

Form 8

Lexical-Grammar Test

I. Use the correct tense-forms of the verbs in brackets.

1. If you (not/stay) in bed for a couple of days at least, you never (feel) better.
2. Kate (stand) in front of the mirror when somebody (knock) on the door.
3. By the time she (be) 50, she (live) in this country for most of her life.
4. I am afraid I have to inform you that your application for funding (turn) down.
5. His horse (be) lame so he (have) to finish the journey on foot.
6. You (cut) your finger. Look, it (bleed). Put a plaster on it.
7. When he (finish) packing the furniture the whole room (be) in a mess.
8. Celebrations during the holiday traditionally (include) caroling, exchanging gifts and sharing meals with friends. – I (hear) about caroling before, but I (not/know) what it's like.

II. Put in articles where necessary.

- (1) ___ room was full of people. One of the girls in yellow was playing (2) ___ piano, and beside her stood (3) ___ tall, red-haired young lady who was singing (4) ___ song. (5) ___ song was so sad that one could see (6) ___ tears in her eyes.

III. Read the text and circle the correct variant of the word which best fits each space.

THE FOX AND THE GOAT

One hot summer day a fox was very thirsty. He was (1) ___ some water to drink. At last he ran up to an old well. The water was out of his reach. When he was trying to get the water, he (2) ___ the well. The water was not deep, and he began to drink at once. When he had drunk enough, he tried to get (3) ___. But the sides of the well were high, and he (4) ___ not (5) ___ the top. After the fox (6) ___ there for a long time he heard a noise. That was a goat who came to the well. The goat saw the fox and asked, "What (7) ___ down there?" "Oh, I (8) ___ the water. It's (9) ___ fresh. Come down here." The goat was (10) ___ to listen to the fox, and jumped down. After the goat had got into the well, the fox climbed up the goat's back and out of the well. Then he turned round and went away.

1. a. looking after	b. looking for	c. looking at	d. looking into
2. a. fell into	b. had fallen in	c. failed to	d. was falling into
3. a. from	b. out of	c. off	d. out
4. a. might	b. could	c. should	d. ought
5. a. get	b. approach to	c. reach	d. come up
6. a. was being	b. has been	c. is	d. had been
7. a. you are doing	b. do you do	c. did you do	d. are you doing
8. a. drink	b. drank	c. am drinking	d. am drunk
9. a. so	b. enough	c. such	d. much
10. a. silly enough	b. enough silly	c. silly very much	d. so silly

IV. Choose the correct word.

1. He was born in a poverty/poor family.
2. The woman laid/ lay the sleeping child on the sofa.
3. The person who travels with you is a company/companion.
4. Go and reply/answer.
5. He arrangement/ arranged his books in the bookcase.
6. Spring usually delivers/brings sunshine and flowers.
7. This announce/ announcement surprised us very much.
8. We were astonished/ surprised to hear that he had passed his exam.
9. We were awful/awfully glad to meet him.
10. The message was brought/ delivered by hand.

V. Rewrite the sentences using the word in brackets.

1. It's really important you don't arrive late. (better)

You _____ late.

2. They crossed the Atlantic in three days. (them)

It _____ cross the Atlantic.

3. Learning new words isn't easy for me. (find)

I _____ new words.

4. Could I borrow your bike this week? (me)

Would _____ your bike this week?

5. "Let's go out for a meal", Jane said to me. (suggested)

Jane _____ a meal.

6. He lived in London once, but he doesn't any more. (used)

He _____ in London.

Reading Test

The Turkey

1 Can you imagine a turkey instead of the eagle on a dollar bill, at the top of the flag pole, and on the presidential seal? That's exactly what the popular Early American statesman Benjamin Franklin had in mind when he declared that the turkey should be made the symbol of the USA. That may seem absurd today when all we see are supermarket turkeys that end up roasted on our Thanksgiving dinner tables. But the wild turkey of Ben Franklin's day was a truly American bird that played a big part in the history of the New World.

2 Wild turkeys once inhabited territory all across North America. Before North America was settled, the Native Americans hunted turkeys for food. They also used their feathers for warm winter clothing, and their bones to make tools and weapons. When the European settlers arrived, turkeys became their main source of food.

3 People think turkeys are very dumb because they don't know enough to come in out of the rain. As a matter of fact, they've been known to hold their mouth open during rainstorms and drown! But that's only true of the domesticated turkey. The wild turkey is one of nature's most cunning creatures. It is a powerful and intelligent bird with beautiful, multicolored brown feathers that shine in the sunlight. Turkeys can stand four feet tall. The males, also called toms or gobblers, average over 16 pounds. The females, or hens, are over nine pounds. The wild turkey is slim compared with the meaty, domesticated bird and its neck and legs are longer. Only when toms are courting do they look like the fat turkey that children draw at Thanksgiving. When they spread their tail feathers and put off the feathers on their bodies, they look like fat, round birds rather than slim, streamlined ones.

4 Wild turkeys are very wary, especially mothers with chicks. They are rarely seen by humans. They hide in the bushes where their natural coloring makes them just about invisible. Unlike the domesticated turkey, the wild bird a powerful flyer. When it is frightened, the wild turkey spreads its five- to six-foot wings and flies away at up to 50 miles per hour. Even on the ground the bird is speedy and can run as fast as 25 miles per hour.

5 These traits may have saved wild turkeys from their natural enemies but they were no match for the European colonist who hunted them nearly to extinction. In the early 1900s people realized that something had to be done to save the wild bird. Therefore, laws were put into effect to limit hunting, and preserves were created. Today there are over one million wild turkeys living in 42 states.

6 Meanwhile, a domesticated variety has been bred by turkey farmers over the years. The result is a tame bird that is very different from its wild cousin, although no less important. The domesticated turkey could never live in the wild because it has lost its ability to survive in nature. It can only live in cages. The mostly white bird cannot fly because it's too heavy and is so tame that it goes immediately to humans. Like its wild cousin, however, it serves the very important purpose of feeding Americans, who consume almost 600 million pounds of turkey on Thanksgiving Day alone. And since nutritionists have proved that turkey is very healthy, it has become as common on the modern daily table as it was for the first settlers.

Tasks

I.What is the meaning of the underlined words? Circle the letter of the correct answer.

1. It seems absurd to have the turkey as the symbol of USA.

- a. ideal
- b. ridiculous
- c. offensive

2. The wild turkey is one of nature's most cunning creatures.

- a. fierce

- b. courageous
- c. clever
- 3. When turkeys puff up their feathers they do not look slim and streamlined.
 - a. pear-shaped
 - b. smooth and compact
 - c. long and twisted
- 4. The traits of the wild turkey save it from its natural enemies.
 - a. characteristics
 - b. tricks
 - c. wisdom
- 5. A domesticated variety of turkey has been bred by farmers.
 - a. improved
 - b. put in cages
 - c. made to produce young

II. Circle the letter of the best answer.

- 1. Paragraph 1 is mainly about
 - a. the turkey as a truly American bird.
 - b. Ben Franklin's strange ideas.
 - c. the supermarket turkeys we roast on Thanksgiving Day.
- 2. The main topic of Paragraph 4 is
 - a. the speed of the wild turkey.
 - b. the characteristics of the wild turkey.
 - c. the size of the wild turkey.
- 3. The main topic of Paragraph 5 is
 - a. limiting hunting of the wild turkey.
 - b. European colonists hunting the wild turkey.
 - c. saving the wild turkey.
- 4. The last paragraph is mainly about
 - a. the health value of eating turkey meat.
 - b. the characteristics and importance of the domesticated turkey.
 - c. the amount of turkey meat consumed by Americans.

III. Write if the statement is true. Write F if the statement is false.

- 1. The domesticated turkey does not have the ability to survive in the wild. _____
- 2. Wild turkeys have the ability to fly, while the domesticated turkeys do not. _____
- 3. Benjamin Franklin was thinking of domesticated turkeys when he said they should be America's symbol. _____
- 4. Wild turkeys are all one color while domesticated turkeys have many colors. _____
- 5. Many wild turkeys have been known to drown during rainstorms. _____
- 6. When the European settlers arrived, wild turkeys lived in most areas of North America. _____

7. In the 1700s people started protecting the turkey and putting them in preserves._____
8. A wild turkey has more meat than a domesticated turkey._____
9. Turkey meat is a popular food in America today._____
10. The female wild turkey is larger then the male._____

IV. Choose the letter of the best answer.

1. From the passage, it can be concluded that
 - a. the turkey has been an important food source for hundreds of years.
 - b. people have not been successful in protecting the wild turkey from extinction.
 - c. wild turkeys can easily be seen and caught in their natural environment.
2. It can be inferred from the passage that
 - a. Benjamin Franklin should not have been a statesman.
 - b. the European colonist didn't like to eat turkey.
 - c. the Native Americans had many uses for the turkey.
3. The passage implies that
 - a. wild turkeys have many different characteristics from domesticated turkeys.
 - b. wild turkeys don't have any way to escape from their natural enemies.
 - c. the wild turkey is slow, awkward bird.