly
- Ⓓ clearful

✎ **Explain:-** We use adverbs to describe time, degree, manner, etc. In other words adverbs help us get more information about the action or a place (where, when, how, how often, etc.) They are formed by adding '-ly' or '-ily' to the adjective.

253) ☆ The man \_\_\_\_\_ car it is should pay a parking fine.

- Ⓐ that
- Ⓑ whom
- Ⓒ which
- Ⓓ whose

✎ **Explain:-** That' is used as a subject or an object. We use 'which' for animals and objects. 'Whose' refers to possession and 'whom' is also used as an object.

254) ☆ His reaction \_\_\_\_\_ that accident was rather aggressive.

- Ⓐ on
- Ⓑ to
- Ⓒ for
- Ⓓ in



✎ **Explain:-**We should remember that some nouns are used with specific prepositions after them: 'reaction to'

255) ☆ The temperature fell to 15 degrees Fahrenheit \_\_\_\_ zero.

- Ⓐ under
- Ⓑ beneath
- Ⓒ above
- Ⓓ below

✎ **Explain:-**When the temperature falls it is correct to say 'below zero'

256) ☆ Sandra is married \_\_\_\_ Paul.

- Ⓐ at
- Ⓑ on
- Ⓒ to
- Ⓓ for

✎ **Explain:-**We should remember that some adjectives are used with specific prepositions after them: 'married to'

257) ☆ My cat has caught three \_\_\_\_\_ (a mouse) today.

- Ⓐ mices
- Ⓑ mouses
- Ⓒ mice
- Ⓓ mouse

✎ **Explain:-**The noun 'mouse' has the irregular plural form: MOUSE - MICE

258) ☆ Kate doesn't have \_\_\_\_\_ knowledge at Maths.

- Ⓐ some
- Ⓑ a few
- Ⓒ many
- Ⓓ much

✎ **Explain:-**'Much' is used before uncountable nouns. 'Many' and 'a few' – before countable. We use 'some' in positive sentences.

259) ☆ If you \_\_\_\_\_ (to speak) louder I \_\_\_\_\_ (to hear) her address well.

- Ⓐ spoke/would hear
- Ⓑ would speak/heard
- Ⓒ would speak/would hear

Ⓐ spoke/heard

✎ **Explain:-** When we speak about imaginary situations which differ from real facts in the present we use Conditional 2: If-clause (if + Past Simple) - Main Clause (would/could + present without 'to'). The meaning of this sentence: in reality you speak very quiet so I can't hear the address well.

260) ⚡ Bob: "Don't go there alone".

- Ⓐ Bob asked me didn't go there alone.
- Ⓑ Bob asked me not to go there alone.
- Ⓒ Bob asked me do not to go there alone.
- Ⓓ Bob asked me hadn't gone there alone.

✎ **Explain:-** When we need to transform a request into Reported Speech we use an introductory verb + to-infinitive: asked not + to go

261) ⚡ Choose a sentence with the right word order

- Ⓐ Is what the name of this street?
- Ⓑ The name of this street is what?
- Ⓒ What is the name of this street?
- Ⓓ What the name of this street is?

✎ **Explain:-** When we ask a Wh-question we use the following word order: Question Word - Auxiliary - Subject - Object. 'What' is a question word, 'is' - an auxiliary verb, 'the name' - a subject, 'of this street' - an object.

262) ⚡ I don't like to come home late in \_ evening.

- Ⓐ a
- Ⓑ an
- Ⓒ the
- Ⓓ —

✎ **Explain:-** The 'is' is used before the words 'evening/night/morning/afternoon'.

263) ⚡ My wife usually \_\_\_\_\_ (to drink) a cup of coffee before going to work.

- Ⓐ is drinking
- Ⓑ drinks
- Ⓒ drink
- Ⓓ has drunk

✎ **Explain:-**When we talk about things in general, permanent situations and states or things that happen sometimes, we always use the Present Simple Tense: [I/you/we/they/ + Verb] and [he/she/it + Verb+ -s(es)].

- 264) ☆ My cat \_\_\_\_\_ (to play) with a toy when I called it.
- Ⓐ was playing
  - Ⓑ played
  - Ⓒ play
  - Ⓓ has played

✎ **Explain:-**In this case the first action was in progress when suddenly something interrupted it. For a longer action we use the Past Continuous Tense. The second action was shorter so we should use the Past Simple Tense.

- 265) ☆ Our car is very old and my parents \_\_\_\_\_ (to buy) a new car.
- Ⓐ will buy
  - Ⓑ are going to buy
  - Ⓒ shall buy
  - Ⓓ buy

✎ **Explain:-**If we have a plan, ambition or intention to do something in the future we use 'be going to'.

- 266) ☆ My wallet \_\_\_\_\_ (to steal) yesterday.
- Ⓐ was stole
  - Ⓑ stole
  - Ⓒ is stolen
  - Ⓓ was stolen

✎ **Explain:-**When we don't know who carries out the action, or it is obvious or unimportant to us, we use the Passive voice. The Passive is formed: BE + Past Participle. In this sentence the action took place at a certain time in the past, so we use the Past Simple Passive.

- 267) ☆ I can't understand anything. \_\_\_\_\_ you help me, please?
- Ⓐ Should
  - Ⓑ May
  - Ⓒ Might
  - Ⓓ Could

✎ **Explain:-**We use the modal verb 'could' when we ask somebody to do something.

268) ☆ It's so nice to see that Darrel \_\_\_\_\_ (to fall in love with) Jane.

- Ⓐ fell out
- Ⓑ fell for
- Ⓒ fell on
- Ⓓ fell at

✎ **Explain:-** Phrasal verb 'to fall for' means 'to fall in love with smb'.

269) ☆ Choose two forms of the verb 'to go'

- Ⓐ went - gone
- Ⓑ went - went
- Ⓒ gone - gone
- Ⓓ gone - went

✎ **Explain:-** TO GO - WENT - GONE

270) ☆ Tom, be careful with the knife! You can cut \_\_\_\_\_ .

- Ⓐ yours
- Ⓑ it
- Ⓒ you
- Ⓓ yourself

✎ **Explain:-** When the same person is both the subject and the object in the sentence we place a reflexive pronoun after a verb or a preposition. 'Yourself' is the right reflexive form of the personal pronoun 'you'.

271) ☆ Andy is always \_\_\_\_\_ .

- Ⓐ ilattentive
- Ⓑ unattentive
- Ⓒ inattentive
- Ⓓ imattentive

✎ **Explain:-** The adjective 'attentive' is used with the prefix 'in-'.

272) ☆ Rachel managed to do the task \_\_\_\_\_ .

- Ⓐ correctful
- Ⓑ correcty
- Ⓒ correct
- Ⓓ correctly

✎ **Explain:-** We use adverbs to describe time, degree, manner, etc. In other words adverbs help us get more information about the action or a place (where, when, how, how often, etc.) They are formed by adding '-ly' or '-ily' to the adjective.

273) ☆ I saw Jack, \_\_\_\_\_ is a doctor in our hospital.

- Ⓐ whose
- Ⓑ who
- Ⓒ which
- Ⓓ whom

✎ **Explain:-** We use 'who' for people in relative clauses when 'who' is a subject. 'Whose' and 'whom' are used as objects. We use 'which' to refer to animals and objects.

274) ☆ John has a lot of knowledge \_\_\_\_ ancient civilizations.

- Ⓐ for
- Ⓑ at
- Ⓒ in
- Ⓓ of

✎ **Explain:-** We should remember that some nouns are used with specific prepositions after them: 'knowledge of'

275) ☆ I should visit my Grandma \_\_\_\_\_ a hospital.

- Ⓐ into
- Ⓑ at
- Ⓒ in
- Ⓓ for

✎ **Explain:-** It is correct to say 'in a hospital'

276) ☆ Jane feels sorry \_\_\_\_ Mike.

- Ⓐ at
- Ⓑ of
- Ⓒ to
- Ⓓ for

✎ **Explain:-** We should remember that some adjectives are used with specific prepositions after them: 'sorry for'

277) ☆ Oh, no, there are about two \_\_\_\_\_ (a dozen) of bugs in the kitchen.

- Ⓐ dozens

- dozens
- dozen
- a dozen

✎ **Explain:-** There are some nouns which have the same form in the singular and in the plural: ONE DOZEN - TWO DOZEN

278) ☆ I don't have \_\_\_\_\_ letter from him.

- many
- any
- much
- a little

✎ **Explain:-** 'Many' is used before countable nouns. 'Much' and 'a little' – before uncountable. We use 'any' in negative sentences.

279) ☆ I \_\_\_\_\_ (to call) you if I \_\_\_\_\_ (to find) your bag.

- will call/find
- call/will find
- call/find
- will call/will find

✎ **Explain:-** When we speak about probable situations in the present or future we use Conditional 1: If-clause (if + Present Simple) - Main Clause (future/modal + present without 'to')

280) ☆ Alice: "John is always polite".

- Alice said that John was being always polite
- Alice said that John would be always polite
- Alice said that John had always been polite
- Alice said that John was always polite.

✎ **Explain:-** We change the Present Simple to the Past Simple in Reported Speech.

281) ☆ Choose a sentence with the right word order

- Julia bought eleven yellow amazing tulips.
- Julia eleven amazing yellow tulips bought.
- Julia bought eleven amazing yellow tulips.
- Julia eleven yellow amazing tulips bought.

✎ **Explain:-** There is a certain word order in statements with the Past Simple Tense: Subject - Verb - Object. When we need to use many adjectives in one sentence, they should be placed in the following order: Opinion - Size - Age

Shape - Colour - Origin - Material. 'Amazing' is an opinion adjective and 'yellow' is a colour.

282) ☆ Have you seen \_ Tom today?

- Ⓐ a
- Ⓑ an
- Ⓒ the
- Ⓓ —

✎ **Explain:-** 'The' is not used before proper nouns.

283) ☆ I can't find Mark. It seems he \_\_\_\_\_ (already / to go).

- Ⓐ has already gone
- Ⓑ is already going
- Ⓒ already goes
- Ⓓ already go

✎ **Explain:-** The action in this sentence has been completed recently and we see the result of it in the present. In this case we should use the present Perfect Tense: has/have + Verb (-ed/Past Participle)

284) ☆ Luciano Pavarotti \_\_\_\_\_ (to give) his last performance at the 2006 Winter Olympics in Turin.

- Ⓐ had given
- Ⓑ gave
- Ⓒ was giving
- Ⓓ had been given

✎ **Explain:-** We use the Past Simple Tense when we talk about actions which happened at a definite time in the past.

285) ☆ Their team is very strong. I believe they \_\_\_\_\_ (to win).

- Ⓐ win
- Ⓑ are going to win
- Ⓒ shall win
- Ⓓ will win

✎ **Explain:-** We use the Future Simple Tense when we make predictions about the future with the verbs 'expect, think, believe, etc.'

286) ☆ Your sofa \_\_\_\_\_ (to deliver) tomorrow.

- Ⓐ is delivered



- was delivered
- will be delivered
- delivers

✎ **Explain:-** When we don't know who carries out the action, or it is obvious or unimportant to us, we use the Passive voice. In this sentence we speak about the action which will be completed in the future: Will Be + Past Participle.

287) ☆ Mary says that she \_\_\_\_\_ read minds.

- can
- might
- must
- have to

✎ **Explain:-** The modal verb 'can' is used when we speak about the ability in the Present.

288) ☆ Oh, Mark, nice to meet you! You should \_\_\_\_\_ (to visit smb for a minute) to my place some day.

- come away
- come on
- come round
- come at

✎ **Explain:-** Phrasal verb 'to come round' means 'to visit smb for a minute'.

289) ☆ Choose two forms of the verb 'to know'

- knew - knew
- knew - known
- known - known
- known - knew

✎ **Explain:-** TO KNOW - KNEW - KNOWN

290) ☆ Sandra had to send an email to the headmaster \_\_\_\_\_ .

- him
- itself
- yourself
- himself

✎ **Explain:-** We use here 'himself' to show the importance of an object. In this sentence we mean that the fact of sending an email to a certain person - the

headmaster - was very important for Sandra. If we wanted to say that she had to send it alone we would say 'by herself'.

291) ☆ Rick lived in a \_\_\_\_\_ (three- storey / nice / big / detached) house.

- Ⓐ big three-storey detached nice
- Ⓑ three-storey detached nice big
- Ⓒ nice big three-storey detached
- Ⓓ detached nice big three-storey

✎ **Explain:-** There is a certain word order in sentences with two or more adjectives: OPINION-SIZE-AGE-SHAPE-COLOUR-ORIGIN-MATERIAL-TYPE. Here: a nice (opinion) big (size) three-storey (shape) detached (type) house.

292) ☆ He was standing \_\_\_\_\_ .

- Ⓐ closeful
- Ⓑ closer
- Ⓒ close
- Ⓓ closely

✎ **Explain:-** We use adverbs to describe time, degree, manner, etc. In other words adverbs help us get more information about the action or a place (where, when, how, how often, etc.) They are formed by adding '-ly' or '-ily' to the adjective.

293) ☆ Darsy likes snakes, \_\_\_\_\_ many people hate.

- Ⓐ whom
- Ⓑ who
- Ⓒ which
- Ⓓ whose

✎ **Explain:-** We use 'which' or 'that' for things in relative clauses. 'Whose' and 'whom' are used as objects.

294) ☆ What is your opinion \_\_\_\_ this accident?

- Ⓐ for
- Ⓑ at
- Ⓒ in
- Ⓓ on

✎ **Explain:-** We should remember that some nouns are used with specific prepositions after them: 'opinion of/on'

295) ☆ We would like to pay \_\_\_\_\_ credit card, please.

- Ⓐ with
- Ⓑ by
- Ⓒ in
- Ⓓ at

✍ **Explain:-**It is correct to say 'by credit card'

296) ☆ Elton John is famous \_\_\_\_\_ his songs.

- Ⓐ to
- Ⓑ at
- Ⓒ of
- Ⓓ for

✍ **Explain:-**We should remember that some adjectives are used with specific prepositions after them: 'famous for'

297) ☆ John, could you buy two \_\_\_\_\_ (a sandwich) ?

- Ⓐ sandwichies
- Ⓑ sandwichs
- Ⓒ sandwiches
- Ⓓ sandwich

✍ **Explain:-**We add ending -es to a noun after -s/-sh/-ch/-x

298) ☆ I don't read \_\_\_\_\_ newspapers.

- Ⓐ any
- Ⓑ a lot of
- Ⓒ many
- Ⓓ a few

✍ **Explain:-**'A lot of' is used before uncountable and countable nouns in positive sentences. 'Many' and 'a few' - before countable. We use 'any' in negative sentences.

299) ☆ If I \_\_\_\_\_ (to meet) Johnny Depp I \_\_\_\_\_ (to ask) for the autograph.

- Ⓐ would meet/would ask
- Ⓑ would meet/asked
- Ⓒ met/asked
- Ⓓ met/would ask

✎ **Explain:-**When we speak about imaginary situations which differ from real facts in the present we use Conditional 2: If-clause (if + Past Simple) - Main Clause (would/could + present without 'to'). The meaning of this sentence: in reality I only imagine because it's almost impossible for me to meet Johnny Depp.

300) ☆ Simon: "I'm taking shower now".

- Ⓐ Simon said that he was taking shower now.
- Ⓑ Simon said that he was taking shower then.
- Ⓒ Simon said that he had been taking shower then.
- Ⓓ Simon said that he had been taking shower now.

✎ **Explain:-**We change the Present Continuous to the Past Continuous in Reported Speech. Also we change some time expressions: now - then

301) ☆ Choose a sentence with the right word order

- Ⓐ Pete comes from England.
- Ⓑ Comes Pete from England.
- Ⓒ From England Pete comes.
- Ⓓ Pete from England comes.

✎ **Explain:-**There is a certain word order in statements: Subject - Verb - Object. 'Pete' is a subject, 'comes' - a verb, 'from England' - an object.

302) ☆ Who said that \_ Earth is round?

- Ⓐ a
- Ⓑ an
- Ⓒ the
- Ⓓ —

✎ **Explain:-**The ' is used before nouns which are unique.

303) ☆ The sun \_\_\_\_\_ (to set) in the west.

- Ⓐ has set
- Ⓑ is setting
- Ⓒ sets
- Ⓓ is set

✎ **Explain:-**When we talk about general truth and laws of nature, we always use the Present Simple Tense: [I/you/we/they/ + Verb] and [he/she/it + Verb+ -s(-es)]

304) ☆ Ludvig van Beethoven \_\_\_\_\_ (to compose) his first piece of music when he was 12.

- composed
- was composing
- has composed
- had composed

✎ **Explain:-**We use the Past Simple Tense when we talk about actions which happened at a certain time in the past.

305) ☆ Water \_\_\_\_\_ boil at 100 degrees.

- is going to
- will
- shall
- has to

✎ **Explain:-**We use the Future Simple Tense when we talk about common actions and facts which will happen in the future.

306) ☆ The president \_\_\_\_\_ (to elect) tomorrow.

- will be elected
- will elect
- elected
- is elected

✎ **Explain:-**When we don't know who carries out the action, or it is obvious or unimportant to us, we use the Passive voice. In this sentence we speak about the action which will be completed in the future: Will Be + Past Participle.

307) ☆ \_\_\_\_\_ you give me a pen, please?

- Should
- Could
- Might
- Must

✎ **Explain:-**We use the modal verb 'could' when we ask somebody to do something.

308) ☆ She has just \_\_\_\_\_ (to discover) that he lied to her.

- found in
- found at
- found out
- found on

✎ **Explain:-**Phrasal verb 'to find out' means 'to discover'.

309) ☆ Choose two forms of the verb 'to ring'

- Ⓐ rung - rang
- Ⓑ rung - rung
- Ⓒ rang - rang
- Ⓓ rang - rung

✎ **Explain:-** TO RING - RANG - RUNG

310) ☆ Oh no, am I alone here? I can't find \_\_\_\_\_ .

- Ⓐ everybody
- Ⓑ nobody
- Ⓒ somebody
- Ⓓ anybody

✎ **Explain:-** 'Somebody' and 'everybody' do not relate to the meaning of the sentence. 'Anybody' is used in interrogative sentences, while 'not anybody' is used in negative sentences. We can not use 'nobody' because of the double negation which is impossible in English.

311) ☆ Dave likes to spend time at home. He's so \_\_\_\_\_ .

- Ⓐ unactive
- Ⓑ disactive
- Ⓒ inactive
- Ⓓ non-active

✎ **Explain:-** We should remember that the adjective 'active' is used with the prefix 'in-'

312) ☆ Their trip was \_\_\_\_\_ difficult.

- Ⓐ extremeful
- Ⓑ extremy
- Ⓒ extremely
- Ⓓ extreme

✎ **Explain:-** We use adverbs to describe time, degree, manner, etc. In other words adverbs help us get more information about the action or a place (where, when, how, how often, etc.) They are formed by adding '-ly' or '-ily' to the adjective.

313) ☆ Kate doesn't like the flower \_\_\_\_\_ stands in the living room.

- Ⓐ who
- Ⓑ that

- whom
- whose

✎ **Explain:-** We use 'which' or 'that' for things in relative clauses. 'Whose' and 'whom' are used as objects.

314) ✨ I want to take a picture \_\_\_\_\_ that monument.

- at
- on
- for
- of

✎ **Explain:-** We should remember that some nouns are used with specific prepositions after them: 'picture of'

315) ✨ I feel sick so it's better for me to stay \_\_\_\_\_ home.

- inside
- in
- at
- into

✎ **Explain:-** It is correct to say 'to stay at home'

316) ✨ This place is always crowded \_\_\_\_\_ people.

- for
- of
- with
- to

✎ **Explain:-** We should remember that some adjectives are used with specific prepositions after them: 'crowded with'

317) ✨ I've spent too much time outside today. My \_\_\_\_\_ (a foot) are frozen.

- a foot
- feets
- foots
- feet

✎ **Explain:-** The noun 'foot' has the irregular plural form: FOOT - FEET

318) ✨ I haven't heard \_\_\_\_\_ news about him for a long time.

- any
- some
- a few



Ⓐ many

✎ **Explain:-** We use 'some' in positive sentences and 'any' in negative ones before countable or uncountable nouns. 'Many' and 'a few' are used before plural countable nouns

319) ☆ He \_\_\_\_\_ (to be) angry if he \_\_\_\_\_ (to hear) about this.

Ⓐ will be/will hear

Ⓑ will be/hears

Ⓒ is/hears

Ⓓ is/will hear

✎ **Explain:-** When we speak about probable situations in the present or future we use Conditional 1: If-clause (if + Present Simple) - Main Clause (future/modal + present without 'to')

320) ☆ Mia: "Oh no, I've left my tickets at home".

Ⓐ Mia said that she left her tickets at home.

Ⓑ Mia said that she had been leaving her tickets at home.

Ⓒ Mia said that she has left her tickets at home.

Ⓓ Mia said that she had left her tickets at home.

✎ **Explain:-** We change the Present Perfect to the Past Perfect in Reported Speech.

321) ☆ Choose a sentence with the right word order

Ⓐ Patrick White received in 1973 the Noble Prize.

Ⓑ Patrick White received the Noble Prize in 1973.

Ⓒ In 1973 the Noble Prize Patrick White received.

Ⓓ Received Patrick White the Noble Prize in 1973.

✎ **Explain:-** There is a certain word order in statements with the Past Simple Tense: Subject - Verb - Object. 'Patrick White' is a subject, received - a verb, 'the Noble Prize in 1973' - an object. When we need to give information about time, it is better to put it in the end of the sentence.

322) ☆ Where is \_ Sahara desert?

Ⓐ a

Ⓑ an

Ⓒ the

Ⓓ —

✎ **Explain:-** The ' is used before names of deserts.

323) ✨ My plane to Los Angeles \_\_\_\_\_ (to depart) at 7.30. There're no changes in the timetable.

- Ⓐ is departing
- Ⓑ has departed
- Ⓒ depart
- Ⓓ departs

✍ **Explain:-** The Present Simple Tense is used when we talk about schedules.

324) ✨ I put my coat on and \_\_\_\_\_ (to take) a look in the mirror.

- Ⓐ had been taking
- Ⓑ took
- Ⓒ was taking
- Ⓓ had taken

✍ **Explain:-** When we talk about actions which happened one after the other in the past we use the Past Simple Tense.

325) ✨ Kate has got serious problems. She \_\_\_\_\_ (to visit) a lawyer.

- Ⓐ is going to visit
- Ⓑ will visit
- Ⓒ shall visit
- Ⓓ visits

✍ **Explain:-** If we have decided to do something or arranged to do something in the near future we use 'be going to'.

326) ✨ Greenpeace \_\_\_\_\_ (to found) in 1969.

- Ⓐ is founded
- Ⓑ was founded
- Ⓒ founded
- Ⓓ found

✍ **Explain:-** When we don't know who carries out the action, or it is obvious or unimportant to us, we use the Passive voice. The Passive is formed: BE + Past Participle

327) ✨ I don't know where to go next summer. I \_\_\_\_\_ go to London.

- Ⓐ have to
- Ⓑ should
- Ⓒ must
- Ⓓ may

✎ **Explain:-**We use the modal verb 'may' when it is possible that something will happen.

328) ☆ I don't want to \_\_\_\_\_ (to disappoint / you).

- Ⓐ let you in
- Ⓑ let you down
- Ⓒ let you up
- Ⓓ let you out

✎ **Explain:-**Phrasal verb 'to let down' means 'to disappoint'.

329) ☆ Choose two forms of the verb 'to rise'

- Ⓐ rose - risen
- Ⓑ rose - rose
- Ⓒ risen - risen
- Ⓓ risen - rose

✎ **Explain:-**TO RISE - ROSE - RISEN

330) ☆ Chris moved from parents when he was 18. He has lived by \_\_\_\_\_ since that time.

- Ⓐ he
- Ⓑ his
- Ⓒ himself
- Ⓓ him

✎ **Explain:-**'By himself' means 'alone'. We can not use any other form of a pronoun in this phrase.

331) ☆ This chair has a \_\_\_\_\_ cover that looks like natural.

- Ⓐ leatherish
- Ⓑ leatheric
- Ⓒ leather
- Ⓓ leathery

✎ **Explain:-**We know that the cover of the chair is not made of leather but it has qualities of the natural one. So we say 'leathery'. 'Leather' means 'made of natural leather'.It is impossible to use 'leatherish' and 'leatheric'.

332) ☆ \_\_\_\_\_, Mark's team was beaten in the semi-final.

- Ⓐ Unfortunaty
- Ⓑ Unfortunate

- Unfortunately
- Unfortunateful

✎ **Explain:-** We use adverbs to describe time, degree, manner, etc. In other words adverbs help us get more information about the action or a place (where, when, how, how often, etc.) They are formed by adding '-ly' or '-ily' to the adjective.

333) ☆ I visited a cousin \_\_\_\_\_ is a dentist.

- which
- that
- whose
- whom

✎ **Explain:-** We use 'that' and 'who' for people in relative clauses. 'Whose' and 'whom' are used as objects.

334) ☆ Do you know means of protection \_\_\_\_\_ radiation?

- against
- in
- of
- from

✎ **Explain:-** We should remember that some nouns are used with specific prepositions after them: 'protection from'

335) ☆ I like travelling \_\_\_\_\_ sea.

- at
- on
- by
- in

✎ **Explain:-** It is correct to say 'to travel by sea'

336) ☆ I'm worried \_\_\_\_\_ my exams.

- of
- to
- for
- about

✎ **Explain:-** We should remember that some adjectives are used with specific prepositions after them: 'worried about'

337) ☆ I've seen three \_\_\_\_\_ (a deer) in the forest today.

- deers
- deer
- deeres
- a deer

✎ **Explain:-** There are some nouns which have the same form in the singular and in the plural: ONE DEER - TWO DEER

338) ☆ I've heard \_\_\_\_\_. I think we are not alone in the house.

- anything
- something
- some
- any

✎ **Explain:-** We use the pronoun 'something' to refer to things in affirmative sentences, while 'anything' in negative ones. 'Any' and 'some' are pronouns which don't relate to the meaning of the sentence.

339) ☆ If I \_\_\_\_\_ (to be) you I \_\_\_\_\_ (not to swim) in cold water.

- were/didn't swim
- would be/wouldn't swim
- were/wouldn't swim
- were/didn't swim

✎ **Explain:-** When we speak about imaginary situations which differ from real facts in the present we use Conditional 2: If-clause (if + Past Simple) - Main Clause (would/could + present without 'to'). The meaning of this sentence: in reality you swim in cold water so I recommend you not to do it.

340) ☆ Tiffany: "I'll to the GYM tomorrow".

- Tiffany said that she had gone to the GYM the next day.
- Tiffany said that she went to the GYM tomorrow.
- Tiffany said that she would go to the GYM tomorrow.
- Tiffany said that she would go to the GYM the next day.

✎ **Explain:-** We change the Future Simple to the Conditional in Reported Speech: will -would. Also we change time expressions: tomorrow - the next day

341) ☆ Choose a sentence with the right word order

- John was wearing a fantastic Italian coat.
- John was wearing an Italian fantastic coat.
- John was a fantastic Italian coat wearing.

⊙ John was an Italian fantastic coat wearing.

✎ **Explain:-** There is a certain word order in statements with the Past Continuous Tense: Subject - Auxiliary - Verb with -ing ending - Object. When we need to use many adjectives in one sentence, they should be placed in the following order: Opinion - Size - Age - Shape - Colour - Origin - Material. 'Fantastic' is an opinion adjective and 'Italian' is an adjective of origin.

342) ☆ My brother wants to become \_ policeman.

- ⊙ a
- ⊙ an
- ⊙ the
- ⊙ —

✎ **Explain:-** We use articles 'a/an' when we talk about jobs.

343) ☆ It's better to get rid of this toaster. It \_\_\_\_\_ more and more insecure.

- ⊙ is getting
- ⊙ get
- ⊙ has gotten
- ⊙ gets

✎ **Explain:-** In this sentence we are talking about developing situation. So, in this case we should always use the Present Continuous Tense. This Tense is formed: Auxiliary (are/is/are) + Verb-ing.

344) ☆ I was going to a supermarket when the fire \_\_\_\_\_ (to break) out.

- ⊙ was breaking
- ⊙ broke
- ⊙ had been breaking
- ⊙ had broken

✎ **Explain:-** In this case the first action was in progress when suddenly something interrupted it. For a longer action we use the Past Continuous Tense. The second action was shorter so we should use the Past Simple Tense.

345) ☆ Well, I \_\_\_\_\_ (to take) this pair of shoes.

- ⊙ am taking
- ⊙ take
- ⊙ am going to take
- ⊙ will take

✎ **Explain:-** We use the Future Simple Tense when we have no plan or decision before we speak. We make it at the time of speaking.

346) ☆ New Year \_\_\_\_\_ (to celebrate) all over the world.

- Ⓐ celebrates
- Ⓑ is celebrated
- Ⓒ celebrated
- Ⓓ is celebrate

✎ **Explain:-** When we don't know who carries out the action, or it is obvious or unimportant to us, we use the Passive voice. The Passive is formed: BE + Past Participle

347) ☆ My car is too dirty. I \_\_\_\_\_ clean it immediately.

- Ⓐ might
- Ⓑ can
- Ⓒ must
- Ⓓ may

✎ **Explain:-** We use the modal verb 'must' when we talk about duties or when it is necessary to do something.

348) ☆ I hate this town. I will never \_\_\_\_\_ (to return) here again.

- Ⓐ go on
- Ⓑ go behind
- Ⓒ go off
- Ⓓ go back

✎ **Explain:-** Phrasal verb 'to go back' means 'to return'.

349) ☆ Choose two forms of the verb 'to run'

- Ⓐ ran - ran
- Ⓑ ran - run
- Ⓒ run - run
- Ⓓ run - ran

✎ **Explain:-** TO RUN - RAN -RUN

350) ☆ If someone comes tell \_\_\_\_\_ to wait for a while.

- Ⓐ he
- Ⓑ her
- Ⓒ him



Ⓐ them

✎ **Explain:-** When we need to refer to a person after 'someone', 'anyone' and 'no one' we use the personal pronoun 'they'. Here the pronoun has the position of the object. That is why we use the objective form - 'them'.

351) ☆ Monkey is \_\_\_\_\_ animal I've ever seen.

- Ⓐ the most funny
- Ⓑ funnier
- Ⓒ the funniest
- Ⓓ more funny

✎ **Explain:-** When we compare a person or a thing with more than one person or one thing we use the superlative form of adjectives. If we use a two-syllable adjective ending in -y, -w, -ly we add '-est' to it.

352) ☆ \_\_\_\_\_, he managed to do it.

- Ⓐ Surprisingful
- Ⓑ Surprisingy
- Ⓒ Surprising
- Ⓓ Surprisingly

✎ **Explain:-** We use adverbs to describe time, degree, manner, etc. In other words adverbs help us get more information about the action or a place (where, when, how, how often, etc.) They are formed by adding '-ly' or '-ily' to the adjective.

353) ☆ The person \_\_\_\_\_ I phoned 2 days ago is my grandfather.

- Ⓐ which
- Ⓑ whose
- Ⓒ whom
- Ⓓ what

✎ **Explain:-** 'What' is a question word, it can not be used here. We use 'which' for animals and objects. 'Whose' refers to possession and 'whom' is used as an object.

354) ☆ Jack has got some reasons \_\_\_\_\_ moving to London.

- Ⓐ on
- Ⓑ at
- Ⓒ of
- Ⓓ for

✎ **Explain:-** We should remember that some nouns are used with specific prepositions after them: 'reason for'

355) ☆ We have no information about where he is but \_\_\_\_\_ least we know where he planned to go.

- Ⓐ in
- Ⓑ at
- Ⓒ on
- Ⓓ for

✎ **Explain:-**It is correct to say 'at least'

356) ☆ I was astonished \_\_\_\_\_ her performance.

- Ⓐ for
- Ⓑ on
- Ⓒ in
- Ⓓ by

✎ **Explain:-**We should remember that some adjectives are used with specific prepositions after them: 'astonished by'

357) ☆ Every human has got 32 \_\_\_\_\_ (a tooth).

- Ⓐ a tooth
- Ⓑ tooths
- Ⓒ teeth
- Ⓓ teeths

✎ **Explain:-**The noun 'tooth' has the irregular plural form: TOOTH - TEETH

358) ☆ We hadn't \_\_\_\_\_ success with that task.

- Ⓐ much
- Ⓑ many
- Ⓒ a few
- Ⓓ some

✎ **Explain:-**'Much' is used before uncountable nouns. 'Many' and 'a few' – before countable. We use 'some' in positive sentences.

359) ☆ If he \_\_\_\_\_ (to be) at home we \_\_\_\_\_ (to tell) him everything.

- Ⓐ is/will tell
- Ⓑ will be/tell
- Ⓒ will be/will tell
- Ⓓ is/tell

✎ **Explain:-**When we speak about probable situations in the present or future we use Conditional 1: If-clause (if + Present Simple) - Main Clause (future/modal + present without 'to')

- 360) ☆ Sister: "Don't put this T-shirt on".
- Ⓐ Sister asked me did not to put this T-shirt on.
  - Ⓑ Sister asked me did not put this T-shirt on.
  - Ⓒ Sister asked me not to put this T-shirt on.
  - Ⓓ Sister asked me to put this T-shirt not on.

✎ **Explain:-**When we need to transform a request into Reported Speech we use an introductory verb + the to-infinitive: asked not + to put

- 361) ☆ Choose a sentence with the right word order
- Ⓐ They not are walking in the park.
  - Ⓑ They are walking in the park not.
  - Ⓒ Not they are walking in the park.
  - Ⓓ They are not walking in the park.

✎ **Explain:-**To make a negative sentence in the Present Continuous Tense we put the subject and the auxiliary verb 'are' in the first place. The negative particle 'not' is always after the auxiliary verb.

- 362) ☆ My nephew plays \_ piano very well.
- Ⓐ a
  - Ⓑ an
  - Ⓒ the
  - Ⓓ —

✎ **Explain:-**The ' is used before names of musical instruments.

- 363) ☆ Simon is very busy. He \_\_\_\_\_ (to take) a rest very seldom.
- Ⓐ takes
  - Ⓑ is taking
  - Ⓒ has taken
  - Ⓓ take

✎ **Explain:-**When we talk about things in general, permanent situations and states or things that happen sometimes, we always use the Present Simple Tense: [I/you/we/they/+ Verb] and [he/she/it + Verb+ -s(es)]

- 364) ☆ Bill \_\_\_\_\_ (to play) football at 10 o'clock yesterday.

- was playing
- played
- had played
- had been playing

✎ **Explain:-**We use the Past Continuous Tense when we talk about an action which was in progress at a certain time in the past and if we don't mention when it was started or finished.

365) ✨ I have won the lottery. I \_\_\_\_\_ (to spend) it for charity.

- am going to spend
- will spend
- spend
- spent

✎ **Explain:-**If we have a plan, ambition or intention to do something in the future we use 'be going to'.

366) ✨ Opera "Rigoletto" \_\_\_\_\_ (to compose) by Giuseppe Verdi in 1851.

- was composed
- is composed
- composed
- compose

✎ **Explain:-**Sometimes we need to change a sentence from the Active Voice into the Passive Voice. We can also know a person who carries out the action. In this case we use the Passive Voice and form a sentence according to this rule: Subject - Be+ Past Participle - Preposition 'BY' - Agent (who or what carries out the action). In this sentence the action took place at a certain time in the past, so we use the Past Simple Passive.

367) ✨ He is a good sportsman, but he \_\_\_\_\_ stop smoking.

- may
- can
- might
- should

✎ **Explain:-**We use the modal verb 'should' when we give advice or recommend something.

368) ☆ I think it's important \_\_\_\_\_ (to stay in good relationships) with your colleagues.

- Ⓐ to hold on
- Ⓑ to fill in
- Ⓒ to keep in
- Ⓓ to be after

✎ **Explain:-** Phrasal verb 'to keep in' means 'to stay in good relationships with smb'.

369) ☆ Choose two forms of the verb 'to see'

- Ⓐ seen - saw
- Ⓑ seen - seen
- Ⓒ saw - saw
- Ⓓ saw - seen

✎ **Explain:-** TO SEE - SAW - SEEN

370) ☆ We've bought a boat for \_\_\_\_\_ .

- Ⓐ our
- Ⓑ we
- Ⓒ ourselves
- Ⓓ us

✎ **Explain:-** When the same person is both the subject and the object in the sentence we use a reflexive pronoun after a verb or a preposition. 'Ourselves' is the right reflexive form of the personal pronoun 'We'.

371) ☆ This black dress is \_\_\_\_\_ than the blue one.

- Ⓐ the elegantest
- Ⓑ eleganter
- Ⓒ more elegant
- Ⓓ the most elegant

✎ **Explain:-** When we compare two things or two people we use the comparative form of adjectives. If we use an adjective with three or more syllables we add 'more' before it.

372) ☆ Susan plays piano \_\_\_\_\_ .

- Ⓐ beautifully
- Ⓑ beautifullest
- Ⓒ beautiful

beautifully

✎ **Explain:-** We use adverbs to describe time, degree, manner, etc. In other words adverbs help us get more information about the action or a place (where, when, how, how often, etc.) They are formed by adding '-ly' or '-ily' to the adjective.

373) ☆ Tom asked me about Mary, \_\_\_\_\_ travelled with us last summer.

whom

whose

which

who

✎ **Explain:-** We use 'who' for people in relative clauses when 'who' is a subject. 'Whose' and 'whom' are used as objects. We use 'which' to refer to animals and objects.

374) ☆ He doesn't have any respect \_\_\_\_\_ his relatives.

to

at

for

on

✎ **Explain:-** We should remember that some nouns are used with specific prepositions after them: 'respect for'

375) ☆ Kate is always \_\_\_\_\_ the phone talking about everything in the world.

at

on

in

up

✎ **Explain:-** It is correct to say 'on the phone'

376) ☆ Jeremy is very unfriendly \_\_\_\_\_ Kate.

of

on

at

to

✎ **Explain:-** We should remember that some adjectives are used with specific prepositions after them: 'unfriendly to'

377) ☆ I watched two \_\_\_\_\_ (a series) of "Friends" yesterday.

- seriess
- serieses
- series
- a series

✎ **Explain:-** There are some nouns which have the same form in the singular and in the plural: ONE SERIES - TWO SERIES

378) ☆ There are \_\_\_\_\_ cats on the bench.

- many
- much
- a little
- any

✎ **Explain:-** 'Many' is used before countable nouns. 'Much' and 'a little' – before uncountable. We use 'any' in negative sentences.

379) ☆ If I \_\_\_\_\_ (to be) an actor I \_\_\_\_\_ (to choose) roles in action movies.

- were/chose
- were/would choose
- would be/would choose
- would be/chose

✎ **Explain:-** When we speak about imaginary situations which differ from real facts in the present we use Conditional 2: If-clause (if + Past Simple) - Main Clause (would/could + present without 'to'). The meaning of this sentence: in reality I'm not an actor

380) ☆ Mary: "I usually leave the house at 9 o'clock".

- Mary said that she would usually leave the house at 9 o'clock.
- Mary said that she was usually leaving the house at 9 o'clock.
- Mary said that she had usually left the house at 9 o'clock.
- Mary said that she usually left the house at 9 o'clock.

✎ **Explain:-** We change the Present Simple to the Past Simple in Reported Speech.

381) ☆ Choose a sentence with the right word order

- New Zealand is about the same size as Great Britain or Japan.
- New Zealand about the same size as Great Britain or Japan is.
- About the same size as Great Britain or Japan New Zealand is.
- New Zealand about the same size is as Great Britain or Japan.



✎ **Explain:-** There is a certain word order in statements with the Present Simple Tense: Subject - Auxiliary - Object. 'New Zealand' is a subject, 'is' - an auxiliary verb, 'about the same size as Great Britain or Japan' - an object.

382) ☆ He wrote a poem for her. \_ poem was beautiful.

- a
- an
- the
- 

✎ **Explain:-** We use 'the' with all kinds of nouns when we talk about definite and specific things. 'The' also goes before nouns mentioned for the second time.

383) ☆ It \_\_\_\_\_ (to get) colder. Do you really want to go out?

- get
- is getting
- is geting
- gets

✎ **Explain:-** In this sentence we are talking about temporary situation. Also we know that the action is happening at this certain moment. So, in this case we should always use the Present Continuous Tense. This Tense is formed: are/is/are + Verb-ing. With ing-ending the verb 'get' should be spelled with double 't'.

384) ☆ Henry \_\_\_\_\_ (to talk) to his cousin while his wife was reading a newspaper.

- talked
- was talking
- has talked
- had talked

✎ **Explain:-** We use the Past Continuous Tense when we talk about two or more simultaneous actions in the past.

385) ☆ He has to do so much today. He \_\_\_\_\_ (to be) tired after work.

- is
- shall be
- is going to be
- will be

✎ **Explain:-** We use the Future Simple Tense when we talk about common actions and facts which will happen in the future.

386) ☆ This single \_\_\_\_\_ (to release) last month.

- Ⓐ was released
- Ⓑ is released
- Ⓒ released
- Ⓓ releases

✎ **Explain:-** When we don't know who carries out the action, or it is obvious or unimportant to us, we use the Passive voice. The Passive is formed: BE + Past Participle. In this sentence the action took place at a certain time in the past, so we use the Past Simple Passive.

387) ☆ It's very cold outside. We \_\_\_\_\_ put on warm clothes.

- Ⓐ can
- Ⓑ could
- Ⓒ may
- Ⓓ have to

✎ **Explain:-** We use the modal verb 'have to' when it is not our idea to do something, when we are forced to do something by somebody or by circumstances.

388) ☆ I need \_\_\_\_\_ (to complete) this project until the end of this month.

- Ⓐ to keep on
- Ⓑ to carry out
- Ⓒ to hold on
- Ⓓ to find out

✎ **Explain:-** Phrasal verb 'to carry out' means 'to complete smth'.

389) ☆ Choose two forms of the verb 'to sing'

- Ⓐ sang - sang
- Ⓑ sang - sung
- Ⓒ sung - sung
- Ⓓ sung - sang

✎ **Explain:-** TO SING - SANG - SUNG

390) ☆ Jill didn't answer Martin. She didn't know what to tell \_\_\_\_\_ .

- Ⓐ himself
- Ⓑ his
- Ⓒ him
- Ⓓ he

✎ **Explain:-** Here the pronoun should be used in its objective form. 'him' is the right form of the personal pronoun 'he'.

391) ☆ The service is currently \_\_\_\_\_ .

- Ⓐ non-available
- Ⓑ imavailable
- Ⓒ inavailable
- Ⓓ unavailable

✎ **Explain:-** We should remember that the adjective 'available' is used with the prefix 'un-'

392) ☆ Nick spoke \_\_\_\_\_ .

- Ⓐ softy
- Ⓑ soft
- Ⓒ softly
- Ⓓ softest

✎ **Explain:-** We use adverbs to describe time, degree, manner, etc. In other words adverbs help us get more information about the action or a place (where, when, how, how often, etc.) They are formed by adding '-ly' or '-ily' to the adjective.

393) ☆ Jack took the pen, \_\_\_\_\_ was red.

- Ⓐ whom
- Ⓑ whose
- Ⓒ who
- Ⓓ which

✎ **Explain:-** We use 'which' or 'that' for things in relative clauses. 'Whose' and 'whom' are used as objects.

394) ☆ My brother is a great specialist \_\_\_\_\_ IT.

- Ⓐ of
- Ⓑ on
- Ⓒ at
- Ⓓ in

✎ **Explain:-** We should remember that some nouns are used with specific prepositions after them: 'specialist in'

395) ☆ They invited us \_\_\_\_\_ dinner.

- Ⓐ at

- in
- for
- on

✎ **Explain:-**It is correct to say 'for dinner'

396) ☆ Who is responsible \_\_\_\_\_ this mess?

- of
- for
- at
- in

✎ **Explain:-**We should remember that some adjectives are used with specific prepositions after them: 'responsible for'

397) ☆ My grandma has several \_\_\_\_\_ (a swine) in the village.

- a swine
- swines
- swine
- swins

✎ **Explain:-**There are some nouns which have the same form in the singular and in the plural: ONE SWINE - TWO SWINE

398) ☆ We've seen \_\_\_\_\_ animals in the zoo today.

- a lot of
- much
- a little
- any

✎ **Explain:-**'A lot of' is used before uncountable and countable nouns in positive sentences. 'Much' and 'a little' - before uncountable. We use 'any' in negative sentences.

399) ☆ If you \_\_\_\_\_ (to drive) so slowly we \_\_\_\_\_ (to be) late.

- will drive/will be
- drive/are
- will drive/are
- drive/will be

✎ **Explain:-**When we speak about probable situations in the present or future we use

Conditional 1: If-clause (if + Present Simple) - Main Clause (future/modal + present without 'to')

400) ☆ Tom: "Will you go there with me?"

- Ⓐ Tom asked me I would go there with him.
- Ⓑ Tom asked me if I would go there with him.
- Ⓒ Tom asked me if would I go there with him.
- Ⓓ Tom asked me if I went there with him.

✎ **Explain:-**Tom asked me if I would go there with him.' - this is the right word order in Reported Speech for general questions. We add 'if' before a pronoun and then place an auxiliary.

401) ☆ Choose a sentence with the right word order

- Ⓐ You have ever been to London?
- Ⓑ Have you ever been to London?
- Ⓒ Have you been ever to London?
- Ⓓ Have you been to London ever ?

✎ **Explain:-**To make a question in the Present Perfect Tense we put the auxiliary verb 'have' in the first place. Then come the subject, the adverb, the verb, and the phrase of place. We should always put the adverb between two verbs - auxiliary and the verb in the Past Participle.

402) ☆ We travelled to \_ Netherlands last year.

- Ⓐ a
- Ⓑ an
- Ⓒ the
- Ⓓ —

✎ **Explain:-**The ' is not used before names of countries, but there are some exceptions: the Netherlands, the Argentine, the Vatican City, the Sudan.

403) ☆ I \_\_\_\_\_ (to know) Alex since 1999.

- Ⓐ am knowing
- Ⓑ know
- Ⓒ have known
- Ⓓ have knew

✎ **Explain:-**The action in this sentence started in the Past (1999) and continues in the Present. It means that I still know Alex. In this case we should use the Present Perfect Tense: has/have + Verb (-ed/Past Participle)

404) ☆ Paul \_\_\_\_\_ (to read) the first book when he was four years old.

- Ⓐ was reading
- Ⓑ read
- Ⓒ had read
- Ⓓ was read

✎ **Explain:-** We use the Past Simple Tense when we talk about actions which happened at a certain time in the past.

405) ☆ Carol \_\_\_\_\_ (to be) busy tomorrow.

- Ⓐ is going to be
- Ⓑ is
- Ⓒ shall be
- Ⓓ will be

✎ **Explain:-** We use the Future Simple Tense when we talk about common actions and facts which will happen in the future.

406) ☆ The door \_\_\_\_\_ (to break) 2 hours ago.

- Ⓐ breaks
- Ⓑ is broken
- Ⓒ was broken
- Ⓓ broke

✎ **Explain:-** When we don't know who carries out the action, or it is obvious or unimportant to us, we use the Passive voice. The Passive is formed: BE + Past Participle. In this sentence the action took place at a certain time in the past, so we use the Past Simple Passive.

407) ☆ I can't hear you at all. \_\_\_\_\_ you speak louder?

- Ⓐ May
- Ⓑ Must
- Ⓒ Should
- Ⓓ Could

✎ **Explain:-** We use the modal verb 'could' when we ask somebody to do something.

408) ☆ Jennifer, could you \_\_\_\_\_ (to take care of smb) my cat for a couple of days?

- Ⓐ look out

- Ⓐ look after
- Ⓑ look forward to
- Ⓒ look for

✎ **Explain:-** Phrasal verb 'to look after' means 'to take care of smb'.

409) ⚡ Choose two forms of the verb 'to speak'

- Ⓐ spoken - spoke
- Ⓑ spoken - spoken
- Ⓒ spoke - spoken
- Ⓓ spoke - spoke

✎ **Explain:-** TO SPEAK - SPOKE - SPOKEN

410) ⚡ He went to the shop but he bought \_\_\_\_\_ .

- Ⓐ anything
- Ⓑ something
- Ⓒ everything
- Ⓓ nothing

✎ **Explain:-** 'Everything' and 'something' do not relate to the meaning of the sentence. 'Anything' is used in negative sentences. As an alternative we could use 'not anything': 'But he did not buy anything'.

411) ⚡ Dave took some pictures of wonderful \_\_\_\_\_ clouds.

- Ⓐ featherly
- Ⓑ feather
- Ⓒ feathery
- Ⓓ featheric

✎ **Explain:-** Clouds are feathery because they look like feather. We use 'feather' for smth made of feather. It is impossible to use 'featherly' and 'featheric'.

412) ⚡ Sandy was dancing \_\_\_\_\_ .

- Ⓐ gracefully
- Ⓑ gracefuller
- Ⓒ graceful
- Ⓓ gracefully

✎ **Explain:-** We use adverbs to describe time, degree, manner, etc. In other words adverbs help us get more information about the action or a place (where, when, how, how often, etc.) They are formed by adding '-ly' or '-ily' to the adjective.



413) ☆ Michael has bought a suit \_\_\_\_\_ is black.

- Ⓐ who
- Ⓑ that
- Ⓒ whose
- Ⓓ whom

✎ **Explain:-**We use 'which' or 'that' for things in relative clauses. 'Whose' and 'whom' are used as objects.

414) ☆ Jane has a talent \_\_\_\_\_ playing the piano.

- Ⓐ to
- Ⓑ in
- Ⓒ at
- Ⓓ for

✎ **Explain:-**We should remember that some nouns are used with specific prepositions after them: 'talent for'

415) ☆ Jim and Sandra walked in silence \_\_\_\_\_ a while.

- Ⓐ at
- Ⓑ on
- Ⓒ for
- Ⓓ in

✎ **Explain:-**It is correct to say 'for a while'

416) ☆ I'm interested \_\_\_\_\_ science.

- Ⓐ at
- Ⓑ for
- Ⓒ of
- Ⓓ in

✎ **Explain:-**We should remember that some adjectives are used with specific prepositions after them: 'interested in'

417) ☆ Have you already heard this \_\_\_\_\_ ?

- Ⓐ newes
- Ⓑ new
- Ⓒ news
- Ⓓ a new

✎ **Explain:-**Some nouns are always plural: SCISSORS/ GLASSES/ TROUSERS/ JEANS/ SHORTS/ TIGHTS/ PYGAMAS/ NEWS etc.

418) ☆ I don't want to take \_\_\_\_\_ luggage with me.

- Ⓐ any
- Ⓑ many
- Ⓒ some
- Ⓓ a few

✎ **Explain:-** We use 'some' in positive sentences and 'any' in negative ones before countable or uncountable nouns. 'Many' and 'a few' are used before plural countable nouns

419) ☆ If I \_\_\_\_\_ (to have) one billion dollars I \_\_\_\_\_ (to donate) a half for charity.

- Ⓐ had/donated
- Ⓑ had/would donate
- Ⓒ would have/would donate
- Ⓓ would have/donated

✎ **Explain:-** When we speak about imaginary situations which differ from real facts in the present we use Conditional 2: If-clause (if + Past Simple) - Main Clause (would/could + present without 'to'). The meaning of this sentence: in reality I don't have one billion dollars

420) ☆ Stephanie: "I'm doing my homework now".

- Ⓐ Stephanie said that she was doing her homework now.
- Ⓑ Stephanie said that she had been doing her homework then.
- Ⓒ Stephanie said that she was doing her homework then.
- Ⓓ Stephanie said that she had been doing her homework now.

✎ **Explain:-** We change the Present Continuous to the Past Continuous in Reported Speech. Also we change some time expressions: now - then

421) ☆ Choose a sentence with the right word order

- Ⓐ Bad Bellingen is a nice small town in Germany.
- Ⓑ Bad Bellingen is a small nice town in Germany.
- Ⓒ In Germany Bad Bellingen is a nice small town.
- Ⓓ In Germany Bad Bellingen is a small nice town.

✎ **Explain:-** There is a certain word order in statements with the Present Simple Tense: Subject - Auxiliary - Object. When we need to use many adjectives in one sentence, they should be placed in the following order: Opinion - Size - Age - Shape - Colour - Origin - Material. 'Nice' is an opinion adjective and 'small' refers to size.

422) ☆ I ate \_ plum and went out.

- Ⓐ a
- Ⓑ an
- Ⓒ the
- Ⓓ —

✎ **Explain:-** We use the article 'a' with singular countable nouns also to show the quantity – only one.

423) ☆ I like to watch thrillers, but now I \_\_\_\_\_ (to watch) a comedy.

- Ⓐ watch
- Ⓑ am watching
- Ⓒ watches
- Ⓓ has watched

✎ **Explain:-** The adverb 'now' means that the action is happening at this certain moment. So, in this case we should always use the Present Continuous Tense. This Tense is formed: Auxiliary (am/is/are) + Verb-ing.

424) ☆ First of all we visited the British Museum, then we went to Hyde Park and last we \_\_\_\_\_ (to relax) in a restaurant.

- Ⓐ were relaxing
- Ⓑ relaxed
- Ⓒ had relaxed
- Ⓓ had been relaxing

✎ **Explain:-** When we talk about actions which happened one after the other in the past we use the Past Simple Tense.

425) ☆ I \_\_\_\_\_ (to go) to the gallery tomorrow.

- Ⓐ am to go
- Ⓑ go
- Ⓒ will go
- Ⓓ am going

✎ **Explain:-** We use the Future Simple Tense when we talk about common actions and facts which will happen in the future.

426) ☆ This work \_\_\_\_\_ (to complete) tomorrow.

- Ⓐ will be completed
- Ⓑ is completed

- will completed
- completes

✎ **Explain:-**When we don't know who carries out the action, or it is obvious or unimportant to us, we use the Passive voice. In this sentence we speak about the action which will be completed in the future: Will Be + Past Participle.

- 427) ☆ Susan is 10 and she \_\_\_\_\_ skate yet.
- hasn't to
  - may not
  - couldn't
  - can't

✎ **Explain:-**The modal verb 'can' is used when we speak about the ability in the Present.

- 428) ☆ Rachel is \_\_\_\_\_ (to stay in anticipation) summer holiday.
- looking after
  - looking for
  - looking forward to
  - looking at

✎ **Explain:-**Phrasal verb 'to look forward to' means 'to stay in anticipation'.

- 429) ☆ Choose two forms of the verb 'to steal'
- stole - stole
  - stole - stolen
  - stolen - stolen
  - stolen - stole

✎ **Explain:-**TO STEAL - STOLE - STOLEN

- 430) ☆ Nicki left Peter and returned to Seattle. Now she lives by \_\_\_\_\_ .
- hers
  - she
  - her
  - herself

✎ **Explain:-**By herself' means 'alone'. We can not use any other form of a pronoun in this phrase.

- 431) ☆ Chris found a \_\_\_\_\_ (cute/little/grey) kitten.
- little cute grey
  - grey little cute

- cute little grey
- grey cute little

✎ **Explain:-** There is a certain word order in sentences with two or more adjectives: OPINION-SIZE-AGE-SHAPE-COLOUR-ORIGIN-MATERIAL-TYPE. Here: a cute (opinion) little (size) grey (colour) kitten.

432) ☆ His team plays football \_\_\_\_\_.

- terribler
- terriblest
- terrible
- terribly

✎ **Explain:-** We use adverbs to describe time, degree, manner, etc. In other words adverbs help us get more information about the action or a place (where, when, how, how often, etc.) They are formed by adding '-ly' or '-ily' to the adjective.

433) ☆ He shook hands with a man \_\_\_\_\_ is a mayor.

- which
- that
- whose
- whom

✎ **Explain:-** We use 'that' and 'who' for people in relative clauses. 'Whose' and 'whom' are used as objects.

434) ☆ Sarah always puts the blame \_\_\_\_ someone else.

- to
- in
- at
- on

✎ **Explain:-** We should remember that some nouns are used with specific prepositions after them: 'to put the blame on smb'

435) ☆ John is ill. He must stay \_\_\_\_ bed.

- into
- on
- at
- in

✎ **Explain:-** It is correct to say 'in bed'

436) ☆ I'm not keen \_\_\_\_\_ yoga.

- Ⓐ of
- Ⓑ at
- Ⓒ on
- Ⓓ for

✎ **Explain:-** We should remember that some adjectives are used with specific prepositions after them: 'keen on'

437) ☆ How many natural \_\_\_\_\_ (a phenomenon) do you know?

- Ⓐ phenomenons
- Ⓑ phenomena
- Ⓒ phenomenon
- Ⓓ phenomenas

✎ **Explain:-** There are many nouns which have Greek or Latin origin. As a rule, they keep own endings: A PHENOMENON - TWO PHENOMENA

438) ☆ It's too dark, I can't see \_\_\_\_\_ .

- Ⓐ anything
- Ⓑ something
- Ⓒ some
- Ⓓ any

✎ **Explain:-** We use the pronoun 'something' to refer to things in affirmative sentences, while 'anything' in negative ones. 'Any' and 'some' are pronouns which don't relate to the meaning of the sentence.

439) ☆ If Mike \_\_\_\_\_ (to return) early we \_\_\_\_\_ (to have) dinner with him.

- Ⓐ will return/have
- Ⓑ returns/have
- Ⓒ will return/will have
- Ⓓ returns/will have

✎ **Explain:-** When we speak about probable situations in the present or future we use Conditional 1: If-clause (if + Present Simple) - Main Clause (future/modal + present without 'to')

440) ☆ Carla: "I've forgotten my e-mail password".

- Ⓐ Carla said that she has forgotten her e-mail password.
- Ⓑ Carla said that she forgot her e-mail password.

- ⊙ Carla said that she had forgotten her e-mail password.
- ⊙ Carla said that she had been forgetting her e-mail password.

✎ **Explain:-** We change the Present Perfect to the Past Perfect in Reported Speech.

441) ☆ Choose a sentence with the right word order

- ⊙ The Olympics take place every four years.
- ⊙ Every four years take place the Olympics.
- ⊙ The Olympics take every four years place.
- ⊙ Take place the Olympics every four years.

✎ **Explain:-** There is a certain word order in statements: Subject - Verb - Object. The phrase 'take place' shouldn't be devided.

442) ☆ Can you show me \_ Volga on the map?

- ⊙ a
- ⊙ an
- ⊙ the
- ⊙ —

✎ **Explain:-** 'The' is used before names of rivers.

443) ☆ Bill and Richard \_\_\_\_\_ (to be) friends for many ages.

- ⊙ are
- ⊙ are being
- ⊙ have been
- ⊙ are been

✎ **Explain:-** The action in this sentence started in the Past and continues in the Present. It means that Bill and Richard are still friends. In this case we should use the Present Perfect Tense: has/have + Verb (-ed/Past Participle)

444) ☆ David Beckham \_\_\_\_\_ (to play) in Manchester United from 1993 to 2003.

- ⊙ played
- ⊙ was playing
- ⊙ has played
- ⊙ had played

✎ **Explain:-** We use the Past Simple Tense when we talk about actions which happened at a defenite time in the past. If we have a regular form of a verb in a sentence, we add 'ed'. Irregular forms should be memorized.



445) ☆ I'm so tired of this town. I \_\_\_\_\_ (to move) to Paris.

- Ⓐ am going to move
- Ⓑ will move
- Ⓒ shall move
- Ⓓ move

✎ **Explain:-** If we have a plan, ambition or intention to do something for the future we use 'be going to'.

446) ☆ Berlin \_\_\_\_\_ (to found) in the 12th century.

- Ⓐ founded
- Ⓑ founds
- Ⓒ is founded
- Ⓓ was founded

✎ **Explain:-** When we don't know who carries out the action, or it is obvious or unimportant to us, we use the Passive voice. The Passive is formed: BE + Past Participle. In this sentence the action took place at a certain time in the past, so we use the Past Simple Passive.

447) ☆ \_\_\_\_\_ you make me a cup of coffee, please?

- Ⓐ Must
- Ⓑ Should
- Ⓒ Could
- Ⓓ Might

✎ **Explain:-** We use the modal verb 'could' when we ask somebody to do something.

448) ☆ Melanie has to \_\_\_\_\_ (to go in front of) because she is the leader in her squad.

- Ⓐ go on
- Ⓑ go ahead
- Ⓒ go up
- Ⓓ go into

✎ **Explain:-** Phrasal verb 'to go ahead' means 'to be in front of'.

449) ☆ Choose two forms of the verb 'to swim'

- Ⓐ swam - swum
- Ⓑ swam - swam
- Ⓒ swum - swum

- swum - swam

✎ **Explain:-** TO SWIM - SWAM - SWUM

450) ☆ Jake said that he saw Jessica Alba \_\_\_\_\_ in the street.

- yourself  
 itself  
 himself  
 herself

✎ **Explain:-** We use here 'herself' to show the importance of an object. In this sentence we mean that the fact of meeting a certain person - Jessica Alba - was very important for Jake. 'Himself' does not relate to the meaning.

451) ☆ I think this street is \_\_\_\_\_ in the town.

- the most short  
 shorter  
 the shortest  
 more short

✎ **Explain:-** When we compare a person or a thing with more than one person or one thing we use the superlative form of adjectives. If we use a one-syllable adjective '-est' to it.

452) ☆ The rain was falling \_\_\_\_\_.

- heavily  
 heavyful  
 heavy  
 heavily

✎ **Explain:-** We use adverbs to describe time, degree, manner, etc. In other words adverbs help us get more information about the action or a place (where, when, how, how often, etc.) They are formed by adding '-ly' or '-ily' to the adjective.

453) ☆ The singer, \_\_\_\_\_ I like a lot, is Corey Taylor.

- which  
 whose  
 whom  
 what

✎ **Explain:-** 'What' is a question word, it can not be used here. We use 'which' for animals and objects. 'Whose' refers to possession and 'whom' is used as an object.

454) ☆ Caroline should understand that she takes responsibility \_\_\_\_\_ what is happening in her work and life.

- Ⓐ to
- Ⓑ in
- Ⓒ at
- Ⓓ for

✎ **Explain:-** We should remember that some nouns are used with specific prepositions after them: 'responsibility for'

455) ☆ Mike was \_\_\_\_\_ the bus when I texted him.

- Ⓐ at
- Ⓑ on
- Ⓒ in
- Ⓓ to

✎ **Explain:-** It is correct to say 'on the bus'

456) ☆ Your jacket is similar \_\_\_\_\_ mine.

- Ⓐ in
- Ⓑ for
- Ⓒ at
- Ⓓ to

✎ **Explain:-** We should remember that some adjectives are used with specific prepositions after them: 'similar to'

457) ☆ I can't remember all these \_\_\_\_\_ (a formula).

- Ⓐ formulaes
- Ⓑ a formula
- Ⓒ formulae
- Ⓓ formulais

✎ **Explain:-** There are many nouns which have Greek or Latin origin. As a rule, they keep own endings: A FORMULA - TWO FORMULAE. 'Formulas' also can be used.

458) ☆ We haven't got \_\_\_\_\_ salt.

- Ⓐ some
- Ⓑ a few
- Ⓒ many
- Ⓓ much

✎ **Explain:-** 'Much' is used before uncountable nouns. 'Many', 'a few' and 'many' – before countable. We use 'some' in positive sentences.

459) ☆ If I \_\_\_\_\_ (to win) an Olympic medal I \_\_\_\_\_ (to dedicate) it to my family.

- Ⓐ won/dedicated
- Ⓑ won/would dedicate
- Ⓒ would win/would dedicate
- Ⓓ would win/dedicated

✎ **Explain:-** When we speak about imaginary situations which differ from real facts in the present we use Conditional 2: If-clause (if + Past Simple) - Main Clause (would/could + present without 'to'). The meaning of this sentence: in reality I'm not a sportsman, I only imagine

460) ☆ Dexter: "I'll read this book next month".

- Ⓐ Dexter said that he would read that book the month after.
- Ⓑ Dexter said that he would read that book next month.
- Ⓒ Dexter said that he read that book the month after.
- Ⓓ Dexter said that he had read that book next month.

✎ **Explain:-** We change the Future Simple to the Conditional in Reported Speech: will -would. Also we change time expressions: next month - the month after

461) ☆ Choose a sentence with the right word order

- Ⓐ My husband returns usually home at 7 p.m.
- Ⓑ My husband usually returns home at 7 p.m.
- Ⓒ My husband returns home at 7 p.m. usually.
- Ⓓ My husband returns home at usually 7 p.m.

✎ **Explain:-** The adverb goes after the auxiliary verb. But if there is no auxiliary verb in the sentence, the adverb should be placed before the main verb.

462) ☆ New York is \_ city in the USA.

- Ⓐ a
- Ⓑ the
- Ⓒ —
- Ⓓ an

✎ **Explain:-** We use the article 'a' with singular countable nouns when we talk about them in general.

463) ☆ Don't disturb Tony! He \_\_\_\_\_ (to write) a letter at the moment.

- Ⓐ write
- Ⓑ is writing
- Ⓒ writes
- Ⓓ has written

✎ **Explain:-**The phrase 'at the moment' means that the action is happening at this certain moment, right now. So, in this case we should always use the Present Continuous Tense. This Tense is formed: are/is/are + Verb-ing.

464) ☆ Jill wiped the table after supper, took a shower and \_\_\_\_\_ (to go) to bed.

- Ⓐ had gone
- Ⓑ went
- Ⓒ was going
- Ⓓ has gone

✎ **Explain:-**When we talk about actions which happened one after the other in the past we use the Past Simple Tense.

465) ☆ Susan \_\_\_\_\_ (to go) to the birthday party this weekend.

- Ⓐ goes
- Ⓑ shall go
- Ⓒ is going to go
- Ⓓ will go

✎ **Explain:-**If we have decided to do something or arranged to do something in the near future we use 'be going to'.

466) ☆ These shoes \_\_\_\_\_ (to make) in Italy.

- Ⓐ were made
- Ⓑ made
- Ⓒ make
- Ⓓ were make

✎ **Explain:-**When we don't know who carries out the action, or it is obvious or unimportant to us, we use the Passive voice. The Passive is formed: BE + Past Participle

467) ☆ Don't run! The dog \_\_\_\_\_ get furious.

- Ⓐ needs
- Ⓑ should

- may
- must

✎ **Explain:-** We use the modal verb 'may' when it is possible that something will happen.

468) ☆ They \_\_\_\_\_ (to raise a child) two children.

- bring up
- bring on
- bring after
- bring at

✎ **Explain:-** Phrasal verb 'to bring up' means 'to raise a child'.

469) ☆ Choose two forms of the verb 'to take'

- taken - took
- taken - taken
- took - took
- took - taken

✎ **Explain:-** TO TAKE - TOOK - TAKEN

470) ☆ Is there \_\_\_\_\_ who can speak Italian?

- everybody
- nobody
- somebody
- anybody

✎ **Explain:-** 'Everybody' and 'nobody' do not relate to the meaning of the sentence. 'Anybody' is used in interrogative sentences, while 'somebody' is used in affirmative sentences.

471) ☆ Lily wants everything right now. She's too \_\_\_\_\_ .

- inpatient
- unpatient
- impatient
- dispatient

✎ **Explain:-** We should remember that the adjective 'patient' is used with the prefix 'im-'

472) ☆ Ted passed the test \_\_\_\_\_.

- successfuller

- Ⓐ successful
- Ⓑ successfully
- Ⓒ successfullness

✎ **Explain:-** We use adverbs to describe time, degree, manner, etc. In other words adverbs help us get more information about the action or a place (where, when, how, how often, etc.) They are formed by adding '-ly' or '-ily' to the adjective.

473) ⚡ He is playing with the boy, \_\_\_\_\_ gave him a balloon two days ago.

- Ⓐ which
- Ⓑ who
- Ⓒ whose
- Ⓓ whom

✎ **Explain:-** We use 'who' for people in relative clauses when 'who' is a subject. 'Whose' and 'whom' are used as objects. We use 'which' to refer to animals and objects.

474) ⚡ John announced the best solution \_\_\_\_\_ our problem.

- Ⓐ on
- Ⓑ in
- Ⓒ for
- Ⓓ to

✎ **Explain:-** We should remember that some nouns are used with specific prepositions after them: 'solution to'

475) ⚡ I usually go to the GYM \_\_\_\_\_ Mondays and Thursdays.

- Ⓐ for
- Ⓑ at
- Ⓒ in
- Ⓓ on

✎ **Explain:-** It is correct to say 'on Mondays'

476) ⚡ Your essay is full \_\_\_\_\_ mistakes.

- Ⓐ for
- Ⓑ with
- Ⓒ of
- Ⓓ to

✎ **Explain:-** We should remember that some adjectives are used with specific prepositions after them: 'full of'



477) ☆ There are a few \_\_\_\_\_ (an oasis) in deserts.

- Ⓐ oasiss
- Ⓑ oasis
- Ⓒ oases
- Ⓓ oasises

✎ **Explain:-** There are many nouns which have Greek or Latin origin. As a rule, they keep own endings: AN OASIS - TWO OASES

478) ☆ There are \_\_\_\_\_ books on the shelf.

- Ⓐ much
- Ⓑ many
- Ⓒ a little
- Ⓓ any

✎ **Explain:-** 'Many' is used before countable nouns. 'Much' and 'a little' - before uncountable. We use 'any' in negative sentences.

479) ☆ The police \_\_\_\_\_ (to arrest) her if they \_\_\_\_\_ (to catch) her.

- Ⓐ arrest/catch
- Ⓑ arrest/will catch
- Ⓒ will arrest/will catch
- Ⓓ will arrest/catch

✎ **Explain:-** When we speak about probable situations in the present or future we use Conditional 1: If-clause (if + Present Simple) - Main Clause (future/modal + present without 'to')

480) ☆ Teacher: "Don't be so lazy".

- Ⓐ Teacher asked us did not to be so lazy.
- Ⓑ Teacher asked us not to be so lazy.
- Ⓒ Teacher asked us did not be so lazy.
- Ⓓ Teacher asked us to be not so lazy.

✎ **Explain:-** When we need to transform a request into Reported Speech we use an introductory verb + the to-infinitive: asked not + to be

481) ☆ Choose a sentence with the right word order

- Ⓐ You can show me the way to Westminster Abbey?
- Ⓑ Can show you me the way to Westminster Abbey?
- Ⓒ Can you show me the way to Westminster Abbey?

⊙ To Westminster Abbey you can show me the way?

✎ **Explain:-** When we want to ask a question with a modal verb we must place it in the first place: Modal Verb - Subject - Verb - Object. 'Can' is a modal verb, 'you' - a subject, 'me the way to the Westminster Abbey' - an object.

482) ☆ My husband gave me \_ twenty five roses.

- ⊙ a
- ⊙ an
- ⊙ the
- ⊙ —

✎ **Explain:-** When we use numerals before nouns we don't use any article.

483) ☆ Rachel \_\_\_\_\_ (to be) in Frankfurt since Sunday.

- ⊙ has been
- ⊙ is
- ⊙ is being
- ⊙ be

✎ **Explain:-** The action in this sentence started in the Past (on Monday) and continues in the Present. It means that Rachel is still in Frankfurt. In this case we should use the Present Perfect Tense: has/have + Verb (-ed/Past Participle)

484) ☆ Abraham Lincoln \_\_\_\_\_ (to become) the 16th President of the United States in 1860.

- ⊙ became
- ⊙ was becoming
- ⊙ has become
- ⊙ had become

✎ **Explain:-** We use the Past Simple Tense when we talk about actions which happened at a definite time in the past.

485) ☆ It's very cold today. I expect it \_\_\_\_\_ (to snow) tomorrow.

- ⊙ is going to snow
- ⊙ will snow
- ⊙ shall snow
- ⊙ snows

✎ **Explain:-** We use the Future Simple Tense when we make predictions about the future with the verbs 'expect, think, believe, etc.'

486) ☆ The room \_\_\_\_\_ (to clean) tomorrow.

- Ⓐ cleans
- Ⓑ is cleaned
- Ⓒ will clean
- Ⓓ will be cleaned

✎ **Explain:-** When we don't know who carries out the action, or it is obvious or unimportant to us, we use the Passive voice. In this sentence we speak about the action which will be completed in the future: Will Be + Past Participle.

487) ☆ Carol is very ill. She \_\_\_\_\_ take medicines every day.

- Ⓐ can
- Ⓑ may
- Ⓒ must
- Ⓓ might

✎ **Explain:-** We use the modal verb 'must' when we talk about duties or when it is necessary to do something.

488) ☆ It's a great pity that Helen and Bob \_\_\_\_\_ (to separate)

- Ⓐ gave up
- Ⓑ broke up
- Ⓒ brought up
- Ⓓ woke up

✎ **Explain:-** Phrasal verb 'to break up' means 'to separate'.

489) ☆ Choose two forms of the verb 'to wake'

- Ⓐ woken - woke
- Ⓑ woke - woke
- Ⓒ woke - woken
- Ⓓ woken - woken

✎ **Explain:-** TO WAKE - WOKE - WOKEN

490) ☆ Lisa, do you want to give anybody these flowers? - No, I've bought them for \_\_\_\_\_ .

- Ⓐ yourself
- Ⓑ themselves
- Ⓒ mine
- Ⓓ myself

✎ **Explain:-** When the same person is both the subject and the object in the sentence we place a reflexive pronoun after a verb or a preposition. 'Myself' is the right reflexive form of the personal pronoun 'I'. Other answers do not relate to the meaning.

491) ☆ Jessy is being very \_\_\_\_\_ today!

- Ⓐ ilpolite
- Ⓑ unpolite
- Ⓒ inpolite
- Ⓓ impolite

✎ **Explain:-** We should remember that the adjective 'polite' is used with the prefix 'im-'

492) ☆ The dog was waiting for him \_\_\_\_\_.

- Ⓐ patienty
- Ⓑ patient
- Ⓒ patiently
- Ⓓ patientful

✎ **Explain:-** We use adverbs to describe time, degree, manner, etc. In other words adverbs help us get more information about the action or a place (where, when, how, how often, etc.) They are formed by adding '-ly' or '-ily' to the adjective.

493) ☆ Rachel told us news, \_\_\_\_\_ we had already heard.

- Ⓐ whom
- Ⓑ who
- Ⓒ which
- Ⓓ whose

✎ **Explain:-** We use 'which' or 'that' for things in relative clauses. 'Whose' and 'whom' are used as objects.

494) ☆ Nelly has experience \_\_\_\_\_ accounting.

- Ⓐ of
- Ⓑ in
- Ⓒ at
- Ⓓ for

✎ **Explain:-** We should remember that some nouns are used with specific prepositions after them: 'experience in'

495) ☆ I don't like to get up early \_\_\_\_\_ the morning.

- Ⓐ up
- Ⓑ at
- Ⓒ on
- Ⓓ in

✍ **Explain:-**It is correct to say 'in the morning'

496) ☆ I'm always short \_\_\_\_\_ time.

- Ⓐ with
- Ⓑ for
- Ⓒ of
- Ⓓ at

✍ **Explain:-**We should remember that some adjectives are used with specific prepositions after them: 'short of'

497) ☆ There are many \_\_\_\_\_ (a salmon) in these waters.

- Ⓐ a salmon
- Ⓑ salmons
- Ⓒ salmon
- Ⓓ salmons

✍ **Explain:-**There are some nouns which have the same form in the singular and in the plural: ONE SALMON - TWO SALMON

498) ☆ I have \_\_\_\_\_ money left after shopping.

- Ⓐ a little
- Ⓑ many
- Ⓒ a few
- Ⓓ few

✍ **Explain:-**'A little' is used before uncountable nouns. 'Many', 'a few' and 'few' – before countable

499) ☆ If I \_\_\_\_\_ (to be) taller I \_\_\_\_\_ (to be) a model.

- Ⓐ would be/was
- Ⓑ would be/would be
- Ⓒ were/was
- Ⓓ were/would be

✍ **Explain:-**When we speak about imaginary situations which differ from real facts in the present we use Conditional 2: If-clause (if + Past Simple) - Main

Clause (would/could + present without 'to'). The meaning of this sentence: in reality I'm not a model

500) ☆ Jane: "Mike plays the violin".

- Ⓐ Jane said that Mike played the violin.
- Ⓑ Jane said that Mike had played the violin.
- Ⓒ Jane said that Mike was playing the violin.
- Ⓓ Jane said that Mike would play the violin.

✎ **Explain:-**We change the Present Simple to the Past Simple in Reported Speech.

501) ☆ Choose a sentence with the right word order

- Ⓐ What your favourite colour is?
- Ⓑ Is what your favourite colour?
- Ⓒ What is your favourite colour?
- Ⓓ Your favourite colour is what?

✎ **Explain:-**The right word order in the wh-question is: Question Word - Auxiliary - Subject. 'What' is a question word, 'is' - an auxiliary verb, ' your favourite colour' - a subject.

502) ☆ Everest is \_ highest mountain in the world.

- Ⓐ a
- Ⓑ an
- Ⓒ the
- Ⓓ —

✎ **Explain:-**We use 'the' with all kinds of nouns when we talk about definite and specific things. 'The' also before nouns mentioned for the second time. Here: we know that there is the only highest mountain in the world.

503) ☆ Rob \_\_\_\_\_ (not / to finish) the task yet.

- Ⓐ doesn't finish
- Ⓑ hasn't finished
- Ⓒ isn't finishing
- Ⓓ not finishes

✎ **Explain:-**The action in this sentence started at an unstated time in the Past and continues in the Present. It means that Rob is still doing the task. In this case we should use the Present Perfect Tense: has/have + Verb (-ed/Past Participle)

504) ☆ I was sitting in the café when my phone \_\_\_\_\_ (to ring).

- Ⓐ was ringing

- rang
- had rung
- had been ringing

✎ **Explain:-**In this case the first action was in progress when suddenly something interrupted it. For a longer action we use the Past Continuous Tense. The second action was shorter so we should use the Past Simple Tense. The verb 'to ring' is irregular: RING - RANG - RUNG

505) ✨ Jerry is in Cardiff now. You \_\_\_\_\_ (to see) him till Tuesday.

- don't see
- are not going to
- shan't see
- won't see

✎ **Explain:-**We use the Future Simple Tense when we talk about common actions and facts which will happen in the future.

506) ✨ The ballots \_\_\_\_\_ (to count) several hours ago.

- were counted
- is counted
- are counted
- counted

✎ **Explain:-**When we don't know who carries out the action, or it is obvious or unimportant to us, we use the Passive voice. The Passive is formed: BE + Past Participle. In this sentence the action took place at a certain time in the past, so we use the Past Simple Passive.

507) ✨ You are sometimes totally unbearable! You \_\_\_\_\_ be more tolerant.

- may
- might
- should
- have to

✎ **Explain:-**We use the modal verb 'should' when we give advice or recommend something.

508) ✨ You play chess very well, I think you should \_\_\_\_\_ (to take part in) the school competition.

- go on



- go back
- go ahead
- go in for

✎ **Explain:-** Phrasal verb 'to go in for' means 'to take part in'.

509) ☆ Choose two forms of the verb 'to write'

- wrote - written
- wrote - wrote
- written - written
- written - wrote

✎ **Explain:-** TO WRITE - WROTE - WRITTEN

510) ☆ Vicky, if someone sends a message answer \_\_\_\_\_ .

- her
- him
- they
- them

✎ **Explain:-** When we need to refer to a person after 'someone', 'anyone' and 'no one' we use the personal pronoun 'they'. Here the pronoun has the position of the object. That is why we use the objective form - 'them'.

511) ☆ This group of young people committed many \_\_\_\_\_ actions.

- dissocial
- unsocial
- non-social
- antisocial

✎ **Explain:-** We should remember that the adjective 'social' is used with the prefix 'anti -'

512) ☆ Peter always dresses \_\_\_\_\_ .

- smarty
- smart
- smartly
- smartful

✎ **Explain:-** We use adverbs to describe time, degree, manner, etc. In other words adverbs help us get more information about the action or a place (where, when, how, how often, etc.) They are formed by adding '-ly' or '-ily' to the adjective.

513) ☆ The actor, \_\_\_\_\_ David likes, is Bradley Cooper.

- Ⓐ which
- Ⓑ whom
- Ⓒ whose
- Ⓓ what

✎ **Explain:-** 'What' is a question word, it can not be used here. We use 'which' for animals and objects. 'Whose' refers to possession and 'whom' is used as an object.

514) ☆ We all have no hope \_\_\_\_\_ successful performance of our team.

- Ⓐ on
- Ⓑ at
- Ⓒ in
- Ⓓ of

✎ **Explain:-** We should remember that some nouns are used with specific prepositions after them: 'no hope of'

515) ☆ The book "The adventures of Tom Sawyer" was written \_\_\_\_\_ Mark Twain.

- Ⓐ for
- Ⓑ with
- Ⓒ by
- Ⓓ to

✎ **Explain:-** It is correct to say 'written by smb'

516) ☆ It was very stupid \_\_\_\_\_ him to go there alone.

- Ⓐ to
- Ⓑ at
- Ⓒ for
- Ⓓ of

✎ **Explain:-** We should remember that some adjectives are used with specific prepositions after them: 'stupid of'

517) ☆ There are a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ (a person) in the club.

- Ⓐ persons
- Ⓑ people
- Ⓒ person
- Ⓓ persones

✎ **Explain:-** The right plural form of the noun 'person' is 'people'.

518) ☆ Would you like \_\_\_\_\_ tea?

- Ⓐ some
- Ⓑ any
- Ⓒ a few
- Ⓓ many

✎ **Explain:-** We use 'some' in positive sentences and 'any' in negative ones before countable or uncountable nouns. 'Many' and 'a few' are used before plural countable nouns

519) ☆ If Chris \_\_\_\_\_ (to be) late I \_\_\_\_\_ (to leave) without him.

- Ⓐ is/leave
- Ⓑ will be/will leave
- Ⓒ will be/leave
- Ⓓ is/will leave

✎ **Explain:-** When we speak about probable situations in the present or future we use Conditional 1: If-clause (if + Present Simple) - Main Clause (future/modal + present without 'to')

520) ☆ Coach: "Don't be too late".

- Ⓐ Coach asked me had not to be too late.
- Ⓑ Coach asked me did not to be too late.
- Ⓒ Coach asked me not to be too late.
- Ⓓ Coach asked me would not to be too late.

✎ **Explain:-** When we need to transform a request into Reported Speech we use an introductory verb + the to-infinitive: asked not + to be

521) ☆ Choose a sentence with the right word order

- Ⓐ Five years before in London had Katie met Jim.
- Ⓑ Katie had five years before met Jim in London.
- Ⓒ Katie five years before had met Jim in London.
- Ⓓ Katie had met Jim in London five years before.

✎ **Explain:-** There is a certain word order in statements with the Past Perfect Tense: Subject - Auxiliary - Verb - Object. When we need to mention information about time and place, it is better to say at first 'where' and then 'when'.

522) ☆ \_ Africa is the world's second largest continent.

- Ⓐ a

- the
- an
- 

✎ **Explain:-**The ' is not used before names of continents.

523) ☆ Michael \_\_\_\_\_ (to have) this car for five years.

- is having
- has
- has had
- have

✎ **Explain:-**The action in this sentence started in the Past and continues in the Present. It means that Michael still has this car. In this case we should use the Present Perfect Tense: has/have + Verb (-ed/Past Participle)

524) ☆ I was listening to music when my mom \_\_\_\_\_ (to enter) my room.

- entered
- was entering
- has entered
- enters

✎ **Explain:-**In this case the first action was in progress when suddenly something interrupted it. For a longer action we use the Past Continuous Tense. The second action was shorter so we should use the Past Simple Tense.

525) ☆ The company \_\_\_\_\_ (to open) a new cinema tomorrow.

- will open
- shall open
- opens
- will be opened

✎ **Explain:-**We use the Future Simple Tense when we talk about common actions and facts which will happen in the future.

526) ☆ The Tudor dynasty \_\_\_\_\_ (to establish) in 1485.

- established
- was established
- is established
- establishes

✎ **Explain:-**When we don't know who carries out the action, or it is obvious or unimportant to us, we use the Passive voice. The Passive is formed: BE + Past

Participle. In this sentence the action took place at a certain time in the past, so we use the Past Simple Passive.

527) ☆ Pupils \_\_\_\_\_ wear school uniform in some countries.

- Ⓐ can
- Ⓑ may
- Ⓒ have to
- Ⓓ might

✎ **Explain:-**We use the modal verb 'have to' when it is not our idea to do something, when we are forced to do something by somebody or by circumstances.

528) ☆ I don't want \_\_\_\_\_ (to quarrel) with you but you are so wrong.

- Ⓐ to fall back on
- Ⓑ to fall for
- Ⓒ to fall in
- Ⓓ to fall out

✎ **Explain:-**Phrasal verb 'to fall out with' means 'to quarrel'.

529) ☆ Choose two forms of the verb 'to blow'

- Ⓐ blew - blown
- Ⓑ blew - blew
- Ⓒ blown - blown
- Ⓓ blown - blew

✎ **Explain:-**TO BLOW - BLEW - BLOWN

530) ☆ It seems Mark and Jane have taken my umbrella because I can see only \_\_\_\_\_ on the shelf.

- Ⓐ them
- Ⓑ they
- Ⓒ their
- Ⓓ theirs

✎ **Explain:-**We use possessive pronouns to show that something belongs to somebody. Possessive pronouns are not followed by a noun. 'Theirs' is the right form of the personal pronoun 'their'.

531) ☆ My grandmother knitted a \_\_\_\_\_ (new/black/winter) sweater.

- Ⓐ black new winter

- winter new black
- new black winter
- black winter new

✎ **Explain:-** There is a certain word order in sentences with two or more adjectives: OPINION-SIZE-AGE-SHAPE-COLOUR-ORIGIN-MATERIAL-TYPE. Here: a new (age) black (colour) winter (type)sweater.

532) ✨ Mick wrote the letter \_\_\_\_\_.

- immediatful
- immediaty
- immediate
- immediately

✎ **Explain:-** We use adverbs to describe time, degree, manner, etc. In other words adverbs help us get more information about the action or a place (where, when, how, how often, etc.) They are formed by adding '-ly' or '-ily' to the adjective.

533) ✨ The car \_\_\_\_\_ belongs to Mary is red.

- whom
- who
- that
- whose

✎ **Explain:-** We use 'which' or 'that' for things in relative clauses. 'Whose' and 'whom' are used as objects.

534) ✨ Smoking has a negative effect \_\_\_\_ our health.

- at
- on
- for
- to

✎ **Explain:-** We should remember that some nouns are used with specific prepositions after them: 'effect on'

535) ✨ You should go about 300 metres \_\_\_\_\_ the mall and turn to the left.

- for
- at
- to
- towards

✎ **Explain:-**It is correct to say 'towards' when we mean 'to move in the direction of some object'

536) ☆ My car is covered \_\_\_\_\_ snow.

- Ⓐ at
- Ⓑ of
- Ⓒ with
- Ⓓ for

✎ **Explain:-**We should remember that some adjectives are used with specific prepositions after them: 'covered with'

537) ☆ There are four \_\_\_\_\_ (a knife) on the table.

- Ⓐ knive
- Ⓑ knife
- Ⓒ knives
- Ⓓ knives

✎ **Explain:-**Some nouns have spelling changes. A KNIFE - TWO KNIVES

538) ☆ I think \_\_\_\_\_ is wrong with my smartphone. I can't send a message.

- Ⓐ something
- Ⓑ anything
- Ⓒ some
- Ⓓ any

✎ **Explain:-**We use the pronoun 'something' to refer to things in affirmative sentences, while 'anything' in negative ones. 'Any' and 'some' are pronouns that doesn't relate to the meaning of the sentence.

539) ☆ If Mike \_\_\_\_\_ (to be) brave he \_\_\_\_\_ (to go) on safari.

- Ⓐ was/went
- Ⓑ would be/would go
- Ⓒ was/would go
- Ⓓ would be/went

✎ **Explain:-**When we speak about imaginary situations which differ from real facts in the present we use Conditional 2: If-clause (if + Past Simple) - Main Clause (would/could + present without 'to'). The meaning of this sentence: in reality Mike is not brave and he has never gone on safari.

540) ☆ Katty: "I'll be there at 7 p.m."



- ⊙ Katty said that she had been there at 7 p.m.
- ⊙ Katty said that she has been there at 7 p.m.
- ⊙ Katty said that she was there at 7 p.m.
- ⊙ Katty said that she would be there at 7 p.m.

✎ **Explain:-** We change the Future Simple to the Conditional in Reported Speech: will -would.

541) ☆ Choose a sentence with the right word order

- ⊙ A famous American actress Marilyn Monroe was.
- ⊙ Marilyn Monroe was a famous American actress.
- ⊙ Marilyn Monroe a famous American actress was.
- ⊙ Was Marilyn Monroe a famous American actress.

✎ **Explain:-** There is a certain word order in statements: Subject - Verb - Object. 'Marilyn Monroe' is a subject, 'was' - an auxiliary verb, 'a famous American actress' - an object.

542) ☆ Chris works in \_ Hague.

- ⊙ a
- ⊙ an
- ⊙ the
- ⊙ —

✎ **Explain:-** The ' is not used before names of cities and suburbs, but there are some exceptions: the Hague, the Bronx.

543) ☆ Actually, I \_\_\_\_\_ (not / to like) apples.

- ⊙ don't like
- ⊙ doesn't like
- ⊙ am not liking
- ⊙ haven't liked

✎ **Explain:-** When we talk about things in general, permanent situations and states or things that happen sometimes, we always use the Present Simple Tense: [I/you/we/they/ + Verb] and [he/she/it + Verb+ -s(es)]

544) ☆ I was trying to concentrate when suddenly Sarah \_\_\_\_\_ (to give) me a fright.

- ⊙ was giving
- ⊙ has given
- ⊙ given

gave

✎ **Explain:-** In this case the first action was in progress when suddenly something interrupted it. For a longer action we use the Past Continuous Tense. The second action was shorter so we should use the Past Simple Tense. The verb 'to give' is irregular: GIVE - GAVE - GIVEN

545) ✨ It's so difficult to make a choice. Ok, I \_\_\_\_\_ (to buy) the red one.

am going to buy

buy

am buying

will buy

✎ **Explain:-** We use the Future Simple Tense when we have no plan or decision before we speak. We make it at the time of speaking.

546) ✨ The theatre \_\_\_\_\_ (to build) next year.

will be built

is built

builds

will build

✎ **Explain:-** When we don't know who carries out the action, or it is obvious or unimportant to us, we use the Passive voice. In this sentence we speak about the action which will be completed in the future: Will Be + Past Participle.

547) ✨ I'm very busy today. I \_\_\_\_\_ stay at work till night.

have to

may

might

can

✎ **Explain:-** We use the modal verb 'have to' when it is not our idea to do something, when we are forced to do something by somebody or by circumstances.

548) ✨ I \_\_\_\_\_ (to be friendly to each other) with my younger sister, we are like close friends.

get through

get in

get along

get up

✎ **Explain:-** Phrasal verb 'to get along with' means 'to be friendly to each other'.

549) ☆ Choose two forms of the verb 'to fall'

- Ⓐ fell - fell
- Ⓑ fell - fallen
- Ⓒ fallen - fallen
- Ⓓ fallen - fell

✍ **Explain:-** TO FALL - FELL - FALLEN

550) ☆ Hey, Carl! Do you see \_\_\_\_\_ ? I'm standing in front of the monument.

- Ⓐ mine
- Ⓑ myself
- Ⓒ my
- Ⓓ me

✍ **Explain:-** Here the pronoun should be used in its objective form. 'Me' is the right form of the personal pronoun 'I'.

551) ☆ I wouldn't trust Jeremy. I think he's \_\_\_\_\_ .

- Ⓐ unreliable
- Ⓑ irrelialbe
- Ⓒ inreliable
- Ⓓ unreliable

✍ **Explain:-** We should remember that the adjective 'reliable' is used with the prefix 'un-'

552) ☆ Richard works \_\_\_\_\_ .

- Ⓐ perfecty
- Ⓑ perfect
- Ⓒ perfectly
- Ⓓ perfectful

✍ **Explain:-** We use adverbs to describe time, degree, manner, etc. In other words adverbs help us get more information about the action or a place (where, when, how, how often, etc.) They are formed by adding '-ly' or '-ily' to the adjective.

553) ☆ Peter played with a boy \_\_\_\_\_ studied with him.

- Ⓐ which
- Ⓑ that
- Ⓒ whom
- Ⓓ whose

✎ **Explain:-**We use 'that' and 'who' for people in relative clauses. 'Whose' and 'whom' are used as objects.

554) ☆ This website provides many recipes \_\_\_\_\_ dinner that you can prepare in 30 minutes.

- on
- at
- to
- for

✎ **Explain:-**We should remember that some nouns are used with specific prepositions after them: 'recipe for'

555) ☆ I'm stuck in a traffic jam. I need to get \_\_\_\_\_ the bus or otherwise I'll be late.

- on
- of
- off
- out

✎ **Explain:-**It is correct to say 'get off the bus' when we mean 'to leave the bus'

556) ☆ I'm very nervous \_\_\_\_\_ the competition.

- for
- at
- of
- about

✎ **Explain:-**We should remember that some adjectives are used with specific prepositions after them: 'nervous about'

557) ☆ We saw nine \_\_\_\_\_ (a wolf) in the zoo.

- wolve
- wolfs
- wolves
- wolvs

✎ **Explain:-**Some nouns have spelling changes in plural. A WOLF - TWO WOLVES

558) ☆ We have \_\_\_\_\_ black pepper left for cooking supper.

- many

- Ⓐ a little
- Ⓑ a few
- Ⓒ few

✎ **Explain:-** 'A little' is used before uncountable nouns. 'Many', 'a few' and 'few' – before countable

559) ☆ If you \_\_\_\_\_ (to be) attentive you \_\_\_\_\_ (to pass) the exam.

- Ⓐ will be/pass
- Ⓑ will be/will pass
- Ⓒ are/will pass
- Ⓓ are/pass

✎ **Explain:-** When we speak about probable situations in the present or future we use Conditional 1: If-clause (if + Present Simple) - Main Clause (future/modal + present without 'to')

560) ☆ Teresa: "He has done everything wrong again".

- Ⓐ Teresa said that he did everything wrong again.
- Ⓑ Teresa said that he had been doing everything wrong again.
- Ⓒ Teresa said that he has done everything wrong again.
- Ⓓ Teresa said that he had done everything wrong again.

✎ **Explain:-** We change the Present Perfect to the Past Perfect in Reported Speech.

561) ☆ Choose a sentence with the right word order

- Ⓐ 2,500 kilometres long The Great Wall of China is.
- Ⓑ The Great Wall of China is 2,500 kilometres long.
- Ⓒ Is The Great Wall of China 2,500 kilometres long.
- Ⓓ The Great Wall of China 2,500 kilometres is long.

✎ **Explain:-** There is a certain word order in statements: Subject - Verb - Object. 'The Great Wall of China' is a subject, 'is' - an auxiliary verb, '2,500 kilometres long' – an object.

562) ☆ We are going to travel around \_ Europe next year.

- Ⓐ a
- Ⓑ an
- Ⓒ the
- Ⓓ —

✎ **Explain:-** 'The' is not used before names of continents.

563) ☆ I can bring Tom's umbrella back now. He \_\_\_\_\_ (to return) from France recently.

- Ⓐ returns
- Ⓑ is returning
- Ⓒ return
- Ⓓ has returned

✎ **Explain:-** The action in this sentence has been completed recently and we see the result of it in the present. In this case we should use the present Perfect Tense: has/have + Verb (-ed/Past Participle)

564) ☆ Bob was reading a book while the children \_\_\_\_\_ (to sleep).

- Ⓐ were sleeping
- Ⓑ slept
- Ⓒ had been sleeping
- Ⓓ had slept

✎ **Explain:-** We use the Past Continuous Tense when we talk about two or more simultaneous actions in the past. We use the auxiliary verb 'were' for plural forms of nouns.

565) ☆ I'm too tired to do something today. I \_\_\_\_\_ (to stay) at home and watch TV.

- Ⓐ am going to stay
- Ⓑ will stay
- Ⓒ shall stay
- Ⓓ stay

✎ **Explain:-** If we have a plan, ambition or intention to do something in the future we use 'be going to'.

566) ☆ The film "Casino" \_\_\_\_\_ (to direct) by Martin Scorsese.

- Ⓐ has been directed
- Ⓑ directed
- Ⓒ was directed
- Ⓓ had been directed

✎ **Explain:-** Sometimes we need to change a sentence from the Active Voice into the Passive Voice. We can also know a person who carries out the action. In this case we use the Passive Voice and form a sentence according to this rule: Subject - Be+ Past Participle - Preposition 'BY' - Agent (who or what carries out the action).

567) ☆ I'm sorry, I \_\_\_\_\_ hear you.

- Ⓐ haven't to
- Ⓑ mustn't
- Ⓒ can't
- Ⓓ may not

✎ **Explain:-** The modal verb 'can' is used when we speak about the ability in the Present.

568) ☆ We are planning to \_\_\_\_\_ (to start a journey) at 10 o'clock tomorrow.

- Ⓐ set on
- Ⓑ set off
- Ⓒ set along with
- Ⓓ set up

✎ **Explain:-** Phrasal verb 'to set off' means 'to start a journey'.

569) ☆ Choose two forms of the verb 'to shake'

- Ⓐ shaken - shook
- Ⓑ shaken - shaken
- Ⓒ shook - shook
- Ⓓ shook - shaken

✎ **Explain:-** TO SHAKE - SHOOK - SHAKEN

570) ☆ Darrel, could you hold on, please? I want to tell you \_\_\_\_\_ .

- Ⓐ somebody
- Ⓑ nothing
- Ⓒ anything
- Ⓓ something

✎ **Explain:-** 'Somebody' and 'nothing' do not relate to the meaning of the sentence. 'Anything' is used in negative sentences, while 'something' is used in affirmative ones.

571) ☆ David's story is \_\_\_\_\_ than Kelly's one.

- Ⓐ interestingest
- Ⓑ interestinger
- Ⓒ the most interesting
- Ⓓ more interesting



✎ **Explain:-**When we compare two things or two people we use the comparative form of adjectives. If we use an adjective with three or more syllables we add 'more' before it.

572) ☆ Finally, they returned home \_\_\_\_\_.

- Ⓐ safy
- Ⓑ safe
- Ⓒ safely
- Ⓓ safest

✎ **Explain:-**We use adverbs to describe time, degree, manner, etc. In other words adverbs help us get more information about the action or a place (where, when, how, how often, etc.)They are formed by adding '-ly' or '-ily' to the adjective.

573) ☆ Tom gave me the present, \_\_\_\_\_ was wrapped beautifully.

- Ⓐ whose
- Ⓑ whom
- Ⓒ which
- Ⓓ who

✎ **Explain:-**We use 'which' or 'that' for things in relative clauses. 'Whose' and 'whom' are used as objects.

574) ☆ There are many advantages \_\_\_\_\_ living in a city.

- Ⓐ at
- Ⓑ in
- Ⓒ for
- Ⓓ of

✎ **Explain:-**We should remember that some nouns are used with specific prepositions after them: 'advantage of'

575) ☆ Tom's birthday is \_\_\_\_\_ July.

- Ⓐ at
- Ⓑ in
- Ⓒ on
- Ⓓ near

✎ **Explain:-**It is correct to say 'in July'

576) ☆ He is addicted \_\_\_\_\_ music.

- Ⓐ at

- of
- about
- to

✎ **Explain:-** We should remember that some adjectives are used with specific prepositions after them: 'addicted to'

577) ☆ How many \_\_\_\_\_ of birds are there in the world?

- a species
- specieses
- species
- speciess

✎ **Explain:-** There are some nouns which have the same form in the singular and in the plural: ONE SPECIES - TWO SPECIES

578) ☆ I want to make a cake but I don't have \_\_\_\_\_ flour.

- many
- much
- a few
- some

✎ **Explain:-** 'Much' is used before uncountable nouns. 'Many', 'a few' and 'many' – before countable. We use 'some' in positive sentences.

579) ☆ If I \_\_\_\_\_ (to be) you I \_\_\_\_\_ (not to go) to rock concert alone.

- would/didn't go
- would be/wouldn't go
- were/didn't go
- were/wouldn't go

✎ **Explain:-** When we speak about imaginary situations which differ from real facts in the present we use Conditional 2: If-clause (if + Past Simple) - Main Clause (would/could + present without 'to'). The meaning of this sentence: in reality my friend is going to rock concert alone and I recommend her not to do it.

580) ☆ Jill: "I'm writing a letter now".

- Jill said that she had been writing a letter then.
- Jill said that she was writing a letter now.
- Jill said that she was writing a letter then.
- Jill said that she had been writing a letter now.

✎ **Explain:-** We change the Present Continuous to the Past Continuous in Reported Speech. Also we change some time expressions: now - then

581) ☆ Choose a sentence with the right word order

- Ⓐ Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart was in 1756 in Salzburg born.
- Ⓑ Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart was born in Salzburg in 1756.
- Ⓒ Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart was born in 1756 in Salzburg.
- Ⓓ Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart in 1756 in Salzburg was born.

✎ **Explain:-** There is a certain word order in statements: Subject - Auxiliary - Verb - Object. When we need to mention information about time and place, it is better to say at first 'where' and then 'when'.

582) ☆ Tom sent me a photo of \_ Trafalgar Square. It's amazing!

- Ⓐ a
- Ⓑ an
- Ⓒ the
- Ⓓ —

✎ **Explain:-** The ' is not used before names of squares.

583) ☆ Oh my God! He \_\_\_\_\_ (just/to win) the race!

- Ⓐ is just winning
- Ⓑ has just won
- Ⓒ wins
- Ⓓ won

✎ **Explain:-** The action in this sentence has been completed recently and we see the result of it in the present. In this case we should use the present Perfect Tense: has/have + Verb (-ed/Past Participle)

584) ☆ The first Derby \_\_\_\_\_ (to take) place in May 1780.

- Ⓐ was taking
- Ⓑ took
- Ⓒ had taken
- Ⓓ was taken

✎ **Explain:-** We use the Past Simple Tense when we talk about actions which happened at a certain time in the past.

585) ☆ I don't know what to do. I can't visit you, I \_\_\_\_\_ (to leave) for London tomorrow.

- will leave
- am going to leave
- shall leave
- leave

✎ **Explain:-**If we have decided to do something or arranged to do something in the near future we use 'be going to'.

586) ☆ This sweater \_\_\_\_\_ (to make) of wool.

- is made
- made
- makes
- is make

✎ **Explain:-**When we don't know who carries out the action, or it is obvious or unimportant to us, we use the Passive voice. The Passive is formed: BE + Past Participle

587) ☆ \_\_\_\_\_ you take an umbrella, please?

- Must
- Might
- Could
- Should

✎ **Explain:-**We use the modal verb 'could' when we ask somebody to do something.

588) ☆ Ben doesn't know what to do in this situation. I think he'll \_\_\_\_\_ (to surrender) some day.

- get off
- take off
- fall for
- give in

✎ **Explain:-**Phrasal verb 'to give in' means 'to surrender'.

589) ☆ Choose two forms of the verb 'to hide'

- hid - hid
- hid - hidden
- hidden - hidden
- hidden - hid

✎ **Explain:-**TO HIDE - HID - HIDDEN

590) ☆ Jessy, do you know \_\_\_\_\_ who can help me?

- Ⓐ everybody
- Ⓑ nobody
- Ⓒ somebody
- Ⓓ anybody

✎ **Explain:-**Everybody' and 'nobody' do not relate to the meaning of the sentence.'Anybody' is used in interrogative sentences, while 'somebody' is used in affirmative ones.

591) ☆ Teachers think that Rachel is \_\_\_\_\_ girl in the group.

- Ⓐ the most smart
- Ⓑ smarter
- Ⓒ the smartest
- Ⓓ more smart

✎ **Explain:-**When we compare a person or a thing with more than one person or one thing we use the superlative form of adjectives. If we use a one-syllable adjective we add '-est' to it.

592) ☆ They live together \_\_\_\_\_.

- Ⓐ happyful
- Ⓑ happiest
- Ⓒ happy
- Ⓓ happily

✎ **Explain:-**We use adverbs to describe time, degree, manner, etc. In other words adverbs help us get more information about the action or a place (where, when, how, how often, etc.)They are formed by adding '-ly' or '-ily' to the adjective.

593) ☆ Paul finally met a lady, \_\_\_\_\_ helped him find the way to the cinema.

- Ⓐ whom
- Ⓑ who
- Ⓒ which
- Ⓓ whose

✎ **Explain:-**We use 'who' for people in relative clauses when 'who' is a subject. 'Whose' and 'whom' are used as objects. We use 'which' to refer to animals and objects.

594) ☆ He gave a poor excuse \_\_\_\_\_ his behavior.

- Ⓐ on

- to
- for
- at

✎ **Explain:-**We should remember that some nouns are used with specific prepositions after them: 'excuse for'

595) ☆ I like to travel \_\_\_\_\_ summer.

- to
- at
- on
- in

✎ **Explain:-**It is correct to say 'in summer'

596) ☆ John is crazy \_\_\_\_\_ Mary.

- to
- of
- about
- with

✎ **Explain:-**We should remember that some adjectives are used with specific prepositions after them: 'crazy about'

597) ☆ This airport can handle more than 300 \_\_\_\_\_ (an aircraft) every day.

- an aircraft
- aircraftes
- aircrafts
- aircraft

✎ **Explain:-**There are some nouns which have the same form in the singular and in the plural: ONE AIRCRAFT - TWO AIRCRAFT

598) ☆ I see \_\_\_\_\_ people outside.

- many
- much
- a little
- any

✎ **Explain:-**'Many' is used before countable nouns. 'Much' and 'a little' - before uncountable. We use 'any' in negative sentences.

599) ☆ I \_\_\_\_\_ (to try) to help you if you \_\_\_\_\_ (to tell) me what's wrong.

- Ⓐ try/will tell
- Ⓑ try/tell
- Ⓒ will try/tell
- Ⓓ will try/will tell

✎ **Explain:-**When we speak about probable situations in the present or future we use Conditional 1: If-clause (if + Present Simple) - Main Clause (future/modal + present without 'to')

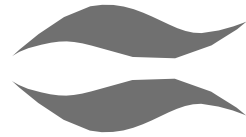
600) ☆ Melanie: "Where have you bought these shoes?"

- Ⓐ Melanie asked me where I bought those shoes.
- Ⓑ Melanie asked me where did I buy those shoes.
- Ⓒ Melanie asked me where had I had bought those shoes.
- Ⓓ Melanie asked me where I had bought those shoes.

✎ **Explain:-**Melanie asked me where I had bought those shoes.' - this is the right word order in Reported Speech for special questions. We add 'where' before a pronoun and then place the auxiliary verb. Here we change the Present Perfect into the Past Perfect.

*Raisul Islam Hridoy*





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