

TEST I

10th form

I. Fill in the correct form of the verb (finite or non-finite):

The same man 1) _____ (stand) on the porch in darkness, staring at me through the glass-panelled door. I didn't know how long he 2) _____ (watch) me, but I 3) _____ (start) to get worried. Suddenly, I 4) _____ (look) at the clock: half past five! Still an hour 5) _____ (wait) before Peter 6) _____ (come) back home. I 7) _____ (feel) like 8) _____ (call) him in on his cell to know whether he 9) _____ (can come) home earlier. Yet, that 10) _____ (be - admit) that I was afraid and worried, and I 11) _____ (not want) 12) _____ (Peter know) since, to him, I 13) _____ (never mention) the stranger constantly 14) _____ (follow) me for days. I would have to confess I 15) _____ (keep) a secret from him for such a long time! 16) _____ (Start - panic), I seized my phone and dialled 911. My hair 17) _____ (stand) on end and my face 18) _____ (run) with sweat! I 19) _____ (terrorise)! On the phone, the sweet voice of the policewoman 20) _____ (just - answer) when I 21) _____ (hear and see) the doorknob 22) _____ (turn). 23) _____ (the police - be) here before I 24) _____ (attack)? I couldn't know that for sure

Now, if you're worried about Sandra's future and would like to know what 25) _____ (happen) then ... you're free to imagine! Just know that I like 'stories that end well', and that if Sandra 26) _____ (speak and tell) her story, we may imagine that she's still alive !

II. Decide which words best fit the gaps in this text, and then write one word in each space.

Codes

Making and breaking codes has long been 1) _____ of the practical applications of pure mathematics.

The first codes often were used for military 2) _____, so that even if a courier was captured, his information would be 3) _____ to the enemy. The ancient Spartans used a long strip of skin with writing on it. 4) _____ when this skin was wrapped around a stick of the right size could the message be read.

Later Julius Caesar protected his communications in Gaul 5) _____ writing his messages in Greek, which the Gauls could not understand – a trick 6) _____ was used again by Englishmen on India's north west frontier, where Greek was also unknown.

The most 7) _____ basic codes are called substitution codes, where one letter of the alphabet is replaced by 8) _____ symbol. 9) _____ more sophisticated codes have been developed, today's commonest code is the PIN, or personal identity number. Today PINs are used by all of us in 10) _____ life, to see our bank accounts, to 11) _____ our mobile phones, to 12) _____ in to internet accounts.

III. Fill in the correct form of the phrasal verb. There are some extra phrasal verbs which you do not need to use.

To be over	To own up	To take down
To carry out	To point out	To take over
To come across	To put forward	To think over
To come up with	To put off	To try out
To drop out	To put up with	To turn down
To give in	To set off	To work out
To let down	To tell off	

1. My boss _____ some mistakes I had made.
2. When the police surrounded the bank, the robbers _____.
3. I offered him 2,500 euro for his car, but he _____ my offer.
4. The maths problem was too difficult; I couldn't _____ the answer.
5. When the film _____, we went to the pub for a drink.
6. Never _____ till tomorrow what you can do today.
7. The suggestion you _____ at the meeting, was a brilliant idea.
8. You can't use the network at the moment because engineers are _____ maintenance work.
9. The headmaster _____ the pupils for breaking a classroom window.
10. I'll _____ your offer; it's very interesting.
11. It's a difficult problem but we'll eventually _____ a remedy.
12. I'm _____ Linux at the moment, and so far, I find it very effective.
13. I can't deal with your problem at the moment; why don't I _____ the details and get back to you.
14. He didn't keep his promise; he _____ his colleagues.
15. Whoever spilt coffee all over the photocopier should _____ to his fault; it's the only honourable thing to do.

IV. Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given. You must use between two and five words, including the word given.

1. A car becomes less economical when you drive fast.
FASTER
_____ less economical a car becomes.
2. The newest house in this area was built five years ago.
NEW
They _____ house in this area for five years.
3. Did the technician repair your computer for you?
HAVE
Did _____ by the technician?

4. There aren't any sandwiches left, I'm afraid.
ALL
I'm afraid _____ have been eaten.
5. It's such a lovely day today that I feel like taking a walk.
SO
It's _____ that I feel like taking a walk.
6. I was promised the best holiday I had ever had but it turned out to be a disaster.
LIFETIME
I was promised _____ but it turned out to be a disaster.
7. One place that is becoming increasingly popular with teenagers is Canada.
DESTINATION
Canada is _____ among teenagers.
8. No one knows who is going to win the match.
WHAT
No-one knows _____ of the match will be.
9. I found my first day at work so enjoyable.
FUN
I _____ my first day at work.
10. Sandra may be able to study in Canada next year.
POSSIBILITY
Sandra may _____ in Canada next year.

V. Use the word given in capitals at the end of some of the lines to form a word that fits in the gap in the same line.

NORDIC WALKING

Nordic walking is an 1) _____ technique that uses poles to bring the upper body into more use and boost the calorie-burning effects of walking. It was 2) _____ devised in Finland by elite cross-country skiers as a way to keep their fitness levels up during the summer.	EFFECT
At first 3) _____ Nordic walking may look like skiing without the skis – or the snow. But although, to the 4) _____ eye, striding around the local park with a pair of poles may look a bit silly, it actually offers a serious 5) _____ for people of all ages and abilities. You don't 6) _____ have to go faster to get more out of it – just put in more effort with the poles. The poles, which can be made from aluminium or carbon fibre, are specially designed to 7) _____ the work done by the upper body. And because Nordic walking is also a weight-bearing exercise, it's great for 8) _____ bones and joints. But the best news is that because the effort is spread across the 9) _____ of the body, Nordic walking can actually feel easier and less tiring than normal walking.	ORIGIN SEE TRAIN WORK NECESSARY MAXIMUM STRONG ENTIRE

VI. Read the text and answer the questions. Write the answer in the space provided.

Clothing is a distinctly human artifact. Even more than the use of tools, it distinguishes humans from the other creatures on this planet. While there are other creatures which use implements to a greater or lesser degree, clothing is unique to humanity. Clothing is also uniquely human, in that it serves more than one function. The basic purpose of clothing was originally utilitarian. By putting on an artificial skin, humans were able to move into regions where they otherwise would have been unable to cope with the climate. An extreme example of this use of clothing can be seen among the Eskimos, and other people who live with extreme cold. However, clothing was not only used for protection from the elements, but has also been a means of displaying one's status and sense of style for as long as humans have had civilisation. Thus clothing also developed in countries where there is no real practical need for it, apart from the other, very human function of preserving the modesty of the wearer.

Clothing tells us many things about the wearer. It can be used to indicate whether she is a member of a particular group or organisation, the most extreme example of this type of clothing being a uniform. It tells us a lot about the importance of clothing that the clothes a person was wearing have been, literally, the difference between life and death. In war, soldiers recognise friends and enemies by their uniforms. Spies may be shot if captured, but if they go about their business in the uniform of their country, they are regarded as legitimate members of that country's armed forces.

Uniforms can also be less formal. Anyone who has seen a group of teenagers walking together will have noticed that their clothing conforms to the standard set by their particular group. Nor are teens the only ones who are subject to such pressures. It is a rare businessman who does not feel the need to wear a suit and tie. Most politicians also try to be neat and well-dressed. People who wish to impress others often do so by the selection of their clothes – sometimes by choosing more expensive versions. This can be seen particularly in the fashion

industry, where clothing by a particular designer fetches prices which are out of all proportion to the actual utilitarian value of the material.

The significance of what we wear and how we wear it is, if anything, becoming more rather than less important as the cultures of the world mix and sometimes come into collision. There have been cases on holiday islands where the locals have a strict conservative tradition and have been outraged by visitors - especially female visitors -- who wear far less than the minimum that the locals consider decent. The humble headscarf has become a symbol of conformism to religious values, and some westerners are as affronted by a woman wearing one as others in the Middle East are upset by its absence. (Yet in medieval Europe, both men and women habitually kept their heads covered in public, and almost always when outdoors.) Indeed, the signals given by clothing as worn by men and women have not decreased because many women now wear what were once "men's" garments. For example, today most women are very comfortable wearing jeans. Yet the sight of a man in a dress would raise eyebrows in most western cultures. For, even though the signals given by clothing change over time - the ancient Romans thought that only barbarians wore trousers - the signals themselves are as strong as ever. It is impossible not to signal something about yourself in the clothes you wear, for even not trying to say anything is itself a strong signal.

Therefore, even though we are steadily managing to adjust our micro-environments to temperatures which are as close to ideal as the human body wants, and even though sexual taboos of undress are being steadily eroded, it is highly unlikely there will be no use for clothing in our future, unless humanity evolves into a completely new species.

1. Clothes are uniquely human because they
 - a. are artefacts
 - b. have many different functions
 - c. are made by tools
 - d. are worn when they are unnecessary

2. The author thinks that
 - a. clothing is an implement
 - b. there is no real need for clothing in some countries
 - c. clothes are principally for protection from the weather
 - d. people will always wear clothes

3. Which of the following does the author NOT give as a function of clothing?
 - a. To show how wealthy or powerful the wearer is
 - b. To show the wearer's taste
 - c. To adjust our micro-environment
 - d. To avoid indecency

4. According to the article, uniforms
 - a. are mainly worn by soldiers
 - b. have many functions
 - c. show membership of a group

d. are always worn by teenagers

5. The author suggests that fashion in clothing
 - a. is ridiculous
 - b. is a part of its social function
 - c. is used to show membership of a group
 - d. makes clothes too expensive

6. Teenagers wear very similar clothing to their friends
 - a. because they have the same climate
 - b. to avoid looking different from the others
 - c. because of sexual taboos of undress
 - d. to display their status and style

7. In future clothing will...
 - a. be worn by other species
 - b. be less needed for its original function
 - c. be steadily eroded
 - d. become ideal for the needs of the human body

8. What might be a suitable title for the article?
 - a. The function of clothing.
 - b. Clothing as fashion.
 - c. The future of clothes.
 - d. The story of clothes.
