

**Answer the following questions according to the text.**

In an interview yesterday Mr. Wilson was questioned about the harmful effects of horror movies on teenagers. He argued that such effects were often exaggerated and claimed that other types of films were far more dangerous for young people. When asked to prove this, he pointed out that horror films were often set in unreal situations and were clearly not to be taken seriously. In contrast, he claimed that films showing violent crime were often set in everyday life, and were therefore more damaging.

1. In Mr. Wilson's opinion, horror films \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) cost more than other kinds of films.  
B) are more popular among the elderly than among the young.  
C) should be banned altogether.  
D) are less damaging to young people than films of violent crime.  
E) have recently ceased to appeal to the young.
  
2. For Mr. Wilson the main difference between a horror film and one showing violent crime is that the former \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) is mainly concerned with everyday situations.  
B) is liked by the young, and the latter by the old.  
C) is unrelated to real life, whereas the latter is.  
D) is less expensive to produce than the latter.  
E) rarely receives any attention from the young.
  
3. The interviewer wanted to find out whether \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) young people were being harmed by horror films.  
B) Mr. Wilson had himself been affected by horror films.  
C) Mr. Wilson preferred horror films to films of violence.  
D) people were seriously objecting to horror films.  
E) the effects of crime films were being exaggerated.

**Answer the following questions according to the text.**

The famous Tower of London was built as a fortress by William the Conqueror. Early in the Middle Ages the kings used it as a palace; later on it was turned into a prison, but only distinguished prisoners, including statesmen and princes, were held there. Today the Tower is a national museum, where, among other things, the jewelry of the English kings and queens is on display.

4. It is obvious from the passage that the functions of the Tower of London \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) were all established by William the Conqueror.
- B) have always been controlled by the kings.
- C) have varied greatly over the centuries.
- D) are all of a military nature.
- E) have not changed at all since the Middle Ages.

5. We learn from the passage that the Tower \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) was not originally intended to be a fortress.
- B) was never a prison for ordinary people.
- C) is still a unique example of medieval architecture.
- D) was never a residence of English kings.
- E) functions today only as a jewelers museum.

6. William the Conqueror's original purpose in building the Tower of London \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) was one of defense
- B) was to exhibit his valuable jewellery.
- C) was strongly criticized later in the Middle Ages.
- D) remains unknown even now.
- E) is still being debated among historians

**Answer the following questions according to the text.**

Never before in history have people been so aware of what is going on in the world. Television, newspapers and radio keep us continually informed and stimulate our interest. The sociologist's interest in the world around him is intense, for society is his field of study. Indeed, he needs to know what is happening in society; he wants to know what makes the social world what it is, how it is organized, why it changes in the ways that it does. Such knowledge is valuable not only for those who make great decisions, but also for you, since this is the world in which you live and make your way.

7. The passage emphasizes that whatever goes on in the world today \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) is quickly forgotten by the majority.
- B) only concerns the sociologist.
- C) first makes the headlines in the press.
- D) is of great interest to everyone.
- E) can easily be ignored by people in power.

8. It is pointed out in the passage that, among other things, sociologists are very much interested in \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) our reaction to their studies.
- B) the effect of television on education.
- C) the reasons for social change.
- D) how people make a living in the world.
- E) environmental problems.

9. One may conclude from the passage that the studies made by sociologists \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) are extremely useful both to decision makers and to ordinary people.
- B) are of little general interest.
- C) receive a lot of attention from the media.

- D) are primarily intended for students of sociology.
- E) do not adequately reflect real conditions in the world.

Every summer many people, girls and women as well as boys and men, try to swim from England to France or from France to England. The distance at the nearest points is only about twenty miles, but because of the strong currents the distance that must be swum is usually twice as far. The first man to succeed in swimming across the Channel was Captain Webb, an Englishman. This was in August 1875. He landed in France 21 hours 45 minutes after entering the water at Dover. Since then there have been many successful swims and the time has been shortened. One French swimmer crossed in 11 hours and 5 minutes.

10. Swimming the Channel is not as easy as it might seem \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) as the distance between the two countries is far too much.
  - B) and it always takes more or less 20 hours.
  - C) and only two people have managed to do it so far.
  - D) so few people even try to swim it.
  - E) for there are very strong currents.

11. The first time anyone swam across the Channel \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) was in the last century.
  - B) was when England and France organized a swimming competition.
  - C) no one really believed him.
  - D) he was helped by favorable currents.
  - E) he reached Dover just before 10 in the evening.

12. The time Captain Webb needed to swim across the Channel \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) was unbelievably short.
  - B) has since been nearly reduced to half
  - C) still remains a record.
  - D) was thought to be far too long.
  - E) hasn't been equaled by any French swimmer

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**Answer the following questions according to the text.**

A new discovery of a dinosaur fossil in Antarctica has confirmed the idea that dinosaurs lived not only in the Northern Hemisphere but in the Southern Hemisphere as well. Up until this discovery, scientists had found dinosaur remains on every continent except Antarctica. This new discovery now confirms the idea that dinosaurs were distributed worldwide. If the dinosaur fossil is shown to be related to other dinosaurs of the same period in South America, it will also support the idea that South America and Antarctica were once linked together.

13. It is only recently that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) important scientific studies about the Southern Hemisphere have been carried out.
- B) scientists have been seriously interested in fossils.
- C) a dinosaur fossil has been discovered in Antarctica.
- D) some new facts about the Northern Hemisphere have come to light.
- E) Antarctica has been discovered.

14. One can understand from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) dinosaurs, at one time in the past, lived in both hemispheres.
- B) dinosaurs were in fact, more commonly found in the Southern Hemisphere.
- C) scientists had long since realized that dinosaurs had actually lived in Antarctica.
- D) the dinosaur fossil, discovered in Antarctica, was significantly different from those found in other continents.
- E) the discovery of the dinosaur fossil in Antarctica was actually of little importance to scientists.

15. It is hoped that the discovery of the dinosaur fossil in Antarctica\_\_\_\_\_.

- A) would contribute significantly to our knowledge of the Northern Hemisphere.
- B) will throw further light on the existence of dinosaurs in the past.

- C) would lead to further similar discoveries in the Southern Hemisphere.
  - D) could answer the question whether South America and Antarctica were originally connected.
  - E) will attract more scientists to this type of work
- 

**Answer the following questions according to the text.**

A popular method of treating frozen fingers and toes in very cold, even freezing weather is to slowly rewarm them or rub them with snow. The best treatment, however, is not slow rewarming but rapider warming. Putting the frozen fingers or toes in a warm bath or using a hot water bottle are both good ways to treat them. Hot drinks to warm the body from within are also helpful. One must be careful about burning the skin, however. The temperature of any heat applied should not be greater than 43 C.

16. The main concern of the passage is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) why frozen fingers and toes should be slowly rewarmed.  
B) how to keep adequately warm in the winter.  
C) how to treat fingers and toes that have been frozen.  
D) the dangers of freezing weather for the body.  
E) why one should have plenty of hot drinks in winter.
17. It is pointed out in the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) the use of hot water bottles to rewarm the body is not advisable.  
B) one should try to rewarm frozen fingers and toes fairly rapidly.  
C) in rewarming the body the higher the temperature the better the result is.  
D) people should be warned not to go out in freezingly cold weather.  
E) one should take a bath as often as possible in winter.
18. The author warns that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) the minimum temperature required is 43 C.  
B) in rewarming the body, care must be taken not to burn the skin.

- C) one should never rub frozen fingers and toes with snow.
  - D) hot drinks must not be taken in immediately.
  - E) recovery cannot be as rapid as one would expect.
- 

**Answer the following questions according to the text.**

Bicycling in America has been growing at an amazing rate. Bicycles used to be sold to parents for their children. Now those same parents are buying them for themselves, as well as for their children. And grandparents are cycling, too. Moreover, people don't simply cycle for fun and for the exercise. Many young executives ride bikes to work as an alternative to adding to the pollution of cities, and to fighting traffic jams, while college and high school students find bikes an economical alternative to cars or buses.

19. In the passage it is emphasized that, in America \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) more and more people of all ages are now using bicycles.
  - B) few college students can afford to run a car.
  - C) no executive feels he can cycle to work.
  - D) most parents feel it is dangerous for children to cycle to school.
  - E) a great many traffic jams are being caused by cyclists.
20. Cycling is also a hobby that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) attracts fewer and fewer people.
  - B) is getting increasingly more expensive.
  - C) only appeals to the young.
  - D) has a high-accident rate.
  - E) the whole family can enjoy.
21. From the passage we can infer that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) different people have different reasons for preferring bicycles to a car.
  - B) most Americans can no longer afford to run a car.
  - C) young children should not be allowed to cycle on main roads.

- D) a lot of parents are borrowing their children's bicycles.  
E) cycling is fun in the country but not in a city.
- 

**Answer the following questions according to the text.**

On the day of my first piano recital, I became more and more nervous. To help me calm down, my piano teacher told me to place several cabbages in the room where I practiced. I was so eager to get over my nerves that I was willing to try anything. For the next few hours, I played to an audience of cabbages. When the time of the recital finally arrived, I was still terribly nervous. My hands felt like ice. When I finally walked across the stage, I looked out into the dark audience. I could not see anyone! All those people out there could just as easily have been cabbages. As I sat down to play, my hands relaxed. Before I knew it, I had played all my pieces without a mistake. For the first time, the cabbage heads applauded.

22. On the day of the recital the music teacher \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) advised the writer to put cabbages in the room where he practiced and play for them.
  - B) warned the writer not to look at the audience.
  - C) had no patience with the writer because he was nervous too.
  - D) felt nearly as nervous about the recital as the writer did.
  - E) couldn't think of a way of helping the writer to stay calm.
23. The writer stopped feeling nervous \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) because he had practiced a great deal
  - B) when the audience began to applaud
  - C) before he walked onto the stage
  - D) as soon as the concert was over
  - E) when he found he couldn't see the audience.
24. In the passage it is explained that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) the writer was always nervous on the day of a concert



- B) the writer played to some cabbages because there was no real audience
  - C) the writer finally began to relax just before he began his recital
  - D) the room was so cold the writer's hands felt like ice
  - E) the writer always practiced in a room where there were cabbages
- 

**Answer the following questions according to the text.**

Mountaineering has this advantage over most other sports; enjoyment depends very little indeed on natural ability or technical skill; it is a sport without winners and without losers. By all means study the technique of climbing if it interests you. But, believe me, provided you go to really good mountain country, it doesn't much matter how you climb or what you climb. There are three things that matter; look up frequently to see the way ahead, don't leave the holds you have until you have tested new ones; do all you can to help those climbing with you.

25. As it is pointed out in the passage, mountaineering is a sport \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) in which nobody wins and nobody loses
- B) that is not suitable for the old
- C) in which technique is not easy to learn
- D) which can be enjoyed anywhere in the country
- E) that most people are interested in

26. When climbing one must \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) always follow the good climbers
- B) be careful to check that new holds are safe before leaving old ones
- C) always keep to known routes
- D) never look back
- E) try to develop one's natural abilities

27. The passage emphasizes the fact that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) the techniques of climbing are of great importance.
  - B) there is actually not much really good climbing country
  - C) climbing is not a team sport
  - D) one climber should always help another
  - E) few people really enjoy climbing
- 

The desires of a child were naturally rather limited in the Victorian era. Toys were simple and comparatively few. There were no bicycles or mechanical models; the average child “made his own fun” from very cheap materials. Really the only shop the child dreamed of entering for his own purposes was the sweatshop. Nowadays a bewildering variety of toys, magazines and entertainment in a multitude of shops, compete for his interest and money; and the boredom of having everything ready-made leads to a constant desire for something new.

28. It is suggested in the passage that the modern child \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) wishes he had been born in the Victorian era.
- B) suffers from boredom in spite of all the toys.
- C) develops his abilities by playing with toys.
- D) is well able to amuse himself.
- E) is allowed to eat too much.

29. According to the passage \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) mechanical toys are essential to a child’s happiness.
- B) a child should not be left to “make his own fun”.
- C) home-made toys give more pleasure than ready-made ones.
- D) there was a constant desire for something new.
- E) simple toys slow down a child’s development.

30. The passage emphasizes \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) a child should have money to spend on toys.
- B) the importance, in childhood, of a large choice of toys.
- C) how lucky the modern child is.
- D) that sweets are not good for the health.

E) the difference between a Victorian childhood and a present-day one

**Answer the following questions according to the text.**

Most people were not impressed when in 1913, the Daily Mail newspaper offered 10.000 pounds to the first pilot to fly across the Atlantic in under 72 hours. The majority of scientists, even said it could not be done. Certainly the problems involved were many and far ranging. Obviously the design of the aero plane was of great importance, but so too were the skill and courage of the pilot and the navigator; weather conditions also had to be taken into consideration. A very few enthusiasts thought it might be possible ten years later. They were wrong. A pilot received the prize just six years later.

31. When the Daily Mail offered a prize in 1913, for flying across the Atlantic \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) there were few aero planes that could stay in the air for more than 72 hours.
- B) many enthusiastic amateurs were eager to try.
- C) the majority of scientists thought it could be done.
- D) almost no one believed it was possible to do this within the next ten years.
- E) the general public were very interested in the scheme.

32. The 10.000 pounds prize offered by the Daily Mail in 1913 \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) was shared by pilot and navigator
- B) never was won
- C) was won ten years later
- D) was received even earlier than some enthusiasts expected
- E) aimed at encouraging better aircraft design

33. The passage points out that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) before the Atlantic could be crossed by plane many factors had to be considered
- B) the prize of £10.000 was actually not worth very much

C) the majority of scientists were extremely interested in the project

D) the Daily Mail was impressed by the courage of the pilot who received the prize

E) weather conditions were favorable on the day of the flight.

## **Past Simple**

**- Regular verbs, irregular verbs**

**- Time expressions**

1. He \_\_\_\_\_ some new shoes last month.

A) bought B) buying C) buy D) buys

2. Where \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ on holiday last year?

A) did / went B) go / did C) did / go D) do / go

3. A: \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ Jane last month?

B: No, I \_\_\_\_\_ .

A) \* / saw / didn't B) Did / see / didn't

C) Did / saw / didn't D) Did / see / did

4. A: \_\_\_\_\_ did she \_\_\_\_\_ a job?

B: In the car factory.

A) When / get B) Where / got

C) Who / get D) Where / get

5. Max didn't \_\_\_\_\_ yesterday afternoon; he \_\_\_\_\_ at home.

- A) go out / stayed B) go out / stay  
C) went out / stayed D) went out / stay

6. Geoffrey \_\_\_\_\_ French before, but he \_\_\_\_\_ at university now.

- A) study didn't / studies B) didn't study / study  
C) did not study / studies D) didn't studied / studies

7. A: \_\_\_\_\_ did they have \_\_\_\_\_ lunch?

B: Soup & fish.

- A) What / on B) What / for C) Where / in D) Who / for

8. A: Where \_\_\_\_\_ you last week?

B: I \_\_\_\_\_ in Alabama.

- A) were / were B) was / is C) were / was D) was / were

9. I usually \_\_\_\_\_ for 6 hours a day, but I \_\_\_\_\_ for 8 hours yesterday.

- A) work / worked B) works / worked  
C) worked / worked D) work / work

10. Rosemary often \_\_\_\_\_ to work by bus, but she \_\_\_\_\_ to work by taxi yesterday.

- A) got / get B) gets / got C) get / got D) got / got

11. Bonny and Nick \_\_\_\_\_ tennis last weekend, but they rarely \_\_\_\_\_ tennis.

- A) played / play B) play / play  
C) play / plays D) play / played

12. It \_\_\_\_\_ a lot in winter here, but it \_\_\_\_\_ last year.

- A) snows / rains B) snowed / rained  
C) snow / rain D) snows / rained

13. Last year it \_\_\_\_\_ for three months, but it \_\_\_\_\_ just for two weeks.

- A) snows / rains B) snowed / rained  
C) snowing / raining D) snow / raining

14. A: \_\_\_\_\_ it snow a little in winter in Holland?

B: Yes, it \_\_\_\_\_. But last winter it \_\_\_\_\_ snow at all.

- A) Do / do / didn't B) Does / do / doesn't

C) Does / does / didn't D) Do / does / don't

15. A: \_\_\_\_\_ you usually work for 8 hours a day?

B: Yes, I \_\_\_\_\_. But last week I \_\_\_\_\_ for 8 hours a day.

A) Do / do / didn't work B) Do / did / didn't worked

C) Did / did / don't work D) Do / did / don't work

16. A: \_\_\_\_\_ Alex \_\_\_\_\_ you yesterday evening?

B: No, he \_\_\_\_\_.

A) Did / helped / didn't B) Did / helped / did

C) Did / help / did D) Did / help / didn't

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1. Prince Charles \_\_\_\_\_ Canadian. He \_\_\_\_\_ English.

A) is not / is B) is not / was

C) was not / is D) was not / were

2. I \_\_\_\_\_ to be \_\_\_\_\_ artist when I \_\_\_\_\_ a child.

A) wanted / an / was B) want / a / was

C) wants / an / was D) to want / an / is

3. He \_\_\_\_\_ blind \_\_\_\_\_ the car accident \_\_\_\_\_ the beach.

A) came / in / on B) went / in / on

C) went / on / in D) came / in / in

4. My friend \_\_\_\_\_ a present \_\_\_\_\_ me \_\_\_\_\_ the Ramadan Holiday last year.

A) give / to / in B) give / at / to

C) gives / to / at D) gave / to / on

5. It \_\_\_\_\_ a lot \_\_\_\_\_ our holiday.

A) didn't rain / during B) didn't / during

C) didn't rained / on D) not rain / in

6. What a man he is! He \_\_\_\_\_ his passport and \_\_\_\_\_ keys \_\_\_\_\_ his car yesterday.

A) forgot / lose / of B) forget / lost / of

C) forgot / lost / of D) forgot / lost / from

7. A: Did you watch a football match \_\_\_\_\_ TV?

B: No, I didn't. But it was broadcast \_\_\_\_\_ radio.

A) on / in B) on / on C) in / in D) in / to

8. Can I talk \_\_\_\_\_ Mr. Adams \_\_\_\_\_ your mobile phone?

A) with / on B) on / in C) on / on D) to / on

9. It \_\_\_\_\_ a really bad joke; no one laughed \_\_\_\_\_ his joke.

A) was / with B) was / at C) were / at D) is / at

10. I learned \_\_\_\_\_ the Internet that a pop concert is \_\_\_\_\_ the third \_\_\_\_\_ November.

A) in / on / of B) on / in / of C) in / in / of D) on / on / of

11. Who's the blonde girl \_\_\_\_\_ the first row?

A) in B) on C) at D) over

12. You'll find the poem \_\_\_\_\_ page 16.

A) at B) on C) in D) \*

13. They lived in this city \_\_\_\_\_ 1980.

A) since B) for C) about D) before

14. The Greens lived in London \_\_\_\_\_ six years.

A) since B) for C) in D) at

15. A: \_\_\_\_\_ is Amanda's birthday?

B: It is \_\_\_\_\_ the 25th \_\_\_\_\_ December.

A) What / on / in B) When / on / of

C) When / in / on D) What / on / of

16. A: What is \_\_\_\_\_ today?

B: Today is \_\_\_\_\_ 1st of \_\_\_\_\_ .

A) the day / the / May B) the / the / Monday

C) the month / the / July D) the date / the / October

17. A: When \_\_\_\_\_ Turkmenistan become Independent?

B: It \_\_\_\_\_ Independent on \_\_\_\_\_ .

A) did / became / the 27th of October, 1991.

B) became / did / 27 the 1991, October

C) did / became / the 27th of 1991, October

D) did / did / 1991, the 27th, October

18. A: \_\_\_\_\_ century is it now?

B: It is \_\_\_\_\_ .

A: What \_\_\_\_\_ the last century?

B: It was \_\_\_\_\_ .

A) What / the 21st century / was / the 20 century

B) What / the 21st century / was / the 20th century

C) What / the 21 century / is / the 20 century

D) When / the 21st century / was / the 20th century

1. We \_\_\_\_\_ watching a good documentary \_\_\_\_\_ BBC World now.

A) are / in B) am / on C) are / on D) is / in

2. I always \_\_\_\_\_ credit card.

A) pay / by B) am paying / with

C) 'm paying / by D) pay / with

3. \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ a girl \_\_\_\_\_ fair hair?

A) Do / knowing / of B) Does / know / of

C) Do / know / with D) Are / knowing / with

4. \_\_\_\_\_ she got a dress \_\_\_\_\_ white?

A) Does / in B) Has / on C) Have / in D) Has / in

5. \_\_\_\_\_ is reading a letter \_\_\_\_\_ bed now.

A) She / in B) I / in C) You / on D) He / at

6. A: What \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_?

B: I'm a lecturer.

A) do / do B) are / do C) is / do D) do / doing

7. A: What \_\_\_\_\_ she \_\_\_\_\_ now?

B: I don't know.

A) does / do B) do / do C) is / doing D) is / do

8. A: \_\_\_\_\_ are we \_\_\_\_\_?

B: To the class.

A) When / going B) Where / go

C) When / go D) Where / going

9. A: Oh no! It \_\_\_\_\_. We can't go out.

B: It always \_\_\_\_\_ here in March.

A) is snowing / snows B) snows / 's snowing

C) 's snow / snows D) snows / snows

10. I \_\_\_\_\_. Because it's my happiest day today.

A) jumping B) jump C) 'm jumping D) jumped

11. Benedit and Nina are \_\_\_\_\_ only salads.

Because vegetarians don't \_\_\_\_\_ meat.

A) eat / eat B) eating / eating

C) eat / eating D) eating / eat

12. Sorry, I \_\_\_\_\_ understand you. I \_\_\_\_\_ speak Russian.

A) do / don't B) do / do



C) don't / don't D) am / am

13. A: Why \_\_\_\_\_ we \_\_\_\_\_ to a park?

B: A good idea!

A) do / go B) don't / go

C) aren't / going D) are / going

14. What \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ to know?

A) do / want B) are / wanting

C) do / wanting D) are / want

15. A: \_\_\_\_\_ she \_\_\_\_\_ a problem now?

B: No. She \_\_\_\_\_ how to solve.

A) Is / solve / doesn't / know

B) Does / solve / isn't / knowing

C) Is / solving / doesn't / know

D) Does / solving / doesn't / know

16. Can you translate this letter \_\_\_\_\_ English \_\_\_\_\_ Chinese \_\_\_\_\_ me?

A) from / into / for B) into / from / for

C) from / in / her D) for / from / in

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1. She \_\_\_\_\_ to be a ballet dancer when she \_\_\_\_\_ up.

A) go / grow B) going / grows

C) goes / grows D) 's going / grows

2. We \_\_\_\_\_ to stay in a villa in France this summer.

A) going B) 're going C) to go D) go

3. I \_\_\_\_\_ Peter tonight.

A) 'm seeing B) see C) seeing D) to see

4. I'm going \_\_\_\_\_ Peter tonight.

A) see B) seeing C) to see D) saw

5. Careful! The glass is \_\_\_\_\_ fall.

A) going B) going to C) goes to D) go to

6. We \_\_\_\_\_ to Paris this weekend.

A) going B) go C) 're going D) to go

7. Tom and Tim \_\_\_\_\_ for lunch tomorrow.

A) to come B) coming C) came D) are coming

8. I'm saving my money \_\_\_\_\_ a CD player.

- A) buying B) to buy C) buy D) bought
9. We're going to Paris \_\_\_\_\_ a holiday.  
A) to have B) have C) having D) had
10. I'm going to Florida \_\_\_\_\_ a year's time.  
A) at B) on C) in D) by
11. He's interested \_\_\_\_\_ flying.  
A) at B) in C) on D) with
12. She's good \_\_\_\_\_ singing.  
A) on B) at C) in D) with
13. She was afraid \_\_\_\_\_ cars.  
A) at B) with C) in D) of
14. What's the weather \_\_\_\_\_ today?  
A) like B) with C) in D) about
15. What's \_\_\_\_\_ TV tonight?  
A) in B) at C) on D) by
16. There's a film \_\_\_\_\_ channel 4.  
A) at B) in C) by D) on
17. What's \_\_\_\_\_ the cinema?  
A) on B) at C) on at D) at on

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1. "\_\_\_\_\_ did the first man walk on the moon?"  
"In 1969."

A) When B) Where C) Who D) What

2. "\_\_\_\_\_ did she marry?"  
"She married to John."

A) What B) Who C) Which D) Why

3. A \_\_\_\_\_ dog.

A) bigger than B) big C) biggest D) the biggest

4. A \_\_\_\_\_ driver.

A) care B) careful C) carefully D) the careful

5. She ran \_\_\_\_\_.

A) quick B) quicker C) quickly D) the quickly

6. He drives too \_\_\_\_\_ .

A) fastly B) fast C) faster D) fastest

7. What is the story \_\_\_\_\_ ?

A) of B) on C) at D) about

8. What happened \_\_\_\_\_ the end of the story?

A) on B) in C) at D) from

9. The train leaves \_\_\_\_\_ platform 9.

A) of B) at C) from D) for

10. “\_\_\_\_\_ did you buy your new jacket?”

“At supermarket.”

A) What B) Where C) When D) How

11. “\_\_\_\_\_ did you pay ?”

“\$ 1000.”

A) How many B) How

C) How much D) Which one

12. “\_\_\_\_\_ did you buy?”

“A new jacket.”

A) Who B) When C) How much D) What

13. \_\_\_\_\_ did you buy with?

A) Which one B) Why C) When D) Who

14. “\_\_\_\_\_ did you go?”

“This morning.”

A) Why B) What C) When D) How

15. “\_\_\_\_\_ did you go?”

“To buy some new clothes.”

A) When B) Why C) Where D) How

16. “\_\_\_\_\_ did you go?”

“To the shops.”

A) When B) Why C) Where D) How

17. “\_\_\_\_\_ did you go?”

“By car.”

A) When B) Why C) How much D) How

18. “\_\_\_\_\_ do you want to go?”

“To Paris.”

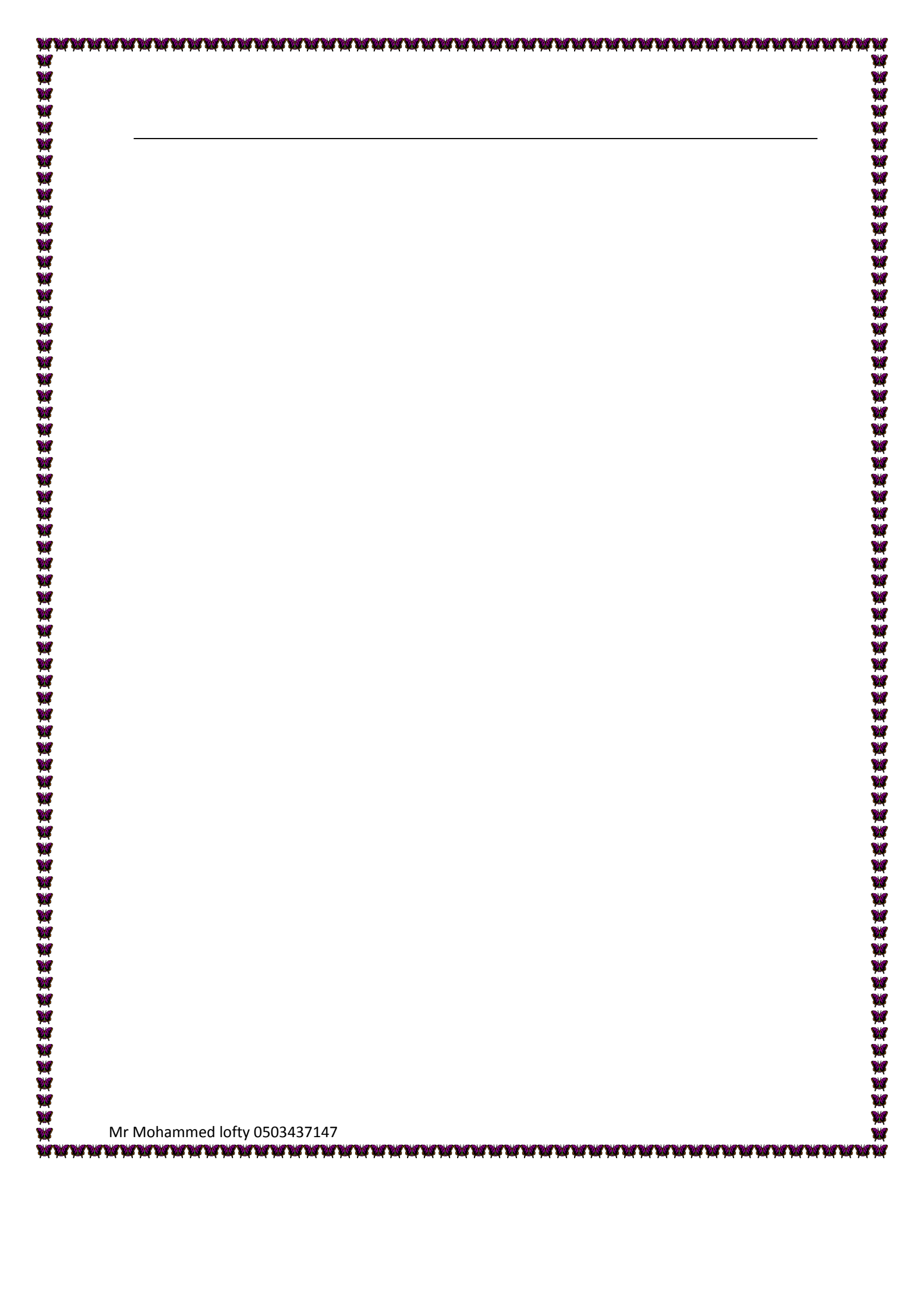
A) Why B) Where C) How D) What

19. “\_\_\_\_\_ is she?”

“Our cousin.”

A) Who B) What C) How D) Where

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