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MAGİSTRATURA

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1. THE NOUN

Quruluşuna görə isimlər	Ümumi və Xüsusi İsimlər	Konkret və Mücərrəd isimlər
Sayılan və Sayılmayan İsimlər	Tək və Cəm isimlər	İsmin Yiyəlik Halı

İsim (Noun) – insanın, heyvanın, əşyanın, yerin, anlayışın və ya hadisənin adını bildirən nitq hissəsidir. İngilis dilində noun hər hansı bir "ad"ı ifadə edir.

Misallar:

My dog is very friendly. (Mənim itim çox mehribandır.)

We are studying history. (Biz tarix oxuyuruq.)

1.1. Quruluşuna görə isimlər

İngilis dilində isimlər quruluş baxımından müxtəlif ola bilər:

Sadə isimlər (Simple nouns) – bir sözlü.

book, car, house, love, wife, nail, flower

Düzəltmə isimlər (Derived nouns) əsasən iki üsulla yaranır: prefix (ön şəkilçi) və suffix (son şəkilçi) əlavə etməklə.

Prefix-lə düzəlmiş isimlər (ön şəkilçi ilə)

Prefix sözün əvvəlində işlənir, yeni məna yaradır.

Prefix	Mənası	Nümunə	Tərcüməsi
ex-	keçmiş, əvvəlki	ex-president	keçmiş prezident
sub-	altında, köməkçi	subway	metro, yeraltı yol
co-	birlikdə	co-worker	iş yoldaşı
auto-	avtomatik, öz-özünə	autopilot	avtomatik idarəetmə
super-	üstün, çox böyük	supermarket	iri market

Suffix-lə düzəlmiş isimlər (son şəkilçi ilə)

Suffix sözün sonunda işlənir, çox vaxt feillərdən və sifətlərdən isim düzəldir.

Suffix	Mənası / Funksiyası	Nümunə	Tərcüməsi
-er / -or	işi görən şəxs	teach → teacher, act → actor	müəllim, aktyor
-ness	keyfiyyət, vəziyyət	kind → kindness	mehribanlıq
-ment	proses, nəticə	develop → development	inkişaf
-ion / -sion	hərəkət, proses	decide → decision	qərar
-ist	peşə, inanış, tərəfdar	piano → pianist, tour → tourist	pianoçu, turist
-ship	münasibət, vəziyyət	friend → friendship	dostluq
-ity	xüsusiyyət	possible → possibility	ehtimal
-ance / -ence	hal, vəziyyət	attend → attendance	davamiyyət

Birləşmiş isimlər (Compound nouns) – iki və ya daha çox sözün birləşməsindən yaranır. İngilis dilində bu isimlər çox işlənir və bəzən bir söz, bəzən qoşa söz, bəzən də defislə (-) yazılır:

Mürəkkəb İsimlərin Yazılış Forması

Yazılış forması	Qayda	Nümunələr
Bir söz kimi (One word)	İki söz birləşərək vahid söz kimi işlənir. Əksər hallarda gündəlik əşyalar və sadə anlayışlar üçün.	toothpaste (diş məcunu) blackboard (lövhə) notebook (dəftər) football (futbol) sunflower (günəbaxan) airport (hava limanı) newspaper (qəzet) bedroom (yataq otağı)
Defislə (-) (Hyphenated)	İki və ya daha çox söz arasında - işarəsi olur. Əsasən qohumluq, rəsmi titullar və xüsusi ifadələrdə işlənir.	mother-in-law (qayınana) father-in-law (qayınata) brother-in-law (qayın) editor-in-chief (baş redaktor) runner-up (ikinci yer) passer-by (yanından keçən) check-in (qeydiyyat) check-out (çıxış)
İki ayrı söz kimi (Two separate words)	İki söz birlikdə xüsusi məna bildirir, amma yazılışda ayrı qalır.	bus stop (avtobus dayanacağı) swimming pool (üzgüçülük hovuzu) high school (orta məktəb) coffee table (çay/qəhvə masası) post office (poçt şöbəsi) living room (qonaq otağı) police station (polis bölməsi) ice cream (dondurma)

Qısa qayda:

Əgər sözlər artıq bir anlayışa çevrilibsə → bir söz kimi yazılır (football).

Əgər ənənəvi və ya xüsusi terminlərdirsə → defislə yazılır (mother-in-law).

Əgər adi sözlər birləşərək xüsusi məna verirsə → ayrı yazılır (bus stop).

1.2. Ümumi və Xüsusi İsimlər (Common & Proper Nouns)

1. Ümumi isimlər (Common nouns)

Bütün varlıqların, əşyaların, yerlərin ümumi adını bildirir.

Kiçik hərflə yazılır (cümlənin əvvəlində olmadıqca).

Tək və cəm şəkilçisini qəbul edə bilər.

Nümunələr:

city (şəhər)
girl (qız)
river (çay)
teacher (müəllim)
book, table, flower, dog, mountain

Misallar:

There is a river near our village.

My teacher is very kind.

The dog is barking loudly.

2. Xüsusi isimlər (Proper nouns)

Bir varlığın, şəxsin, yerin və ya əşyanın xüsusi adını bildirir.

Həmişə böyük hərflə yazılır.

Sayılmayan da ola bilər (məsələn, ölkə adları).

Nümunələr:

Baku (şəhər)

James (ad)

Amazon (çay)

Coca-Cola (marka)

Azerbaijan, Monday, Eiffel Tower, Google, Quran

Misallar:

This river is long, but the Amazon is the longest one.

My friend's name is James.

We live in Baku, the capital of Azerbaijan.

I visited the Eiffel Tower last year.

3. Fərqləndirici xüsusiyyətlər

Ümumi isimlər (Common)	Xüsusi isimlər (Proper)
Kiçik hərflə yazılır.	Böyük hərflə yazılır.
Bir cinsin ümumi adıdır.	Yalnız bir varlığın adıdır.
river, boy, city, teacher	Amazon, Tom, Paris, Mr. Smith
Çoxluqda işlənə bilər (cities, teachers).	Çoxluqda işlənmir, unikal varlığı bildirir.

4. Maraqlı qeydlər

Həftə günləri və ay adları – xüsusi isimdir, böyük hərflə yazılır:

Monday, January

Ölkə, şəhər, dəniz, dağ, küçə adları xüsusi isim sayılır:

France, London, the Caspian Sea, Mount Everest, Nizami Street

Marka və şirkət adları – xüsusi isimdir:

Nike, Apple, Toyota

Dini və tarixi kitab adları – xüsusi isimdir:

Bible, Quran, Constitution

Qeyd:

Mücərrəd isimlər, Sayılmayan isimlər və Xüsusi isimlərə aiddir:

Cəmlənmirlər, Artiklsız işlənir, Rəqəmlə işlənmir.

İstisna: Soyadlardır: the Browns, the Aliyevs və s.

1.3. Konkret və Mücərrəd isimlər

Konkret isimlər (Concrete nouns) – görmək, eşitmək, toxunmaq, dadmaq və iyləmək mümkündür.

apple, music, perfume, cat

Mücərrəd isimlər (Abstract nouns) – duyğu, keyfiyyət, anlayış bildirir.

love, freedom, happiness, knowledge

1.4. Sayılan və Sayılmayan İsimlər (Countable & Uncountable Nouns)

1. Sayılan isimlər (Countable nouns)

Saymaq mümkündür (1, 2, 3...).

Tək və cəm forması olur.

Tək halda a / an artikli işlədilir.

Cəmdə çoxluq bildirən sözlərlə işlənir (many, few, several).

Nümunələr:

apple, book, chair, student, dog, car, house

Misallar:

I have a book. (tək)

She bought three apples. (cəm)

There are many students in the class.

2. Sayılmayan isimlər (Uncountable nouns)

Saymaq mümkün deyil (suyun damlaları, şəkərin dənələri ayrıca sayılmır).

Cəm forması olmur.

a/an artikli ilə işlənmir; some, any, much, little kimi miqdar sözləri ilə işlənə bilər.

Ölçü vahidləri ilə saymaq mümkündür (a glass of water, two pieces of advice).

Əsas qruplar:

- Mayelər (Liquids): water, milk, oil, juice
- Materiallar (Materials): sugar, rice, bread, sand, gold
- Abstrakt anlayışlar: love, happiness, information, knowledge
- Kollektiv anlayışlar: furniture, luggage, advice, money

Misallar:

I need some water.

She gave me good advice. (advices → səhvdir)

There isn't much sugar left.

Qeyd:

Omonimlər: Ingilis dilində bəzi omonim isimlər vardır ki, onların bir mənası sayılan, digər mənası isə sayılmayan ola bilər. Məsələn:

Word	Countable meaning	Uncountable meaning
Glass	Stəkan	Şüşə
Iron	Ütü	Dəmir
Wood	Meşə	Taxta
Hair	Tük	Saç
Paper	Qəzet	Kağız
Time	Dəfə	Vaxt
Light	Şüa, Fənər	Elektrik
Rubber	Pozan	Rezin
Tin	Konserv qabı	Qalay
Room	Otaq	Yer
Noise	Səs	Səs-küy
Fish	Balıq	Balıq əti
Lamb	Quzu	Quzu əti
Chicken	Toyuq	Toyuq əti

Sayılmayan isimlərə bənzəyirlər amma əslində sayılandırlar:

cloud, wind, storm, star, hope, dream, wish, joke, beauty, impression, pea, bean, problem, thought, idea, event, accident, anniversary

1.5. Tək və Cəm isimlər

Tək isim (Singular noun) – bir varlıq bildirir.

a cat, one apple, a bus, a building, a tree.

Cəm isim (Plural noun) – birdən çox varlıq bildirir. Əksər hallarda -s / -es artırılır.

cats, apples, buses, buildings, trees.

Qeydlər:

1. Bəzi sözlər cəmlənərkən kökdən dəyişirlər:

a man men	a woman women	a child children	a person people	
a tooth teeth	a foot feet	a goose geese	a mouse mice	an ox oxen

2. Bəzi isimlər həmişə cəmdə işlənir:

Police, Cattle, Gentry, Poultry, Riches, Contents, Goods, Contents, Clothes, Stairs

3. Ingilis dilində bir qrup isim vardır ki, onları iki ayrılmaz hissədən ibarət olduğunu qəbul edərək həmişə cəmdə olduğunu deyirik:

Trousers, Jeans, Shorts, Tights, Pyjamas, Scissors, Handcuffs, Scales, Tongs, Glasses, Binoculars, Tweezers.

1.6. Sifətin isimləşməsi (Adjectives as Nouns)

İngilis dilində bəzi sifətlər the artikli ilə işlədikdə insanların müəyyən bir qrupunu ifadə edə bilir. Bu zaman sifət isimləşmiş olur.

Qaydalar

a) The + adjective → "belə xüsusiyyətə malik insanlar" deməkdir.

b) Həmişə cəm mənada işlənir.

c) Tək forması yoxdur, amma cümlədə cəm fel tələb edir.

d) Ən çox işlənən sifətlər

- the rich → varlı insanlar
- the poor → kasıb insanlar
- the young → gənclər
- the old → qocalar
- the blind → kor insanlar
- the deaf → kar insanlar
- the sick → xəstələr
- the unemployed → işsizlər
- the homeless → evsizlər
- the injured → yaralılar
- the dead → ölülər

1.7. İsmin Yiyəlik Halı

Yiyəlik halı (Possessive case) – bir əşyanın və ya anlayışın kimə/nəyə məxsus olduğunu bildirir.

İsmin yiyəlik halını düzəldərkən qarşımızdakı ismin ilk öncə canlı yoxsa cansız varlıqları adlandırdığını müəyyən etməliyik. Canlı isimlərin yiyəlik halı da onların təkdə və ya cəmdə olmasından asılı olaraq 2 cür düzəldilə bilər.

1. 's ilə yiyəlik halı

Əgər isim canlı varlıqdırsa, sonunda 's artırılır.

Misallar:

Tom's book → Tomin kitabı
My friend's car → mənim dostumun maşını
The girl's bag → qızın çantası

2. Cəmdə yiyəlik halı

Əgər isim cəm şəklindədir və -s ilə bitirsə, yalnız `' qoyulur.

Misallar:

students' classroom → tələbələrin sinfi
teachers' room → müəllimlərin otağı
workers' rights → işçilərin hüquqları
Əgər isim cəmdədir, amma "-s" ilə bitmirsə → `s artırılır.
children's toys → uşaqların oyuncaqları
men's shoes → kişilərin ayaqqabıları
women's clothes → qadınların paltarları

3. Of ilə yiyəlik halı

Əgər isim cansız varlıqdırsa və ya ifadə çox uzundursa, of işlədilir.

Misallar:

the roof of the house → evin damı
the pages of the book → kitabın səhifələri
the name of the street → küçənin adı
the capital of France → Fransanın paytaxtı

4. Bir neçə yiyənin olduğu hallar

Əgər iki nəfərin ortaq əşyası varsa, yalnız ikincisinə 's artırılır:

Tom and Mary’s house → Tomla Meriyə məxsus ev

Əgər əşyalar ayrı-ayrı adamlara aiddirsə → hər birinə 's artırılır:

Tom’s and Mary’s cars → Tomun və Merinin (ayrı-ayrı) maşınları

5. İfadəli formalar

Yiyəlik halı bəzi sabit ifadələrdə də işlənir:

yesterday’s news → dünənin xəbəri

today’s meeting → bugünkü görüş

a week’s holiday → bir həftəlik tətil

an hour’s walk → bir saatlıq gəzinti

6. Yiyəlik halı ilə “of” arasında seçim

Canlılar üçün → 's işlənir (the boy’s bike).

Cansızlar üçün → “of” işlənir (the leg of the table).

Amma bəzi cansızlarla da `'s işlənə bilər, xüsusən də zaman, məsafə, ölkə, təşkilat adlarında:

the company’s decision

the country’s economy

the earth’s surface

2. THE PRONOUN

Personal Pronouns	Possessive Pronouns	Reflexive Pronouns
Demonstrative Pronouns	Indefinite Pronouns	Interrogative Pronouns
Relative Pronouns	Negative Pronouns	

The Pronoun

1. Personal Pronouns – Şəxs əvəzlikləri
2. Possessive Pronouns – Yiyəlik əvəzlikləri
3. Reflexive Pronouns – Qayıdış əvəzlikləri
4. Demonstrative Pronouns – İşarə əvəzlikləri
5. Defining Pronouns – Təyini əvəzlikləri
6. Indefinite Pronouns – Qeyri – müəyyən əvəzliklər
7. Reciprocal Pronouns – Qarşılıq əvəzlikləri
8. Interrogative Pronouns – Sual əvəzlikləri
9. Relative Pronouns – Nisbi əvəzliklər
10. Conjunctive Pronouns – Bağlayıcı əvəzliklər
11. Negative Pronouns – İnkar əvəzlikləri

2.1. Personal Pronouns – Şəxs əvəzlikləri

İngilis dilində şəxs əvəzliklərinin iki halı var:

1. Adlıq hal – The Nominative case/ The Subject Case
2. Obyekt hal – The Objective case

The Nominative case	The Nominative case	The Objective Case	The Objective Case
Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
I – mən	We – biz	Me – məni, mənə	Us – bizi, bizə
You – sən	You – siz	You – səni, sənə	You – sizi, sizə
He – O (k.c.)	They – onlar	Him – onu, ona (k.c.)	Them – onları, onlara
She – O (q.c.)		Her – onu, ona (q.c)	
It – o (orta)		It – onu, ona (orta)	

Şəxs əvəzlikləri who? – kim?, what? – nə? suallarına cavab verir:

She watched a film yesterday. – Who watched a film yesterday?

It is so interesting. – What is so interesting?

İngilis dilində cümlə quruluşu mübtəda + xəbər + tamamlıq formasında olur. Şəxs əvəzliklərinin adlıq halı cümlədə mübtəda olur və xəbərdən öncə gəlir.

He is an excellent chef who specializes in Italian cuisine.

We were surprised by the sudden announcement.

She is my best friend, and I trust her completely.

Şəxs əvəzliklərinin obyekt halı isə cümlədə tamamlıq (Direct/Indirect Object) olur və xəbərdən sonra gəlir.

The teacher praised us for completing the project ahead of schedule.

She helped me with my homework last night.

They invited him to join the team because of his exceptional skills.

Şəxs əvəzliyinin obyekt halı əsasən cümlədə for, about, on, to, by, with, without, between, from kimi sözönülərlə də işlənir:

They speak about us. – Onlar biz haqda danışırlar.

She bought a present for you. – O sənin üçün hədiyyə almışdı.

I played football with him yesterday. – Mən dünən onunla futbol oynadım.

That book was sent to me by him. – O kitab mənə onun tərəfindən göndərilib.

* Bu sözönüləri ilə işləndikdə, cümlədə obyekt halının tərcüməsi fərqli olacaq. For ex., about him – onun haqqında, for me – mənim üçün, with us – bizimlə və s.

!Speak və talk feillərindən sonra obyekt halında olan əvəzlik gəldikdə mənası ilə, -la2 olacaq.

He talked to me – O mənimlə danışdı.

Note : Obyekt halından sonra artiklla işlənən isim gələ bilər.

She gave me the book. – O mənə kitab verdi.

Note: Şəxs əvəliyi əsla cümlədə ixtisar oluna bilməz.

"It" həmçinin şəxssiz cümlələrdə də işlənir:

It's time to go.

It's 5 o'clock.

It's snowing outside.

2.2. Possessive Pronouns – Yiyəlik əvəzlikləri

Yiyəlik əvəzlikləri də ismin yiyəlik halı kimi yiyəlik, sahiblik bildirir. Yiyəlik əvəzliyinin iki forması var:

1. Dependent forms of the Possessive Pronouns – Asılı forma və ya isimli forma
2. Absolute forms of Possessive Pronouns – Müstəqil forma və ya isimsiz forma

Asılı forma	Müstəqil forma (+s)
My – mənim	Mine – mənimki
Your – sənin	Yours – səninki
His – onun (k)	His – onunku (k)
Her – onun (q)	Hers – onunku (q)
Its – onun (cansız)	— (müstəqil forma işlənmir)
Our – bizim	Ours – bizimki
Your – sizin	Yours – sizinki
Their – onların	Theirs – onlarınkı

Yiyəlik əvəzliyinin asılı forması isimdən asılıdır və özündən sonra mütləq isim (və ya sifət+isim) tələb edir. Yiyəlik əvəzliyinin asılı halı cümlədə təyin vəzifəsində çıxış edir və whose – kimin?, which? – hansı? suallarına cavab verir.

* Asılı yiyəlik hal özündən sonra artiklsız işlənən isim tələb edir. Məsələn,

This is my bag. (Whose book?)

Can you give me your books? (Which book?)

Yiyəlik əvəzliyinin müstəqil forması həm də isimsiz forma adlanır, özündən sonra isim qəbul etmir, və Whose? – kimin? sualına cavab verir. Məsələn,

This book is mine. (Whose is this book?)

Cümlədə ismi təyin edən bir sifət varsa, həmin söz yiyəlik əvəzliyindən sonra gəlir.

My red bag is on the table. – Mənim qırmızı çantam stolun üstündədir.

Yiyəlik əvəzlikləri all və both sözlərindən sonra da işlənir.

All my books are interesting. – Mənim bütün kitablarım maraqlıdır.

Both my sisters are students. – Mənim bacılarımın hər ikisi tələbədir.

Yiyəlik əvəzliyinin asılı halı cümlədə "öz" mənasında da işlənə bilir.

Leyla gave me her books. – Leyla mənə öz kitablarını verdi.

"Of my own" – öz deməkdir, mənsubiyyət bildirdiyinə görə "of" – dan əvvəl mütləq isim gəlməlidir:

I decided to start a small business of my own, hoping to turn my passion into a successful venture.

Biz yiyəlik əvəzliyini təyinedici ilə ismin arasında işlədə bilmərik, yiyəlik əvəzliyindən sonra da, əvvəl də təyinedici (a, an, the, this, etc) işlənməz. Lakin "a/an + noun + of + possessive pronouns" ola bilir:

I met a friend of mine at the cafe, and we had a great time catching up.

This is a colleague of ours who recently joined the team.

Let me introduce you to a colleague of mine who specializes in graphic design.

2.3. Reflexive Pronouns – Qayıdış əvəzlikləri

Qayıdış əvəzlikləri cümlədə hərəkətin başqası tərəfindən deyil, şəxsin özü tərəfindən edildiyini bildirir. İngilis dilində qayıdış əvəzliklərini düzəltmək üçün təkdə -self, cəmdə -selves sonluqlarından istifadə olunur. Bu sonluqlar birinci və ikinci şəxsin təki və cəmi üçün yiyəlik əvəzliklərinin, üçüncü şəxsin təki və cəmi üçün isə şəxs əvəzliklərinin sonuna əlavə edilir.

Singular	Plural
Myself – özüm	Ourselves – özümüz
Yourself – özün	Yourselves – özünüz
Himself – özü (k.c)	Themselves – özləri
Herself – özü (q.c.)	
Itself – özü (o.c)	

I can do it myself – Mən bunu özüm edə bilirəm.

Qayıdış əvəzlikləri sözönülərlə də işlənir:

She looked at herself in the mirror and smiled.

We should always believe in ourselves, despite the challenges we face.

They decided to keep the secret to themselves.

Bəzi hallarda şəxs əvəzlikləri ilə qayıdış əvəzlikləri uzlaşmır:

1. Əmr cümlələrində ikinci şəxsə müraciət etdiyimiz üçün, qayıdış əvəzlikləri ancaq ikinci şəxsin təkində və cəmində olur.

Do it, yourself or do it yourselves.

2. Xitab işləndikdə, mübtəda təkdədirsə yourself, cəmdədirsə yourselves işlənir.

Lala, come here yourself.

Students, solve your problems yourselves.

3. Let's (let us) olduqda ourselves işlənir.

Let's go there ourselves. – Gəlin ora özümüz gedək.

Bəzi fellər var ki, onlar qayıdış əvəzlikləri ilə işlənmir. Azərbaycan dilindən fərqli olaraq " özünü yaxşı və pis hiss etmək" mənasında olan feel feli qayıdış əvəzlikləri ilə işlənmir.

Qayıdış əvəzliyi ilə işlənməyən feillər:

Wash – yuyunmaq	Relax – istirahət etmək
Dress – geyinmək	Complain – şikayətlənmək
Concentrate – diqqəti toplamaq	Rest – dincəlmək
Shave – təraş olmaq	Bathe – çimmək
Meet – görüşmək	Hide – gizlənmək
Open – açmaq	Lie down – uzanmaq
Hurry – tələsmək	Feel – hiss etmək

* Bring with – özü ilə gətirmək; take with – özü ilə götürmək felləri də qayıdış əvəzlikləri ilə işlənməz.

Qayıdış əvəzlikləri tez-tez but – dan sonra işlədilir.

He thinks nothing but himself. – O, özündən başqa heç nə düşünmür.

* by sözönü ilə qayıdış əvəzliyi işləndikdə "yalnız", "təkbaşına" mənasını verir.

I like to stay by myself. – Mən tək qalmağı xoşlayıram.

* "Oneself – özü" də qayıdış əvəzliyi kimi işlənir.

Bir qisim fellər hər zaman qayıdış əvəzlikləri ilə işlənir:

- To enjoy oneself – ləzzət almaq, yaxşı vaxt keçirmək
- To cut oneself – özünü kəsmək (bıçaqla)
- To help yourself – buyurun, (təklif edərkən işlədilir)
- To talk to oneself – öz-özü ilə danışmaq
- To be proud of oneself – özü ilə fəxr etmək
- To burn yourself – yandırmaq
- To amuse oneself - əylənmək
- To blame oneself – özünü günahlandırmaq
- To introduce yourself – özünü təqdim etmək
- To believe in oneself – özünə güvənmək
- To hurt oneself – özünü incitmək
- To work for yourself – özü üçün işləmək
- To find oneself – özünü kəşf etmək
- To take care of oneself – özünə diqqət etmək

2.4. Reciprocal Pronouns – Qarşılıq əvəzlikləri

Qarşılıq əvəzlikləri cümlədə şəxslər və ya əşyalar arasında olan qarşılıqlı münasibəti bildirmək üçün işlədilir. İngilis dilində iki qarşılıq əvəzliyi var: "each other" və "one another" – "bir-birini, bir-birinə, qarşılıqlı olaraq, üzbəüz" deməkdir. Qarşılıq əvəzlikləri cümlədə adətən tamamlıq olur.

Jane and Kate saw each other.

The students help one another.

Adətən "each other" iki şəxsə və ya əşyaya, "one another" isə üç və daha çox şəxsə və ya əşyaya aid olur. Mübtəda cəmdə olduqda və sayı dəqiq bilinmədikdə hər ikisindən istifadə etmək olar. Lakin müasir İngilis dilində "one another" – in işlənmə hallarına çox da rast gəlinmir və "each other" üçdən daha çox şəxs və ya əşya arasındakı münasibəti bildirərkən də işlənir.

Note: each another, one other, each others, one anothers olduqda səhv olacaq.

Qarşılıq əvəzliklərinin yiyəlik halı: each other's, one another's formasında olacaq.

Suddenly, they forgot each other's names.

Note: "Meet" və "Marry" kimi qarşılıqlı məna verən feillər özlərindən sonra qayıdış əvəzliyi götürməzlər.

After meeting several times, eventually we decided to marry.

2.5. Demonstrative Pronouns – İşarə əvəzlikləri

İngilis dilində işarə əvəzlikləri bunlardır:

- This – bu
- These – bunlar
- That – o
- Those – onlar
- Such – elə, belə
- The same – eyni

Azərbaycan dilindən fərqli olaraq, ingilis dilində işarə əvəzlikləri cəmlənə bilir. This və these məsafə və zaman baxımından yaxında olan əşyaları, that və those isə uzaqda olan əşyaları bildirir.

This/these yer bildirdikdə mənası here, zaman bildirdikdə isə present və ya now deməkdir.

That/those yer bildirdikdə mənası there, zaman bildirdikdə isə past və ya then deməkdir.

İşarə əvəzlikləri cümlədə həm mübtəda, həm təyin, həm tamamlıq olur.

This is a girl. – Bu qızdır. (mübtəda)

This girl is my cousin. – Bu qız mənim qohumumdur. (təyin)

Give me those. – Onları mənə ver. (tamamlıq)

This və that-dən sonra gələn isim təkdə və xəbər də təkdə olur.

This is a book. This book is mine.

That is a car. That car is black.

These və those-dan sonra gələn isim cəmdə və xəbər də cəmdə olur.

These are books. These books are mine.

Those are cars. Those cars are black.

Yaxında olan əşyaları bildirən cümlələrdə "over here – burada", uzaqda olanları bildirdikdə isə "over there – orada" ifadələri işlənə bilər.

The girl is over here. – Qız buradadır.

That book is over there. – o kitab oradadır.

Those – dan sonra who əvəzliyi gəldikdə, those tək işlənərək "insanlar, kimlər" mənasını verər. Bu zaman who – dan sonra işlənən xəbər cəmdə olacaq.

The scholarship is awarded to those who demonstrate exceptional academic achievement.

In times of crisis, it's important to reach out to those who need support.

The organization provides assistance to those who are facing financial difficulties.

Such – elə, belə. İsmi təyin edir, özündən sonra isim və ya sifət + isim gəlməlidir. Özündən sonra gələn isim təkdə olarsa artiklla işlənir.

I have never seen such a wonderful picture.

The team faced such challenging issues during the project.

I like such nice weather.

The same – eyni. Həm isim ilə, həm də isimsiz işlənə bilir və hər zaman the artiklı ilə işlənir:

The team is looking for new members, especially those who have the same passion for community service.

The same cümlədə hər hansısa bir insanın və ya əşyanın eyni olduğunu ifadə etmək istədikdə as bağlayıcısı ilə işlədilir:

She completed the project using the same approach she used for the previous one.

We want our customer service to remain at the same high standard.

2.6. Indefinite Pronouns – Qeyri-müəyyən əvəzliklər

İngilis dilində qeyri – müəyyən əvəzliklər aşağıdakılardır:

- Some (törəmələri), any (törəmələri), many/much, a lot of, (lots of/plenty of) (a) few/ (a) little, one.

Some – bir neçə, bir qədər deməkdir. Some sayıla bilən cəm isimlərlə işlənir, xəbər cəmdə olur və sayılmayan tək isimlərlə işlənir, xəbəri təkdə olur.

Some əsasən təsdiq cümlələrində işlənir!

She has got some bottles of milk.

Some – "bəzi" mənasını bildirdikdə inkar cümlələrində işlənə bilir.

Some children don't like milk.

Some – təklif, xahiş bildirərsə (could, can, would you like, etc.) sual cümlələrində də iştirak edə bilər.

Would you like some coffee?

Can I have some apples?

Əksər hallarda some əvəzliyindən sonra isim gəlir, bəzi hallarda some özü isimləşir və özündən sonra isim tələb etmir bu zaman tərcüməsi bəziləri olur.

Some like to play tennis in our school.

Qeyd etdik ki, some sözündən sonra sayılan cəm isim, sayılmayan tək isim gəlir. Lakin bir halda some əvəzliyi "hər hansı, istənilən" mənasını bildirərsə, isim naməlum olarsa özündən sonra sayıla bilən tək isim gələ bilər.

Give me a pen to write with.

Some saylardan əvvəl işlənərək "təxminən" mənasını verir.

There are some 15 members at the meeting.

Some əvəzliyindən sonra "of" işlənə bilər. Bu zaman of -dan sonra hansısa təyinedici (the, my, these) işlədilir və isim cəmdə olur.

Some of the students learn English at our school.

Some əvəzliyinin törəmələri:

- **Somebody – kimsə**
- **Someone – kimsə**
- **Something – nəsə**
- **Somewhere – harasa**

Some əvəzliyin törəmələri də təsdiq cümlələrində işlənir. Some – dan fərqli olaraq bu törəmələrdən sonra isim və "of" işlənməz. Bu əvəzliklərin xəbəri də təkdə olur.

Someone wants to speak to you. – Kimsə sənlə danışmaq istəyir.

Any – bir neçə, bir az, hər hansı, heç mənalarını verir. Any əvəzliyindən sonra da ya sayıla bilən cəm isim, ya da sayılmayan tək isim işlənər. Any bəzən isimləşə bilir ki, bu hallarda özündən sonra isim gəlməz.

Any – sual və inkar cümlələrində işlənir.

Do you have any questions?

I didn't see any problems.

Any bir halda, "istənilən" mənasını bildirdikdə təsdiq cümlələrində işlənir.

You can give me any question.

hardly, scarcely, barely, rarely, never və s. kimi sözlər inkar cümləsi yaradır və həmin cümlələrdə any – dən istifadə ediləcək.

There are hardly any students in the class. – Sinifdə demək olar ki, tələbə yoxdur.

No – dan sonra any işlənməz, amma not – dan sonra işlənir.

✗ I have no any money. → ✓ I have no money.

I don't have any money.

Any əvəzliyinin törəmələri:

- **Anyone – kimsə**
- **Anybody – kimsə**
- **Anything – nəsə**
- **Anywhere – harasa**

Some əvəzliyinin törəmələrindən fərqli olaraq, any – nin törəmələri də any kimi sual və inkar cümlələrində istifadə olunacaq. Bu əvəzliklərdən sonra isim və "of" işlənə bilməz və xəbərləri təkdə olar,

Is anybody here?

Any əvəzliyindən sonra "of" işlənə bilər. Bu zaman of -dan sonra hansısa təyinedici (the, my, these, those) işlədilir və isim cəmdə olur.

Əgər hansısa bir miqdar haqqında məlumat yoxdursa any inkar və sual cümlələrində işlənə bilməz.

Did she explain any steps in the process? (Prosesin neçə addımı olduğu bilinmir)

Many – çox, çoxlu, çoxlu sayda əvəzliyindən sonra sayıla bilən cəm isim gəlir və xəbər cəmdə olur.

I have so many problems these days.

Much – çox, çoxlu miqdarda deməkdir; özündən sonra sayıla bilməyən tək isim gəlir və xəbər təkdə olur.

I don't want to eat so much chocolate.

Many və much – dan sonra "of" gələ bilər.

Many of these books are mine.

Much of my money was spent on food.

Many və much adətən inkar və sual cümlələrində, həmçinin tamamlıq budaq cümləsində if və whether bağlayıcılarından sonra işlənir. Təsdiq cümlələrində adətən onların qarşısında very, rather, too, so, as, how sözləri işlənir.

- *There aren't many opportunities for growth in this small town.*
- *She doesn't have much experience in handling such complex projects.*
- *Do you have many tasks to finish by the end of the day?*
- *Does she have much knowledge about the industry?*
- *I wonder if there are many people attending the event.*
- *Let me know whether you have much information about the topic.*
- *I have so many questions.*

Many və much əvəzliyinin müqayisə (more) və üstünlük (most) dərəcələri də var. Onlar həm sayılan cəm, həm də sayılmayan tək isimlərlə işlənir.

More sözündən əvvəl "one" gələrsə, more – dan sonra gələn isim təkdə olacaq.

I have one more question.

A lot of / (lots of) / plenty of – çox, çoxlu deməkdir. Bu əvəzliklərdən sonra həm sayılan cəm, həm də sayılmayan tək isim gələ bilər. Adətən təsdiq cümlələrində işlənirlər, qeyri-rəsmi danışıqda inkarda da işlənə bilərlər. (Plenty of – informal)

I have a lot of books.

There is a lot of honey in our home.

A lot – çox, çoxlu deməkdir. A lot of – dan fərqi odur ki, özündən sonra isim gəlməz, zərf kimi çıxış edir və felə aid olur. A lot təsdiq cümləsində iştirak edir, sualda və inkarda onu much əvəz edir.

She usually speaks a lot. – O adətən çox danışır.

Does she speak much? – O çox danışır?

(A) few, (a) little

A Few – mənası bir az, bir neçə deməkdir, amma az da olsa ismin yetərli olduğunu bildirir. (=some, several)

Few – az deməkdir, hansısa bir ismin yetərsiz qədər az olduğunu bildirir. (not many)

I have got few friends. I feel alone.

There are a few apples at home, we can prepare apple juice.

A Little - mənası bir az deməkdir, amma az da olsa ismin yetərli olduğunu bildirir. (=some)

Little - az deməkdir, hansısa bir ismin yetərsiz qədər az olduğunu bildirir. (not much)

I have a little time. I can read a newspaper.

I have little time. Hurry up!

> **Note:** Few və Little inkarlıq bildirir və özlərindən sonra ikinci bir inkarlıq bildirən söz götürməzlər. A few və a little isə müsbət mənadadır.

> A little cümlədə zərf funksiyasında da işlənə bilər: I am a little tired.
>
> Few və Little əvəzliklərinin dərəcə kateqoriyası:

Few – fewer – fewest

Little – less - least

One – kimsə, hər hansısa bir kəs mənasını verir, təkdə işlənən ismi əvəz edir, cəm forması isə ones olur. One əvəzliyinin yiyəlik halı one's olacaq.

One should always strive for personal growth and self-improvement.

The new models are impressive, but the older ones have their unique charm.

It's important to take care of one's physical and mental well-being.

One – sayılan tək ismi əvəz edir, lakin bu zaman isimdən fərqli olaraq artiklsız işlənər. Yalnız qarşısında sifət olduqda o zaman a/an artiklı ilə işlənə bilər.

I did a lot of tasks yesterday. It was an easy one.

If one desires success, hard work and dedication are essential.

One – cümlədə təkrarın qarşısını almaq üçün istifadə olunur. Əvəz etdiyi isim təkdədirsə təkdə (one), cəmdədirsə o zaman cəmdə (ones) işlənəcək:

This room is much larger than the other one. (room)

There are many solutions to the problem; finding the most effective ones (solutions) requires careful consideration.

2.7. Defining Pronouns – Təyini əvəzliklər

İngilis dilində təyini əvəzliklər aşağıdakılardır:

Either, each, every (törəmələri), both, all, other, the other, another, others, the others.

Each/Every

Each – hər, hər bir deməkdir. Each əvəzliyindən sonra sayılan tək isim gəlir və xəbəri təkdə olur və fərdləri arı-ayrılıqda vurğulamaq üçün işlənir.

~~✗ Each girls → ✓ Each girl.~~

Each student is responsible for completing their assignment by the deadline.

Each – dən sonra "of" işlənə bilər, mənası hər biri olacaq. Bu zaman özündən sonra sayıla bilən cəm isim gəlir, lakin xəbəri təkdə olacaq.

Each of the cupcakes had a unique frosting design.

Every – hər, hər bir deməkdir. Each ilə oxşarlığı çoxdur. Every – dən sonra da sayıla bilən tək isim gəlir və xəbəri təkdə olur. Lakin fərqi ondadır ki, özündən sonra "of" işlənməz.

> **Exception:** every one + of – işlənə bilər – hər biri deməkdir. Özündən sonra sayıla bilən cəm isim gəlir və xəbər təkdə olur.

> Every one of the girls is in the room.
>
> **Every – nin törəmələri:**

Everyone – hər kəs

Everybody – hər kəs

Everything – hər şey

Everywhere - hər yer

Digər törəmələrdə də olduğu kimi, bunlardan sonra da isim və "of" işlənməz və xəbəri təkdə olacaq.

Every əsla isimsiz işlənməz, lakin each haqqında əvvəlcədən məlumat verilibsə isimsiz də işlənə bilər.

The students were given a challenge, and each succeeded admirably.

The paintings on the wall were beautiful; each told a different story.

Either

Either – mənası "ikisindən biri" deməkdir, iki şəxsə və ya iki əşyaya aid olur. Özündən sonra sayılan tək isim gəlir və xəbəri təkdə olur. Either işlədilən isimlərdən əvvəl artikl olmur.

Either book is interesting for me.

Either – dən sonra "of" gələ bilər. Bu zaman özündən sonra sayılan cəm isim gəlir, amma xəbər təkdə olacaq.

Either of the books is interesting to me. – Kitablardan hər hansısa biri mənə maraqlıdır.

All/Both/Half

All – hamı, hər şey, bütün mənasını verir. Cümlədə isim, əvəzlik və sifət kimi çıxış edir All – dan sonra həm sayılan cəm isim, həm də sayılmayan tək isim işlənə bilər. All – dan sonra "of" işlənə bilər, bu zaman "hamısı" mənasını verir.

All students are here.

All money is yours.

All isimsiz işləndikdə əgər canlılara aid olub hamı mənasını verərsə xəbər cəmdə, cansızlara aid olarsa, hər şey mənasını verərsə xəbər təkdə olacaq.

All are ready. – Hamı hazırdır.

All is in the box. – Hər şey qutunun içindədir.

All zaman ifadəli sözlərlə işlənərək "bütün" mənasını verər: all day, all year, all evening, all week, all night; but: all the time, all the year round, all through the night, etc.

All; A/The whole

All + sayılan cəm isim ; The whole + sayılan tək isim

All + the ; the + whole

Both – hər iki mənasını verir. Özlərindən sonra sayıla bilən cəm isim tələb edir və xəbəri də cəmdə olur. Özündən sonra "of" gələ bilər və bu zaman hər ikisi mənasını verir.

Both books are mine. – Hər iki kitab mənimkidir.

Both of the books are mine. – Kitablardan hər ikisi mənimkidir.

Bəzi hallarda, isim haqqında öncədən məlumatımız varsa, both – dan sonra isim gəlmir, özü isimləşir.

These are such interesting books. Both are mine.

Other/ the other/ another/ others/ the others.

Other – başqa, digər mənasını bildirir. Other – dən sonra sayılan cəm, sayılmayan tək isim gələ bilər.

I have got other plans.

> **Note:** Other hər hansısa bir təyinedicidən sonra gələrsə, özündən sonra hər cür isim gələ bilər. (determiners + other + singular/plural nouns)

> I don't have any other plan.
>
> The other – biri, digəri mənasını verir. Özündən sonra sayılan tək isim gəlir. İkisindən biri haqqında öncədən danışıb digəri dedikdə the other istifadə olunacaq.

I have got two hats. One of them is green, the other is blue.

The other – isimsiz də istifadə oluna bilir.

Another – başqa, digər, daha deməkdir. An + other kimi, yəni artikl ilə other əvəzliyinin birləşməsi kimi düşünüldükdə, qeyri müəyyən artikl olduğuna görə özündən sonra sayılmayan və cəm isim götürməz. Adətən eyni kateqoriyadan olan isimlər haqqında danışarkən istifadə olunur.

I want to drink another cup of tea.

Others/ the others (the rest of the group) – başqaları, digərləri mənasını verir. Digərlərindən fərqi odur ki, bu əvəzliklərdən sonra isim gəlməz.

Qeyd etdik ki, iki əşya və ya şəxsdən danışıldıqda the other – dən istifadə olunur. Əgər biz üç və daha çox əşya və ya şəxsdən danışdıqda the others və ya others əvəzliklərindən istifadə olunacaq.

There are 10 students in our class. Two of them agree with me, but the others disagree.

Some people prefer to watch TV to read books. Others, however, like reading books most.

> **Qeyd:** Some, any, all, both, each, either + isimsiz işlənə bilər.

> "of" – lu birləşmələrdən sonra şəxs əvəzliyinin obyekt halı da işlənə bilər: one of them, each of us, both of you, etc.

2.8. Interrogative Pronouns – Sual Əvəzlikləri

İngilis dilində əsas sual əvəzlikləri aşağıdakılardır:

- Who? – Kim?
- Which? – Hansı?
- Whom? – Kimi? / Kimə?
- What? – Nə?
- Whose? – Kimin?

1. Who? – Kim? Kimi? Kimə? – Mübtədaya verilən sual əvəzliyidir. Yalnız canlılara aiddir. Who – dan sonra adətən birbaşa xəbər gəlir. Özündən sonra köməkçi feil (do/does/did) gəlməz, yalnız cümlə inkarda olduqda və ya to do əsas feil olduqda gələ bilir.

Who baked this cake?

Who didn't join the lesson?

Who did this?

2. Whom? – Kimi? Kimə? – Tamamlığa verilən sual əvəzliyidir. Who əvəzliyinin obyekt halıdır. Əgər cümlədə nöqtələrdən sonra mübtəda varsa, o zaman whom? əvəzliyi ilə sual verilir:

... + şəxs və ya mübtəda olarsa – whom?
... + şəxs və ya mübtəda yoxdursa – who?

> ! Müasir İngilis dilində whom sual əvəzliyi who sual əvəzliyi ilə əvəz oluna bilər. Amma who sual əvəzliyi hər zaman whom ilə əvəz oluna bilməz.

> Whom (who) did you see in the restaurant?

Whom əvəzliyi adətən sözönülərlə işlənir.	
Preposition (sözönü) + Whom	
From whom – Kimdən?	From whom did you take this book? – Bu kitabı kimdən götürdün?
By whom – Kim tərəfindən?	By whom was this letter written? – Bu məktub kim tərəfindən yazılıb?
About whom – kim haqqında?	About whom are you talking? – Kim haqqında danışırsan?
To whom – Kimə?	Whom should I call? – Kimə zəng etməliyəm?
With whom – Kim ilə?	With whom did you go there? – Ora kim ilə getdin?

3. Whose? – Kimin? – Who əvəzliyinin yiyəlik hal formasıdır. Whose isimlə işlənə bilər (Whose book is this?) və isimsiz də işlənə bilər (Whose is this?). Whose əsasən canlılara aid edilir, bəzi hallarda cansızlara da aid ola bilir.

Whose book is this?

4. Which? – hansı? – Seçim qarşısında qaldıqda işlədilən sual əvəzliyidir. Həm canlılara, həm cansızlara aid edilə bilir.

Which do you want to drink: coffee, tea or milk? Which drink do you want? Coffee or tea?

Which sual əvəzliyinin əvəzinə bəzi hallarda what da işlətmək olur və hansı sualına cavab verir. Sadəcə fərqi ondadır ki, which hər hansısa bir seçim olduqda işlənir, ümumi soruşduqda isə what əvəzliyindən istifadə olunur (what əvəzliyindən sonra isim gələrsə, what – hansı? mənasını verir):

What language do you like? – Hansı dili xoşlayırsan?

Which – dən sonra of işlənə bilər və of – dan sonra da cəm isim və ya şəxs əvəzliyinin obyekt halı (cəm forması) gəlir.

Which of the girls speaks English? – Qızlardan hansı biri İngilis dilində danışa bilir?

> ! İşlənə bilməz:

Who of	What of
Whom of	Whose of

5. What? – Nə? Cansız isimlərə sual verərkən istifadə olunan sual əvəzliyidir. Bir halda insana aid ola bilir, əgər həmin şəxsin peşəsini soruşuruqsa:

What is she? – O kimdir? (sənət, peşə)

She is a teacher. – O müəllimdir.

Who is she? – O kimdir? (tanışlıq)

She is my sister. – O mənim bacımdır.

> **Note:** Cümlənin sonunda sözönü gələrsə "who və ya what" sual əvəzliklərindən biri istifadə olunur.

> What are you talking about?
> Who are you looking for?

Who do you go to university with?

Who … for? – Kim üçün?

Who … with? – Kim ilə?

Who … about? – Kim haqqında?

Who … from? – Kimdən?

Who … of? - Kimdən?

What … with? – Nə ilə?

What … about? – Kim haqqında?

What … of? – Nədən?

2.9. The Relative Pronouns – Nisbi əvəzliklər

İngilis dilində nisbi əvəzliklər aşağıdakılardır:

Who – Kim ki
Whom – Kimi ki, kimə ki
Whose – Kimin ki
Which – Hansı ki
That – Hansı ki

Nisbi əvəzliklər təyin budaq cümləsi əmələ gətirir və feli sifət tərkibi kimi tərcümə olunur. Cümlədə hərfi tərcümə edilmir və cümlənin ortasında isimdən sonra gəlir ismi aydınlaşdırır.

The girl who is sitting there is my friend.

The girl is my friend. (Baş cümlə)

Which girl is your friend? – Who is sitting there. (Budaq cümlə)

Baş cümlə canlı isimdirsə, budaq cümlədə - who, whom, whose, that ola bilər.

Baş cümlədə cansız isimdirsə, budaq cümlədə - Which, that, whose ola bilər.

> !That – həm canlılarla, həm də cansızlarla işlənir.

Şəxs + who / that + xəbər
Şəxs + whom / who / - / that + mübtəda + xəbər
Şəxs + whose + isim

> The boy who (whom / - / that) we saw yesterday is my friend.

> **Note:** Whom işlənən cümlədə bu əvəzliyi who / - / that işlətmək olar.

> The boy whose car is black is my friend. - Maşını qara olan oğlan mənim dostumdur.
>
> Nöqtələrdən sonra isim gəlir deyə whose əvəzliyindən istifadə olunacaq.

Whose – kimin ki. Whose əvəzliyi iki ismi əlaqələndirir. Özündən sonrakı isim özündən əvvəlki ismə aid olur.

This is the woman whose daughter will be our teacher.

Whose əvəzliyi əsasən canlılara, bəzi hallara isə cansız isimlərə aid olur:

I chose the book whose pages were illustrated.

Which – hansı ki. Cansız isimlərə və heyvanlara aid olur.

The book which (that) is on the desk is mine.

The dog that (which, -) we saw yesterday is my friend's.

That – hansı ki. Həm canlı isimlərə, həm də cansız isimlərə aid olur. That universal əvəzlikdir, bəzən cümlələrdə who, whom, which əvəzliklərini əvəz edə bilər. Yalnız whose əvəzliyini əvəz edə bilmir!

The dog that was playing in the yard yesterday was mine.

> **Note:** Bəzən cümlələrdə nisbi əvəzliklər ixtisar oluna bilər:

... + fel gələrsə, ondan sonra nisbi əvəzlik ixtisar oluna bilməz:

> The bag that (which) is on the table is mine.

... + isim gələrsə, o zaman özündən sonra gələn nisbi əvəzlik ixtisar oluna bilər.

> The boy who (that/whom/-) we saw yesterday is my friend.

> **Note:** Yalnız whose nisbi əvəzliyi cümlədən ixtisar oluna bilməz.
>
> **Yadda saxla!**

Prepositions + whom / which = who / that / which … prepositions
Prepositions + who / that – olmaz
Place + where = in / on / at which = which / that … in / on / at

2.10. Conjunctive pronouns – Bağlayıcı əvəzliklər

İngilis dilində bağlayıcı əvəzliklər aşağıdakılardır:

- Who
- Which
- Whom
- What
- Whose

İlk baxışda sual əvəzlikləri ilə eyni olduğunu görürük. Sual əvəzlikləri cümlənin əvvəlində gəldiyi halda, bağlayıcı əvəzliklər adətən cümlənin ortasında feldən sonra gəlir və iki cümləni bir birinə məna cəhətdən bağlayır. Sual əvəzlikləri

cavab almaq məqsədi ilə sual cümlələrində işlənir, bağlayıcı əvəzliklər mübtəda, xəbər və ya tamamlıq budaq cümlələrini baş cümləyə bağlayır və təyin funksiyasında işlənir.

Bu əvəzlikləri biz sadəcə tərcümə vasitəsilə tapacağıq.

1. Mübtəda rolunda:

I don't know who lived here before. – Mən bilmirəm burada əvvəl kim yaşayıb.

I don't understand what you want from me. – Mən başa düşmürəm, sən məndən nə istəyirsən.

2. Tamamlıq rolunda:

I don't know whom he sent there. – Mən bilmirəm o, oraya kimi göndərdi.

3. Predikativ rolunda:

The problem is who will go there. – Problem ondadır ki, oraya kim gedəcək.

4. Təyin rolunda:

I didn't know whose answer it was. – Mən bilmədim ki, o kimin sualı idi.

2.11. Negative Pronouns – İnkar əvəzlikləri

İngilis dilində inkar əvəzlikləri aşağıdakılardır:

- No – Xeyr, heç
- None - heç kimsə, yox, heç biri, heç / None of – heç biri
- Neither / neither of – ikisindən heç biri
- No – nun törəmələri (nobody, nothing, nowhere)

No – xeyr, heç mənasında işlənir, özündən sonra isim gəlir. Xeyr mənasında, "yes / no questions" tipli sual cümlələrində, tək də işlənə bilər, ümumi suallara cavab verər:

Do you go there? – No.

> **Note:** Xeyr, yox mənasında no other choice, no other way ifadələri də işlənə bilər.

No əvəzliyi ismin qarşısında işlənir, isimdən əvvəl heç bir artikl qəbul etmir, həmin cümləni inkar cümləsinə çevirir və cümlədə özündən başqa inkar mənası olan söz qəbul etmir.

> **Note:** No inkar əvəzliyindən sonra a / an / the / another / any / feil/ of işlənməz.

> ~~No of / Nobody of / Nothing of~~ formaları yanlışdır.
> Neither / Neither of – ikisindən heç biri mənasını verir.

Neither + tək isim + tək xəbər (is, was, has, does)

Neither of + cəm isim və ya cəm əvəzlik + tək xəbər

Neither of these girls is my groupmate. – Bu qızlardan heç biri mənim qrup yoldaşım deyil.

Neither tək də işlənə bilər, isimləşər. Neither of – dan sonra sayılmayan isim gəlməz.

Which one do you want? – Neither.

None/ None of – heç kimsə, heç bir dənə də, yox, heç biri, heç mənalarında işlənir. None – dan sonra isim gəlməz! How many? How much? suallarından birinə cavab verir.

How many teachers did you know? – None. (No teachers)

How much money have you got? – None. (No money).

None of – heç biri mənasını verir.

None of + sayılmayan isim / it / cəm sayılan isim / us / you / them + tək xəbər

None of these books is mine. – Kitablardan heç biri mənim deyil.

3. VERBS

Auxiliary Verbs	Main Verbs	Regular Verbs
Irregular Verbs	Modal Verbs	There is / There are

VERBS IN ENGLISH (FEILLƏR)

Feillər (verbs) cümlədə hərəkəti, vəziyyəti və ya halı bildirən sözlərdir. İngilis dilində feillər əsas (main verbs), köməkçi (auxiliary verbs) və modal feillər olmaqla bir neçə qrupa ayrılır.

3.1. Auxiliary Verbs (Köməkçi Feillər)

Köməkçi feillər əsas feilə qoşularaq müxtəlif zamanları, sual və inkar formalarını, həmçinin vurğunu ifadə etmək üçün istifadə olunur. Əsas köməkçi feillər: be, do, və have.

A. BE

Feil be həm "olmaq" mənasında işlənə bilər, həm də köməkçi feil kimi zamanların qurulmasında iştirak edir.

İndiki zaman formaları (Present forms):

am – I üçün

is – he/she/it üçün

are – you/we/they üçün

> **Məsələn:**
>
> *I am happy.*
>
> *She is at school.*
>
> *They are friends.*

Keçmiş zaman formaları (Past forms):

was – I/he/she/it üçün

were – you/we/they üçün

> **Məsələn:**
>
> *I was tired yesterday.*
>
> *We were at the park.*

Gələcək zaman forması (Future form):

will be – bütün şəxslər üçün eyni istifadə olunur.

> **Məsələn:**
>
> *I will be a teacher.*
>
> *They will be here soon.*
>
> *BE-də sual cümlələrini düzəldəndə BE cümlənin önünə keçəcək. İnkar formasını düzəldəndə isə not əlavə edəcəyik sadəcə olaraq:*
>
> *Will they be there? They will not be there.*
>
> *Are you happy? You are not happy.*

B. DO

Feil do həm əsas feil (etmək) kimi, həm də köməkçi feil kimi istifadə olunur. Köməkçi feil kimi o, sual və inkar formalarının qurulmasında işlənir.

İndiki zaman (Present Simple):

do – I/you/we/they üçün
does – he/she/it üçün

Məsələn:

I do my homework every day.

Do you like coffee?

She does not (doesn't) play tennis.

Keçmiş zaman (Past Simple):
did – bütün şəxslər üçün eyni

Məsələn:

I did my work yesterday.

Did they come on time?

He didn't call me.

DO-da sual cümlələrini düzəldəndə DO cümlənin önünə keçəcək. İnkar formasını düzəldəndə isə not əlavə edəcəyik sadəcə olaraq:

Do you know her? You do not know her.

Did she come yesterday? She did not come yesterday.

C. HAVE

Feil have həm "sahib olmaq" mənasında işlənə bilər, həm də perfect tenses zamanı köməkçi feil kimi istifadə olunur.
İndiki zaman:
have – I/you/we/they üçün
has – he/she/it üçün

Məsələn:

I have a car.

She has finished her homework.

Keçmiş zaman:
had – bütün şəxslər üçün eyni

Məsələn:

We had lunch together.

He had already left when I arrived.

3.2. Main Verbs (Əsas Feillər)

Əsas feillər cümlədə baş hərəkəti ifadə edir. Onlar iki əsas qrupa ayrılır:

A. Regular Verbs (Qaydalı feillər)

Bu feillərin keçmiş və keçmiş zaman feli sifəti (Past Simple və Past Participle) formaları -ed şəkilçisi artırmaqla düzəlir.

Məsələn:

work → worked → worked
play → played → played
clean → cleaned → cleaned

B. Irregular Verbs (Qaydasız feillər)

Bu feillərdə keçmiş formalar düzənsiz olur, yəni -ed artırılmır, hər birinin öz xüsusi forması var. Aşağıda ən çox işlənən 50 irregular verb verilmişdir:

Base Form	Past Simple	Past Participle
be	was/were	been
become	became	become
begin	began	begun
break	broke	broken
bring	brought	brought
build	built	built
buy	bought	bought
catch	caught	caught
choose	chose	chosen
come	came	come
cost	cost	cost
cut	cut	cut
do	did	done
draw	drew	drawn
drink	drank	drunk
drive	drove	driven
eat	ate	eaten
fall	fell	fallen
feel	felt	felt
find	found	found
fly	flew	flown
forget	forgot	forgotten
get	got	gotten/got
give	gave	given
go	went	gone
grow	grew	grown
have	had	had
hear	heard	heard
keep	kept	kept
know	knew	known
leave	left	left
lend	lent	lent

Base Form	Past Simple	Past Participle
let	let	let
lose	lost	lost
make	made	made
meet	met	met
pay	paid	paid
put	put	put
read	read	read
ride	rode	ridden
run	ran	run
say	said	said
see	saw	seen
sell	sold	sold
send	sent	sent
sit	sat	sat
sleep	slept	slept
speak	spoke	spoken
take	took	taken
teach	taught	taught
tell	told	told
think	thought	thought
write	wrote	written

3.3. Modal Verbs (Modal Feillər)

Modal feillər hərəkətin mümkünlüyünü, zəruriliyini, icazəni və ya təklifi ifadə edir. Onlar əsas feil ilə birlikdə işlənir və arxasınca hər zaman feil məsdər formasında (bare infinitive) gəlir (yəni to olmadan).

Əsas modal feillər:

- can, could
- may, might
- must
- shall, should
- will, would
- ought to
- need, dare

Məsələn:

I can swim.
You should study harder.
They must be tired.
He might come tomorrow.
We will help you.

3.4. There is / There are

Bu konstruksiyalar bir şeyin mövcudluğunu ifadə edir. “There” burada şəxs deyil, sadəcə mövcudluğu bildirən struktur söz kimi işlənir.

İstifadə qaydası:

- There is – tək (singular) isimlərlə
- There are – cəm (plural) isimlərlə

> **Məsələn:**
>
> *There is a book on the table. (Masanın üstündə bir kitab var.)*
>
> *There are three apples in the basket. (Səbətdə üç alma var.)*

Keçmiş formalar:

There was (singular)

There were (plural)

Gələcək forma:

There will be (həm tək, həm cəm üçün eyni)

> **Məsələn:**
>
> *There was a problem yesterday.*
>
> *There will be a meeting tomorrow.*

> **Xüsusi not:**
>
> Əgər there is/are-dan sonra bir neçə isim gəlir və and ilə yazmışıqsa bu zaman is və ya are olmasını düzgün seçmək üçün birinci gələn ismə diqqət yetirməliyik.
>
> There is a pen and 4 books on the table.
>
> There are 6 pens and a book on the table.

4. THE COMPLEX OBJECT

Bir cümlədə iki ardıcıl tamamlığın işlənməsi mürəkkəb tamamlıq olur. Ingilis dilində tamamlıq xəbərdən sonra işlənir.

I want to go. – Sadəcə bir tamamlıq var.

I wanted him to drink tea. – Mən ondan çay içməsini istədim.

Bu cümlədə isə feldən sonra artıq iki tamamlıq ardıcıl işlənmişdir və bu mürəkkəb tamamlıq adlanır. Mürəkkəb tamamlıq olan cümlədə hərəkət bildirən feillərin ortasında bir obyekt (şəxs əvəzliyinin obyekt halı/ törəmə əvəzliklər/ insan adları və ya insan ifadə edən isimlər) işlənə bilər.

Mürəkkəb tamamlığı düzəltmək üçün feillər 3 qrupa bölünür:

I. Verb + Bare Infinitive (to-suz və -ing-siz məsdər)

To let (let) – icazə vermək

To make (made) – məcbur etmək

She let her little brother play with her toys.

She made somebody clean up her room.

The teacher made the students let their imagination run wild in the creative writing exercise.

Bu zaman cümlə quruluşu:

Mübtəda + Xəbər + Me / You / Him / Her / It / Us / Them / Xüsusi isim / söz birləşməsi/törəmələr + Bare Infinitive (V_1)

Mürəkkəb tamamlığın əsas hissələri:

> **Note 1:** Əgər make feili məchul növdə işlənərsə, özündən sonra to hissəciyi gələ bilər.

> The children were made to tell the truth.

> **Note 2:** Make feili düzəltmək, əmələ gətirmək, etmək mənasını verərsə, tamamlıq rolunda işlənən feil to hissəciyi ilə işlənənəcək.

> My friend made a decorative toys to decorate her car. – Mənim dostum maşınını bəzəmək üçün dekorativ oyuncaqlar düzəltdi.
>
> Make feili etmək mənasında adətən cansız isimlərə aid olarsa to hissəcikli, canlı isimlərə aid olarsa to hissəciksiz işlənəcək.

Make + cansız isim + to-lu məsdər

Make + canlı isim + to-suz məsdər

> **Note 3:** Make bəzən ifadələrin tərkibində olur, bu zaman da özündən sonra to hissəcikli feil tələb edər.

> Make ilə işlənən ifadələr:

- Make an effort
- Make an offer
- Make a decision
- Make the bed
- Make a reservation
- Make progress
- Make a plan
- Make a commitment
- Make arrangements
- Make a mess
- Make a mistake
- Make dinner
- Make room
- Make breakfast
- Make a noise
- Make lunch
- Make clear
- Make a wish
- Make a choice
- Make trouble
- Make payment

My friend made an effort to make us happy.

They finally made a decision to make an offer on the house they had

Note 4: Let feili məchul növdə işlənə bilmir. Bu zaman onun sinonimləri olan "to be allowed to", "to be permitted to" işlənir.

The teacher let the students use the school's laboratory equipment for their science experiment.

The students were allowed to use the school's laboratory equipment for their science experiment.

Note 5: Bəzi feillər var ki, feilin istənilən formasında eyni qalır: let, put, cut, hurt, etc. Bu feillərin hansı zamanda olduğunu ayırd etmək üçün işlənməsinə diqqət etmək lazımdır.

Present simple – she puts, the girl cuts, he lets, my mother hurts, etc.

Past simple – she put, the girl cut, he let, my mother hurt, etc.

Note 6: Tamamlıq rolunda işlənən məsdər to be olarsa, to be heç bir halda am/ is/ are/ was/ were, to have feli olarsa, heç bir halda has/ had formalarına keçməz.

Make him be (~~are~~) quiet.

Make the child (~~has~~) have dinner.

II. İkinci tərəfi to hissəciksiz məsdər və ya Fel 1 + ing. (PI)

- To feel – hiss etmək
- To hear – eşitmək
- To notice – hiss etmək, görmək
- To observe – müşahidə etmək
- To see – görmək
- To watch – baxmaq, müşahidə etmək
- To find – tapmaq
- To get – olmaq, əldə etmək
- To spot – aşkar etmək
- To leave – tərk etmək
- To smell – iyləmək
- To listen to – dinləmək
- To taste – dadmaq
- To perceive – dərk etmək, anlamaq
- To witness – şahid olmaq
- To behold – Görmək, baxmaq

Cümlə quruluşu:

Mübtəda + Xəbər + Me / You / Him / Her / It / Us / Them / Xüsusi isim / söz birləşməsi/ törəmələr + Bare Infinitive / PI

I saw him come from university.

Bu cümlələrdə də birinci xəbər istənilən zamana görə dəyişə bilər, istədiyi sonluğu qəbul edə bilər, lakin tamamlıq kimi çıxış edən fel yalnız to hissəciksiz məsdər olaraq işlənir və ya V4 (P1) alır.

Note 7: Əgər hərəkətin əvvəlini və sonunu görmürüksə, davam etməkdə olan bir hərəkətdən sadəcə müəyyən bir hissəyə şahid olmuşuqsa, 2-ci tamamlığın yerində felin -ing, yəni Participle 1 formasını işlədəcəyik. Lakin anlıq bir hərəkəti, yaxud başdan sona gördüyümüz bir hadisədən bəhs ediriksə, bu zaman to hissəciksiz məsdər işlədirik.

I saw him waiting for a train. (mən görəndə hələ də gözləyirdi)

I saw him eat an apple. (sonacan yediyini görmüşəm)

See / feel/ hear/ watch/ notice/ smell/ listen to/ observe/ perceive/ witness feilləri adətən özündən sonra Participle tələb edir.

Note 8: 2-ci kateqoriyadan olan feillərlə işlənən Complex Object cümləsini məchul növdə həm to infinitive (Objective Infinitive Construction), həm də indiki zaman feili sifəti (Subjective Infinitive Construction) formasında işlədə bilərik.

I heard him sing a song.

He was heard to sing a song.

I saw my groupmate walking on the sidewalk.

My groupmate was seen walking on the sidewalk.

III. İkinci tamamlıq to inifinitive alan feillər.

To want – istəmək	To ask – soruşmaq
Would like – istəmək, arzusunda olmaq	To expect – gözləmək, ümid etmək

To recommend – məsləhət görmək	To force – məcbur etmək
To warn – xəbərdarlıq etmək	To remind – xatırlatmaq
To advise – məsləhət vermək	To teach – öyrətmək
To tell – demək, söyləmək	To know – bilmək
To allow – icazə vermək	To permit – icazə vermək
To beg – yalvarmaq, xahiş etmək	To request – xahiş etmək
To wish – arzulamaq	To order – əmr etmək, sifariş etmək
To persuade – yola gətirmək, inandırmaq	To mean – məna vermək, ifadə etmək
To encourage – ruhlandırmaq	To enable – bacarmaq, öhdəsindən gəlmək
To cause – səbəb olmaq	To choose – seçmək
To hire – işə götürmək	To invite – dəvət etmək
To threaten – hədələmək	To lead – yol açmaq, səbəb olmaq
To prepare – hazırlamaq	

Cümlə quruluşu:

Mübtəda + Xəbər + Me / You / Him / Her / It / Us / Them / Xüsusi isim / söz birləşməsi/ Törəmələr + to infinitive

- *I expected him not to come.*
- *I would like Jane to tell the truth.*
- *She reminded her friend to finish the homework before it was due.*
- *He advised his sister to take an umbrella because it might rain later.*
- *The teacher taught the students to solve math problems using different methods.*
- *The mother told her children to clean their rooms before bedtime.*
- *They allowed their dog to play in the backyard under supervision.*
- *The manager permitted the employees to leave early on Fridays as a reward for their hard work.*
- *She begged her parents to let her go to the concert with her friends.*

Bu cümlələrdə birinci xəbər istənilən zamana görə dəyişə bilər, istədiyi sonluğu qəbul edə bilər, lakin tamamlıq kimi çıxış edən feil yalnız to hissəcikli məsdər olaraq işlənir.

> **Note 9:** To help feilindən sonra to məsdər hissəciyi işlənə də bilər, işlənməyə də bilər.

> I helped him to clean his room.
> I helped him clean his room.

> **Note 10:**

> I növ feillərdə sadalanan həmcins feillər varsa, to hissəciyi sadəcə birinci feilə artırılır.
> I wanted him to listen and answer my questions.

II növ feillərdə isə sadalanan həmcins feillər –ing ilə işlənərsə, bu zaman –ing hər bir feilin sonuna artırılır.

I saw him coming in and sitting down.

Əgər sadalanan həmcins feillərdən birincisi to hissəciksiz işlənibsə, digərləri də to hissəciksiz işlənəcək.

I saw him come in and (~~to~~) sit down.

> **Note 11:** Feildən sonra şəxs əvəzliyinin obyekt halı deyil də, yiyəlik əvəzliyi gələrsə, bu zaman həmin cemlə mürəkkəb tamamlıq olmaz.

> I observed his cooking. – Cümlə düzgündür, lakin Complex Object deyil,
> I observed him cooking. – Bu isə Complex Object-dir.

5. TENSE FORMS

Simple Tenses	Continuous Tenses	Perfect Tenses
Perfect Continuous Tenses		

Tense forms

FORMA *Tense form*	PRESENT *İndiki zaman*	PAST *Keçmiş zaman*	FUTURE *Gələcək zaman*	FUTURE IN THE PAST *Keçmişə nəzərən gələcək*
SIMPLE / INDEFINITE *Sadə / qeyri-müəyyən*	**Present Simple** *İndiki sadə zaman*	**Past Simple** *Keçmiş sadə zaman*	**Future Simple** *Gələcək sadə zaman*	**Future Simple in the Past** *Keçmişə nəzərən gələcək sadə zaman*
CONTINUOUS *Davamedici zaman*	**Present Continuous** *İndiki davamedici zaman*	**Past Continuous** *Keçmiş davamedici zaman*	**Future Continuous** *Gələcək davamedici zaman*	**Future Continuous in the Past** *Keçmişə nəzərən gələcək davamedici zaman*
PERFECT *Bitmiş zaman*	**Present Perfect** *İndiki bitmiş zaman*	**Past Perfect** *Keçmiş bitmiş zaman*	**Future Perfect** *Gələcək bitmiş zaman*	**Future Perfect in the Past** *Keçmişə nəzərən gələcək bitmiş zaman*
PERFECT CONTINUOUS *Bitmiş davamedici zaman*	**Present Perfect Continuous** *İndiki bitmiş davamedici zaman*	**Past Perfect Continuous** *Keçmiş bitmiş davamedici zaman*	**Future Perfect Continuous** *Gələcək bitmiş davamedici zaman*	**Future Perfect Continuous in the Past** *Keçmişə nəzərən gələcək bitmiş davamedici zaman*

5.1. Simple Tenses

5.1.1. The Present Simple (Indefinite) tense form - İndiki sadə (qeyri-müəyyən) zaman

İndiki sadə zaman formasını düzəltmək üçün məsdərdən "to" hissəciyi atılır və 3-cü şəxsin təkində feilin sonuna –s/-es artırılır.

Cümlə quruluşu:

I/ We/ You/ They + Verb 1

He/ She/ It + Verb 1 + s

I speak – mən danışıram

You speak – sən danışırsan

He(she,it) speaks – o danışır

We speak – biz danışırıq

You speak – siz danışırsınız

They speak – onlar danışır

Present simple zaman formasının sualı to do köməkçi feilininin indiki zaman formasının (do, does) mübtədadan əvvəl işlənməsi ilə düzəlir.

Cümlə quruluşu:

Do + I/ We/ You/ They + Feil1?

Does + He/ She/ It + Feil 1 ?

I do exercises every day- Do you do exercise every day?

He goes to the gym twice a week. – Does she go to the gym twice a week?

> **Note:** 3-cü şəxsin təkinə sual verərkən "does" köməkçi feilindən istifadə olunur və artıq feilin sonuna "-s" artırılmır.

> Present simple zaman formasının inkar forması to do köməkçi feilinin indiki zaman forması (do, does) və not inkar hissəciyinin köməkliyi ilə düzəlir.

Cümlə quruluşu:

I/ We/ You/ They + Don't (do not) Verb 1

He/ She/ It + Doesn't (does not) Verb 1

I do not speak – I don't speak.

She(he,it) does not speak – she doesn't speak.

Present simple zaman formasının sual-inkar forması. Don't (do not), doesn't (does not) mübtədadan əvvələ keçir.

Cümlə quruluşu:

Don't + I/ We/ You/ They + Feil1 ?

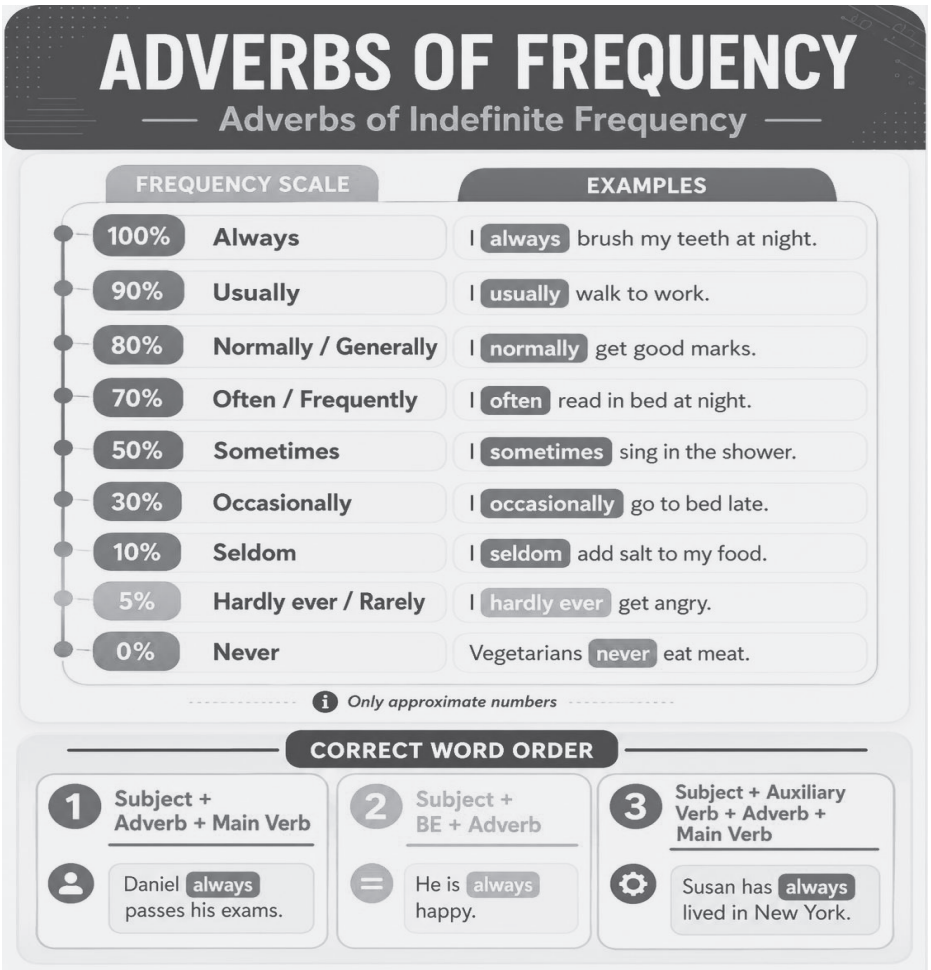
Doesn't + He/ She/ It + Feil 1 ?

Don't you go to school every day? – Siz hər gün məktəbə getmirsiniz?

Doesn't he speak in English? – O Ingiliscə danışmır?

Zaman zərfləri:

- Every day/week/ year / summer
- Every other day
- Once a week (year)
- Twice a month
- Generally
- Regularly
- On Mondays
- Now and then
- From time to time
- Almost every day
- About three times a month/week/year



İşlənmə Yerləri:

1. adət, vərdiş halını almış, ümumi məlumat bildirən hərəkətləri bildirmək üçün işlədilir.

I do exercises every day.

She usually wakes up at 7 am.

2. Məlum fiziki və təbii faktları bildirmək üçün istifadə olunur.

The sun rises in the east and sets in the west.

3. Təkrarlanan hadisələrlə işlədilir.

We often fail to appreciate the efforts of those who support us.

4. Zaman və ya şərt budaq cümləli tabeli mürəkkəb cümlələrdə if, till, when, until, before, after, as soon as, as long as, unless bağlayıcılarından sonra hərəkət gələcəyə aid olsa belə feil sadə indiki zamanda işlənir.

I shall go if he comes.

5. Rəsmi danışıqlarda işlədilir.

I declare this meeting adjourned

6. Baş cümlə əmr cümləsi ilə ifadə olunarsa:

Ask me for help, if you need.

7. Cədvəl üzrə, qrafiklə icrası nəzərdə tutulan hərəkətləri bildirir. (Adətən hərəkət bildirən to go, to start, to leave, to fly, to take off və s. feilləri ilə işlənir və gələcək zaman zərfləri ilə işləndiyində gələcəyi bildirir.)

The meeting begins two days later.

8. Hər hansı bir şəxsi və ya hər hansı bir ismi səciyyələndirəndə:

He speaks English fluently.

9. İndiki zamanda ardıcıl icra olunan hərkətləri:

I get up early in the morning, wash my hands and face, have breakfast and go to school.

5.1.2. The Past Simple (Indefinite) tense form

Keçmiş sadə (qeyri-müəyyən) zaman forması

Keçmiş sadə zaman formasının iki forması var: qaydalı (regular) və qaydasız feillər (irregular).

Qaydalı feillər bir qayda olaraq feillərin sonuna -ed (d) artırılmaqla düzəlir. To play – played, to move – moved.

Qaydasız feillər isə əzbərləmə yolu ilə öyrənilir, hər hansı bir şəkilçi qəbul etmir. To write – wrote (yazmaq).

Past simple zaman formasının sualı bütün şəxslərdə do-nun keçmiş zaman forması olan did köməkçi feili ilə düzəlir və mübtədadan əvvəl yazılır.

I played – Did you play? Do+ed =did

İnkar forması isə did köməkçi feili, not inkar hissəciyi və əsas feilin to hissəciksiz məsdər forması ilə düzəlir.

Did you play? – I did not (didn't) play.

Zaman Zərfləri:

Yesterday	In childhood
The day before yesterday	In youth
Last week / month/ year / night	Until recently
Two weeks (…) ago	The other day
In 1990	

İşlənmə yerləri:

1. Ümumiyyətlə keçmişdə baş vermiş, bəlli bir anda edilmiş, tamamlanmış hərkətləri bildirdikdə:

We went to the park, but I didn't enjoy there.

2. Keçmişdə ardıcıl icra edilən hərəkətləri bildirmək üçün:

He entered the room, sat at the table, began to look through the papers.

3. İndiki zamanla heç bir əlaqəsi olmayan, sadəcə keçmişdə baş verən hərəkətləri bildirmək üçün:

Sheakspeare wrote a lot of tragedies.

4. Keçmişdə müəyyən bir müddət içərisində davam etmiş hərəkətləri bildirdikdə:

He lived in England from 1902 to 1998.

5. Keçmişdə olan bir hərəkətdən bəhs edərkən digər bir keçmiş zaman cümləsi ilə işlənə bilir.

I walked along the beautiful park when I was in Amsterdam.

6. Keçmiş alışqanlıqlarımızdan və adətlərimizdən bəhs edərkən.

We frequently visited the beach during our summer vacations in Florida.

Past simple zaman formasında "used to" ifadəsi də vardır ki, mənası "-ardı[2]" deməkdir. Used to – dan sonra sadə məsdər formasında olan feil işlənir.

I used to play football in my childhood.

Used to – nun sual və inkar forması da did və did not ilə düzəlir, bu zaman feil indiki sadə zamanda use to formasında istifadə olunacaq. Məsələn,

Did you use to play football in your childhood?

I did not use to play football in my childhood.

Used to – nun sinonimi olan "would" da eyni mənada işlənir. Əsasən qeyri-real hadisələri bildirir.

5.1.3. The Future simple (Indefinite) tense form

Gələcək sadə (qeyri-müəyyən) zaman forması

Gələcək sadə zaman formasını düzəltmək üçün "shall və will" dən istifadə edirik, mənası "-acaq2" deməkdir. I şəxsin təkində və cəmində shall, qalan bütün hallarda will istifadə olunur.

I shall go there

She will write me a letter.

I shall - I'll , She will - she'll kimi olur.

> **Note:** Müasir ingilis dilində I şəxsdə də will-dən istifadə olunur. Qısa formaları:

> Shall/will heç bir zaman feilsiz işlənməz, mütləq özündən sonra feil gəlməlidir: shall/will + feil

> I shall there – wrong

I shall be there – true

Gələcək sadə zaman formasının sualını düzətmək üçün shall/will cümlənin əvvəlinə keçir.

Will you go to the theater? - Teatra gedəcəksən?

Inkar formasını düzəltmək üçün shall/will - dən sonra "not" inkar hissəciyi işlənəcək: Shall/will + not + feil. Qısa formaları shan't, won't formasında olur.

I shall not (shan't) do this exercise.

We will not (won't) read this book.

Zaman Zərfləri:

Soon (tezliklə)	In 2025
Tomorrow	In two (...) days
The day after tomorrow	In future
Next year / week/ month	Some day

Gələcək zamanın işləndiyi yerlər:

1. Danışıq zamanı qərara alınan və gələcəkdə icra olunacaq hərkətləri bildirmək üçün:

They need my help. I'll (shall) help them.

2. I think/ I don't think/ I expect/ I wonder/ I hope/ I promise/ I imagine/ I believe/ I suppose/ I assume/ I am afraid and probably/ certainly işlənən cümlələrdə hərəkət gələcəyə aid olarsa:

I hope we will have a successful outcome.

I promise I will finish the project on time.

I imagine we will have a wonderful vacation next year.

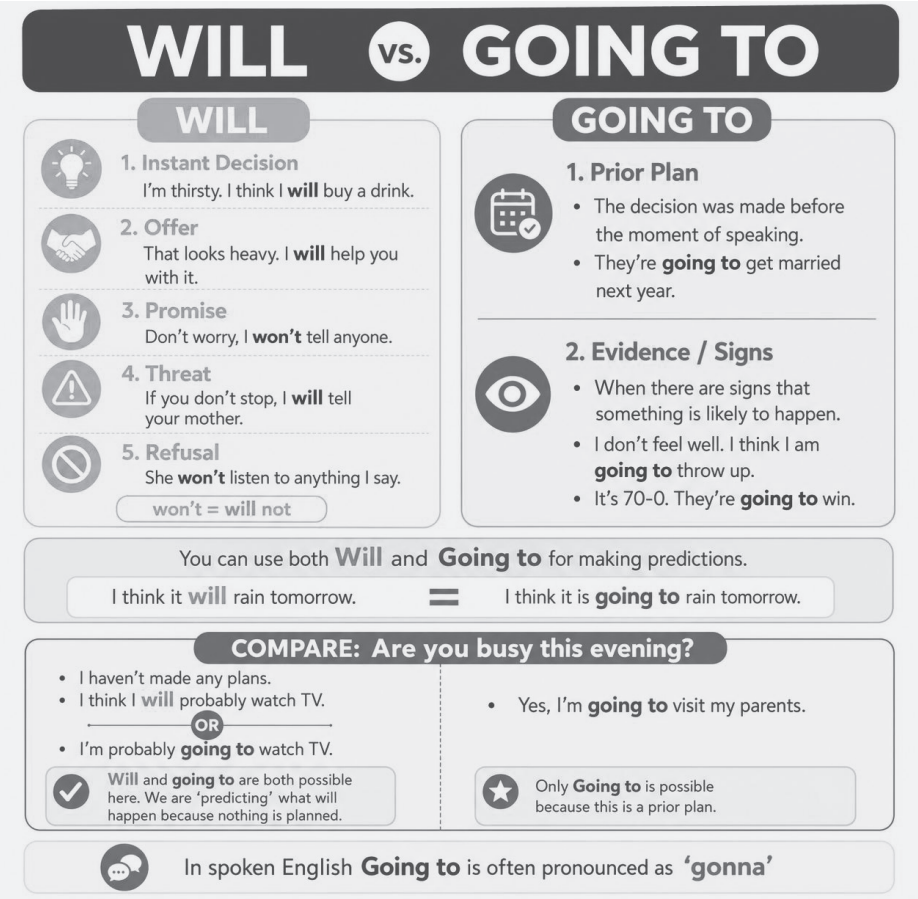
2. “I" və “We” mübtədası ilə başlayan cümlələrdə söz vermək, təklif, xahiş, vəd verərkən:

I will not (won’t) tell anyone your secret.

3. Əmr cümləsində please sözünün əvəzinə gələcək sadə zamandan istifadə olunur.

Close the door, will you?

Shall/will əvəzinə cümlədə “to be going to” da istifadə oluna bilər. To be going to öncədən planlaşdırılmış hərəkətlərlə işlənir.



Note:

to be going to + feil olarsa bu gələcək sadə zamandır. (-acaq[2])

to be going to + məkan , yer olarsa bu zaman mənası indiki davam edici zamanda “gedirəm” deməkdir.

I am going to read that book - mən o kitabı oxuyacağam. - Future simple

I am going to school. - present continues tense. – Present continuous

5.1.4. The Future simple (Indefinite) in the past

Keçmişə nəzərən gələcək sadə (qeyri-müəyyən) zaman

Keçmişə nəzərən gələcək zamanın forması should, would köməkçi feilləri və əsas feilin məsdəri (to ədatsız) vasitəsilə düzəldilir; should birinci şəxs tək və cəmdə, would isə qalan şəxslərin tək və cəmində işlədilir. Əsasən gerçəkləşməyən, həyata keçməyən hadisələri, planları bildirir. məs.:

I should go there but I forgot.

Sual forması should/would- un mübtədadan əvvələ keçməsi ilə düzəlir. Məs,

Would you come with me, if I wanted?

İnkar forması isə should/would + not + feil formasında düzəlir.

I should not (shouldn't) waste my time, if I knew it before.

Keçmişə nəzərən gələcək zamanın hər hansı bir göstəricisi yoxdur, sadəcə cümlənin hansısa bir tərəfində keçmiş zaman istifadə olunmalıdır.

İşləndiyi yerlər:

1. Keçmişdə olacağını düşündüyümüz hadisələrlə.

She packed her bags and left a note. It seemed inevitable that she would leave him.

2. Keçmişdə etmək niyyətində olduğumuz amma edə bilmədiyimiz hadisələrlə.

I would have attended the concert with you, but I had to babysit my little sister.

> **Note:** Was going to /Were going to ifadəsi də eyni mənada edəcəkdim deməkdir.

> I was going to go on holiday with them, but then I was called to the meeting.
>
> Notes:

Was about to/Were about to, Was due to/ Were due to : "Etmək üzrə olmaq"

She was about to leave when the phone rang.

We were about to board the plane when they announced a delay.

They were due to arrive at the airport at 3 p.m.

The concert was due to start at 8 o'clock, but it got postponed.

> **Note:** Cümlədə hope (ümid etmək), promise (söz vermək, vəd vermək) sözləri varsa o zaman cümlə bu cür qurulur:

> Hope, promise + future simple (shall, will)
>
> hoped, promised + future in the past (should/would)

I promise I will not do it again.

I promised I wouldn't smoke any more.

5.2. The Continuous Tense Forms - Davamedici zamanlar

5.2.1. Present Continuous tense – İndiki davamedici zaman

Bu zaman forması hal-hazırda baş verən hərəkətləri bildirir. İndiki davamedici zamanı düzəltmək üçün to be felinin indiki zaman formaları olan am/ is/ are – dan istifadə olunur, özündən sonra feli sifət 1 forması, yəni felin sonuna -ing aertırmaqla düzəlir.

To go – going; to come – coming; to tun – running and etc.

Cümlə quruluşu – Təsdiq (affirmative)

Mübtəda + am/ is/ are + Fel 1 + ing

I am writing my homework now. – Mən indi ev tapşırığımı yazıram.

We are singing a song at present. – Biz hal-hazırda mahnı oxuyuruq.

Sual formasını düzəltmək üçün am/ is/ are cümlənin əvvəlinə keçəcək.

Cümlə quruluşu – Sual (interrogative)

Am/ is/ are + mübtəda + Fel 1 + ing?

Is he doing his exercises? – O tapşırıqlarını edirmi?

İnkar formasında isə am/ is/ are – dan sonra "not" inkar hissəciyi işlənir.

Cümlə quruluşu – İnkar (negative)

Mübtəda + am/ is/ are + not + Fel 1 + ing

They are not speaking in English. – Onlar ingilis dilində danışmırlar.

Davamedici zaman bu hallarda işlənir:

1. Hal-hazırda, danışılan anda icra olunan hərəkətləri bildirir:

She is reading now. – O indi oxuyur.

2. Hal hazırda davam edən amma müvəqqəti olan hərəkətləri bildirir.

She is looking for a hotel till she finds a new home.

3. İcrası başlamış və hələ bitməmiş prosesləri bildirir:

She is looking for a new job. – O yeni iş axtarır.

4. Yaxın gələcəkdə, planlaşdırılmış və icrası gələcəkdə mütləq baş verəcək hərəkətləri bildirir (adətən go, fly, visit, leave, go, come, stay, depart və s. kimi fellərlə işlənir.

We are going to London next week. – Biz gələn həftə Londona gedirik.

5. Bəzi cümlələr var ki, orada hər hansı bir zaman göstəricisi işlənməsə də, cümlənin məzmunundan xəbərin indiki davamedici zamanda olduğu bilinir.

Where is she? – She is sleeping.

What are you doing? – I am writing a letter.

6. Hərəkətin bəlli bir zaman müddətində davam etdiyi bilindiyində:

She is staying at her uncle's this week.

7. Şikayətçi olduğumuz, xoşa gəlməyən hərəkətlər adət halını aldıqda.

She is always interrupting me. – O həmişə mənim sözümü kəsir.

8. Yaşadığımız müddətdə ətrafımızda olan hərəkətləri bildirdikdə.

The population of the world is increasing very fast. – Dünya əhalisi sürətlə artır.

İndiki davamedici zamanın göstəriciləri:

Now – indi	Still – hələ
At present / at the moment – hal-hazırda	Nowadays – bu günlərdə
At that time / at the time – o vaxtda, həmin vaxt	For now – indilik
Currently – indi, bu günlərdə	Right now / just now – indicə, təzəcə

10. Əmr sözlərindən sonra gələn cümlə indiki davamedici zamanda olacaq.

Look! It is coming.

Listen! The teacher is explaining the lesson.

Be quiet! The child is sleeping.

Be quick! The train is moving.

> **Note:** Əgər cümlədə həmcins üzvlər "and" bağlayıcısı ilə olarsa, hər iki tərəf present continuousda olacaq.

> I am sitting and reading a book.
>
> İndiki davamedici zamanda işlənməyən fellər.

To want	To notice	To smell
To understand	To like	To assume
To remember	To know	To recognize
To hear	To feel	To cost
To forget	To love	To hold
To prefer	To hate	To mind
To suppose	To like	To envy
To believe	To want	To fear

5.2.2. The Past Continuous - Keçmiş davamedici zaman forması

Cümlə quruluşu – Təsdiq (affirmative)

Mübtəda + was/ were + Fel 1 + ing

I was reading a book at 7 o'clock yesterday. – Mən dünən saat 7-də kitab oxuyurdum.

Sual forması – Interrogative

Was/ were + mübtəda + Fel 1 + ing?

Were they speaking with each other yesterday? – Onlar dünən bir birləri ilə danışırdılar?

İnkar forması – Negative

Mübtəda + was / were + not + Fel1 + ing

I was not playing chess at that time yesterday. – Dünən bu vaxtı şahmat oynamırdım.

Keçmiş davamedici zaman formasının istifadə olunma halları:

1. Keçmişdə iki eyni anda baş verən hərəkətləri bildirmək üçün istifadə olunur və adətən while / as (ərzində, zaman, həmin anda, -dığı halda) bağlayıcılarından istifadə olunur.

I was reading a book while she was writing a letter. – O məktub yazanda mən kitab oxuyurdum.

Past continuous + While/as + Past continuous

While she was writing a letter, her mother entered the room. – O məktub yazarkən anası içəri girdi.

While/as + Past continuous + past simple

2. Keçmişdə təkrarən baş verən hərəkətləri bildirmək üçün işlədilir, adətən always – həmişə, constantly , ever – hər zaman, daima kimki zaman zərflərindən istifadə edilir.

She was always singing a song in her youth. – O gəncliyində həmişə mahnı oxuyurdu.

3. Keçmişdə müəyyən bir müddət ərzində davam edən hərəkətləri bildirir.

They were playing football in the yard the whole day yesterday. – Onlar dünən həyətdə bütün günü futbol oynayırdılar.

4. Keçmiş davamedici zaman cümlələrində when / just as kimi bağlayıcıların işlənməsi.

Past Continuous + when / just as + Past simple.

When / just as + Past simple +Past continuous

Keçmiş davamedici zaman cümlələrində zaman göstəriciləri:

At 6 o'clock yesterday	- dünən saat 6-da
At that time / at this time yesterday	- dünən bu vaxtı, dünən həmin vaxt
At day long/ the whole	- bütün günü (dəqiq vaxt olduqa)
At night/ at noon/ at midnight	- gecə, günorta, gecə yarısı
From 5 till 10	- saat 5 dən 10 a qədər
Between 5 and 10 yesterday	- dünən 5 və 10 arası

5.2.3. The Future Continuous - Gələcək davamedici zaman

Gələcək davamedici zaman forması gələcəkdə müəyyən vaxtda davam etməkdə olacaq hərəkəti bildirir.

Cümlə quruluşu – Təsdiq (affirmative)

Mübtəda + will / shall + be + Fel1 + ing

I will be doing it at this time tomorrow.

Sual forması – Interrogative

Will/ shall + mübtəda + be + Fel1 + ing?

İnkar forması – Negative

Mübtəda + will / shall + not + be + Fel1 + Ing

Gələcək davamedici zaman formasının istifadə olunma halları:

1. Planlanmış, proqramlaşdırılmış hərəkətləri bildirmək üçün:

I will be preparing my homework tomorrow. – Mən sabah tapşırıqlarımı yazacağam.

2. Nəzakət formasında sual verdikdə:

Will you be bringing my book? – Mənim kitabımı gətirərsən?

3. Bəzən zaman göstərilməsə belə, ümumi məzmundan bilmək olur:

I have to go, my friends will be waiting for me. – Mın getməliyəm, dostlarım məni gözləmiş olacaqlar.

4. Zaman və ya şərt budaq cümlələrində, birinci tərəf indiki qeyri müəyyən zamanla (present simple) ifadə olunsa da, ikinci tərəf gələcək davamedici zamanda olacaq.

When you come to solve my internet problem, I will be (shall be) preparing my homework.

Gələcək davamedici zamananın zaman göstəriciləri:

At 6 o'clock tomorrow	- sabah saat 6-da
At that time / at this time tomorrow	- sabah bu vaxtı, dünən həmin vaxt
At day long/ the whole	- bütün günü (dəqiq vaxt olduqa)
All the evening	- bütün axşam
From 5 till 10	- saat 5 dən 10 a qədər
Between 5 and 10 tomorrow	- sabah 5 və 10 arası
At the moment tomorrow	- sabah həmin an

5.2.4. The Future continuous in the past - Keçmişə nəzərən gələcək davamedici zaman

Keçmişə nəzərən gələcək davamedici zamanda cümlə quruluşu – Təsdiq

Mübtəda + should / would + be + Fel1 + ing

I should be working – Mən işləməkdə olacağam.

Sual forması – Interrogative

Should / would + mübtəda + be + Fel1 + ing?

İnkar forması – Negative

Mübtəda + should / would + not + be + Fel1 + ing

Keçmişə nəzərən gələcək zaman formasının işlədilmə qaydası:

1. Baş cümlənin xəbəri keçmiş sadə zamanda olarsa, ikinci tərəfdə keçmişə nəzərən gələcək davamedici zaman işlənə bilər.

I asked him to come early, because at that time I would be waiting for him. – Mən ondan erkən gəlməsini istəmişdim, çünki həmin vaxt mən onu gözləmiş olacaqdım.

Keçmişə nəzərən gələcək zaman formaları adətən gerçəkləşməyən, qeyri real hərəkətləri bildirmək üçün istifadə olunur.

5.3. The Perfect Tense Forms - Bitmiş zamanlar

5.3.1. Present Perfect tense – İndiki bitmiş zaman

Bu zaman forması icrası keçmişdə başlasa belə, nəticəsi göz qarşısında olan hərəkətləri bildirir. İndiki bitmiş zaman to have köməkçi felinin indiki sadə zaman forması have/has və əsas feilin feli sifət 2 (PII) forması ilə düzəlir, Azərbaycan dilinə -ıb[4], -mış[4], -ır[4] şəkilçisi kimi tərcümə olunur.

To go – gone ; to come – come

Cümlə quruluşu – Təsdiq (affirmative)

Mübtəda + have/has + Fel 3 (PII)

I have written my homework today.

She has done her housework.

Sual formasını düzəltmək üçün have/has mübtədanın əvvəlinə keçəcək.

Cümlə quruluşu – Sual (interrogative) - Have/Has + mübtəda + Fel 3 (PII)?

Have you ever been in London?

Biz indiki bitmiş zamana when? və What time? ilə sual verə bilmərik. Bu suallara cavab past simple ilə verilir.

İnkar formasında isə have/has – dən sonra "not" inkar hissəciyi işlənir.

Cümlə quruluşu – İnkar (negative) **-** Mübtəda + have/has + not + Fel 3 (PII)

We have not read our lesson. – Biz dərsimizi oxumamışıq.

İndiki bitmiş zaman bu hallarda işlənir:

1. Bitmiş, nəticəsi göz qabağında olan hərəkətləri bildirmək üçün:

The table is very dirty. Someone has eaten something here.

2. It is the first (second..) time və s. ifadələrlə işlənir:

It is the first time İ have met her. – İlk dəfədir ki mən onu gördüm.

It is the second time I have written a letter. – İkinci dəfədir ki, məktub yazırdım.

3. For və since ilə işlənir. For təqribi zamanları, since isə dəqiq, konkret zamanları bildirir. Since – bəri, for – dır ki formasında tərcümə olunur.

I have not met him for two years. – İki ildir ki onunla görüşmürəm.

> * Since

> 1. bağlayıcı kimi **-** I have not met him since I graduated from university. – Universiteti bitirdikdən bəri onunla görüşməmişəm.
>
> 2. zərf kimi – I saw them in August. I have not seen them since. – mən onları avqustda görmüşdüm. O vaxtdan bəri onları görmürəm.

3. sözönü kimi – I have been in Baku since 1998. – 1998-ci ildən bəri Bakıdayam.

> * been to – I have been to London several times. – Mən bir neçə dəfə Londonda olmuşam. (olub- geri dönüb)
>
> * been in – I have been in London since 1998. – Mən 1998-ci ildən bəri Londondayam. (Hal hazırda Lonondadır)

4. İcrası keçmişdə başlamış, müəyyən müddət ərzində davam etmiş və bitmiş hərəkətləri bildirir. Hərəkətin başlama anını since, davametmə müddətini for bildirəcək və how long? (neçə müddətdir ki?) ilə sual veriləcək. Since baş cümləni budaq cümləyə bağlayır və bu zaman budaq cümlələrində baş cümlənin xəbəri – present perfect, budaq cümlənin xəbəri isə past simple formasında olacaq.

I have not seen him (present perfect) since I graduated from university. (past simple)

5. Bəzi hallarda ayırıcı suallarla da istifadə olunur:

You have done your lesson, haven't you?

6. When?/ what time? sualı verdikdə cavab past simple ilə verilir:

When did you see him? – I saw him last week. – Mən onu keçən həftə gördüm.

Have you ever seen?/ how long? sualı verildikdə isə cavab da indiki bitmiş zamanda verilir.

Have you ever been there? – İ have been there several times. – Mən orada bir neçə dəfə olmuşam.

İndiki bitmiş zamanın zərfləri:

Today – bu gün
This week/month – bu həftə/ay
Already – artıq
Finally – nəhayət ki
Tonight – bu gecə
Ever(sualda)/never (inkarda) – heç vaxt
Yet (inkar) – artıq
Just – yenicə
Always – həmişə
Lately/recently – bu yaxınlarda
Many times – dəfələrlə
For a long time – uzun müddətdir ki
Ever since - o vaxtdan bəri
Till now – indiyə qədər
Since then – həmin vaxtdan bəri
Before now – bundan əvvəl
Through the history – tarix boyu
So far – indiyə qədər
It is the first time – İlk dəfədir ki
For the past several days – son bir neçə günlük

* ever, never, often, seldom, just – Köməkçi fellərdən sonra işlənir.

* lately, recently, once, many times, nowadays – adətən cümlənin sonunda işlənir.

* already (təsdiqdə) – artıq. Təsdiq cümlələrində əsas feldən əvvəl işlənir, sualda isə sonda istifadə olunur.

I have already done my homework. (təsdiqdə)

Have you done your homework already? (sualda)

* yet – hələ - inkarda

Yet – artıq – sualda

Has he learned his lesson yet? – O artıq dərsini öyrənib?

He has not learned his lesson yet. – O hələ ev tapşırığını öyrənməyib.

5.3.2. The Past Perfect tense form - Keçmiş bitmiş zaman forması

Keçmişdə müəyyən, dəqiq vaxt ərzində baş verən hərəkətləri, daha ətraflı desək keçmişdə baş verən hərəkətlərdən birincisini bildirir.

I had written a letter before you came. – Sən gəlməmişdən əvvəl məktub yazdım.

Cümlə quruluşu – Təsdiq (affirmative)

Mübtəda + had + Fel 3 (PII)

He had written his homework by 2 o'clock yesterday. – O dünən saat 3-ə qədər ev tapşırığını yazdı.

Sual forması – Interrogative

Had + mübtəda + Fel 3 (PII) ?

İnkar forması – Negative

Mübtəda + had + not + Fel 3 (PII)

I had not done my homework. – Mən ev tapşırığımı etmədim.

Keçmiş bitmiş zaman formasının istifadə olunma halları:

1. Keçmişdə baş verən iki hərəkətdən birincisini bildirir:

I had done my housework before you came in. – Sən içəri gəlməzdən əvvəl mən ev işlərini bitirdim.

2. Həyata keçməmiş arzu və istəkləri bildirmək üçün:

I had expected he would be over there but he wouldn't. – Mən gözləyirdim ki o orada olsun, amma o orada deyildi.

3. Keçmiş bitmiş zaman cümlələrində before/ till / until / by the time kimi bağlayıcıların işlənməsi:

Past Perfect + before / when / till / until / by the time + Past simple.

I had not seen him till he came in. – O içəri gələnə qədər mən onu görmədim.

4. Keçmiş bitmiş zaman cümlələrində after / as soon as / because / as / although kimi bağlayıcıların işlənməsi:

Past Simple + after / as soon as / because / as / although + Past Perfect.

We started chatting as soon as teacher had left. – Müəllim çıxan kimi biz danışmağa başladıq.

5. Scarcely ... when, hardly … when kimi bağlayıcıların istifadə olunması:

Hardly / Scarcely + Past Perfect + When + Past simple

Hardly I had left my house when it began to rain. – Yenicə evdən çıxmışdım ki, yağış başladı.

Keçmiş bitmiş zaman cümlələrində zaman göstəriciləri:

By 3 o'clock yesterday - dünən saat 3-ə qədər

By the time/ by that time - müəyyən zamana qədər/ həmin vaxtadək

Before/ after/ till/ until - əvvəl/ sonra/ qədər

Previously - əvvəllər, qabaqca

Earlier - əvvəllər

5.3.3. The Future Perfect - Gələcək bitmiş zaman

Gələcək zamanda müəyyən, dəqiq vaxtda baş verən hərəkətləri bildirir.

Cümlə quruluşu – Təsdiq (affirmative)

Mübtəda + will have / shall have + Fel 3 (PII)

I shall have written my homework by 3 o'clock tomorrow. – Sabah saat 3-ə qədər mən ev tapşırığımı edəcəm.

Sual forması – Interrogative

Will/ shall + mübtəda + have + Fel1 + ing?

İnkar forması – Negative

Mübtəda + will / shall + not + be + Fel1 + Ing

Gələcək bitmiş zaman formasının istifadə olunma halları:

1. Zaman və ya şərt budaq cümləsində baş cümlədə istifadə olunur:

They will have sent an e-mail, if you call at 9 o'clock tomorrow. - Əgər sən saat 9 a qədər zəng etsən, onlar sənə poçt göndərəcəklər.

Gələcək bitmiş zamananın zaman göstəriciləri:

By 6 o'clock tomorrow - sabah saat 6-a qədər
By the weekday - həftəsonuna qədər
By the end of the year (month, week) - ilin sonuna qədər
Not … till / until + time - müəyyən vaxta qədər
Soon - tezliklə
Before the end of … - bitmədən öncə

5.3.4. The Future perfect in the past - Keçmişə nəzərən gələcək bitmiş zaman

Bu zaman forması keçmişdə planlanmış gələcəkdə müəyyən zamanda icrası baş verəcək hərəkətləri bildirir.

She promised me that she would have been there by the time I came back. – O söz verdiki mən qayıdana qədər orada olacaq.

Keçmişə nəzərən gələcək bitmiş zamanda cümlə quruluşu – Təsdiq

Mübtəda + should / would + have + Fel 3. (PII)

Sual forması – Interrogative

Should / would + have + mübtəda + Fel 3 (PII)?

İnkar forması – Negative

Mübtəda + should / would + not + have + Fel 3 (PII)

5.4. The Perfect Continuous Tense Forms - Bitmiş Davamedici zaman formaları

5.4.1. Present Perfect Continuous tense - İndiki bitmiş davamedici zaman

Bu zaman forması keçmişdə müəyyən bir zamanda başlamış, indiki zamanda da davam edən hərəkətləri bildirir. İndiki bitmiş davamedici zamanı düzəltmək üçün have been/has been – dən istifadə olunur, özündən sonra gələn felin sonuna -ing artırmaqla düzəlir və tərcüməsi -maqda[2], -ır[4], -mış[4] kimi olacaq.

Cümlə quruluşu – Təsdiq (affirmative)

Mübtəda + have been / has been + Fel 1 + ing

I have been writing a letter for 3 hours. – Mən 3 saatdır ki, məktub yazıram. (3 saat əvvəl yazmağa başlamışam və hələ də davam edirəm.)

Sual formasını düzəltmək üçün have / has mübtədanın əvvəlinə keçəcək.

Cümlə quruluşu – Sual (interrogative)

Have / Has + mübtəda + been + Fel 1 + ing?

İndiki bitmiş davamedici zamana sual adətən how long? və ya Since when? İlə verilir.

How long has she been writing her homework? – Neçə müddətdir ki, o ev tapşırığını yazır?

Since when have you been waiting for me? – Nə zamandan bəri məni gözləyirsiniz?

İnkar formasında isə have / has – dən sonra "not" inkar hissəciyi işlənir.

Cümlə quruluşu – İnkar (negative)

Mübtəda + have / has + not + been + Fel 1 + ing

We have not been leaving there since last year. – Biz keçən ildən bəri orada yaşamırıq.

İndiki bitmiş davamedici zamanda istifadə olunan zaman zərfləri:

For – dır ki4 – Hərəkətin davametmə müddətini bildirir.

I have been reading a book for three hours. – 3 saatdır ki, kitab oxuyuram.

Since – bəri – Hərəkətin başlanma anını bildirir.

I have been reading a book since this morning. – Bu səhərdən bəri kitab oxuyuran.

İndiki Bitmiş Davamedici zaman bu hallarda işlənir:

1. Keçmişdə icrası başlanıb. danışılan anda da davam edən hərəkətləri bildirir.

I have been learning to play chess for a year. – Mən bir ildir ki, şahmat oynamağı öyrənirəm.

2. Keçmişdə icrası başlanıb, bir müddət davam etmiş və yenicə bitmiş hərəkətləri bildirir. Bu zaman hərəkətin yenicə bitdiyinin sübutu olmalıdır.

She is so tired. She has been playing a lot in the yard.

5.4.2. The Past Perfect Continuous - Keçmiş bitmiş davamedici zaman forması

Bu zaman forması bir hərəkətin digər bir hərəkətdən keçmişdə başlayıb və həmin ana qədər, həmin müddətdə davam etdiyini göstərir. Keçmiş bitmiş davamedici zamanı düzəltmək üçün had been – dən istifadə olunur, özündən sonra gələn felin sonuna -ing artırmaqla düzəlir və tərcüməsi -maqdaydı[2], -ırdı[4], -mışdı[4] kimi olacaq. Keçmiş bitmiş davamedici zamanda olan cümlələrdə, özündən əlavə keçmiş sadə zamanda (past simple) olan fel də işlənir və bu bir hərəkətin digərindən əvvəl baş verdiyini göstərir.

I had been reading a book for 3 hours when you came in. – Siz gələndə, artıq 3 saat idi ki, mən kitab oxuyurdum.

Note – Zaman və şərt balayıcılarından sonra adətən sadə (simple tenses) zamanlar işlənir.

Cümlə quruluşu – Təsdiq (affirmative)

Mübtəda + had been + Fel 1 + ing

She had been cleaning the house for an hour when her mother entered the room. – Anası otağa girəndə o bir saat idiki otağı təmizləyirdi.

Sual forması – Interrogative

Had + mübtəda + been + Fel 1 + ing?

Had she been cleaning the house for an hour when her mother entered the room?

İnkar forması – Negative

Mübtəda + had + not + been + Fel1 + ing

She had not been cleaning the house for an hour when her mother entered the room.

Keçmiş bitmiş davamedici zaman formaları da since və for bağlayıcıları ilə düzəlir.

5.4.3. The Future Perfect Continuous - Gələcək bitmiş davamedici zaman

Gələcək bitmiş davamedici zaman müəyyən vaxtdan əvvəl başlayıb, həmin müddət ərzində davam edib bitəcək hərəkətləri bildirir. Gələcək bitmiş davamedici zamanı düzəltmək üçün shall / will have been – dən istifadə olunur, özündən sonra gələn felin sonuna -ing artırmaqla düzəlir və tərcüməsi -maqda olacağam , -mış olacağam kimi olacaq. Gələcək bitmiş davamedici zamanda olan cümlələrdə, zaman və şərt bağlayıcılarından sonra indiki sadə zamanda (present simple) olan fel də işlənir.

Cümlə quruluşu – Təsdiq (affirmative)

Mübtəda + will / shall + have been + Fel1 + ing

I shall have been reading a book for 3 hours when you come in. – Sən gələncə mən 3 saatdır ki kitab oxumuş olacam.

Sual forması – Interrogative

Will/ shall + mübtəda + have been + Fel1 + ing?

When I come will you have been doing your housework? – Mən gələndə sən ev işlərini bitirmiş olacaqsan?

İnkar forması – Negative

Mübtəda + will / shall + not + have been + Fel1 + Ing

5.4.4. The Future Perfect Continuous in the past -Keçmişə nəzərən gələcək bitmiş davamedici zaman

Bu zaman forması gələcək bitmiş davamedici zaman kimi işlənəcək, sadəcə danışılan an keçmiş sadə zamanda olacaq.

Keçmişə nəzərən gələcək bitmiş davamedici zamanda cümlə quruluşu – Təsdiq

Mübtəda + should / would + have been + Fel1 + ing

She said that by the end of this day she would have been doing her housework. – O dedi ki, günün sonuna qədər o ev işlərini bitirmiş olacaq.

Sual forması – Interrogative

Should / would + mübtəda + be + Fel1 + ing?

İnkar forması – Negative

Mübtəda + should / would + not + have been + Fel1 + ing

6. THE MODAL VERBS

Can / Could	May / Might	Must / Have to
Should / Ought to	Need / Dare	To be able to

The Modal Verbs – Modal Feillər

Feillərin 4 növü var: əsas feillər, köməkçi feillər, bağlayıcı feillər, modal feillər.

Modal feillərin əsas feillərdən fərqi odur ki, modal feillər ayrılıqda heç bir leksik məna kəsb etmirlər. Modal feillər cümlədə mübtədadan sonra gəlir və özündən sonrakı feilə münasibətini bildirir. Özlərindən sonra hər zaman feil götürürlər.

Modal feillər bunlardır: Can, Could, May, Might, Must, Have to / Has to, Should / Ought to, Need, Dare

Can – Bilmək, bacarmaq deməkdir. Əqli və fiziki cəhətdən bacarıq bildirir. Can modal feili mübtədadan sonra gəlir və şəxsə görə dəyişmir. Can modal feili indiki və gələcək zamanda işlənə bilir.

I can do it myself. – Mən bunu özüm edə bilərəm.

I can learn this topic tomorrow. – Mən bu mövzunu sabah öyrənə bilərəm. Keçmiş zamanda isə onun keçmiş zaman forması could işlənir.

You could go there. – sən evə gedə bilərdin.

Can və could modal feilləri sual və inkarını özləri düzəldir. Sualda can/could mübtədadan əvvələ keçir, inkarda isə özündən sonra not inkar hissəciyi işlənir. (can't/cannot)

Can you do it yourself? – sən bunu edə bilərsən?

I can not learn this text. – Mən bu mətni öyrənə bilmərəm.

Can və could həmçinin nəzakət formasında sual verərkən də istifadə olunur. Could you give my back, please? – Mənim çantamı verə bilərsən, zəhmət olmasa? Can you help me, please? – Zəhmət olmasa, mənə kömək edə bilərsən?

> * Can və Could modal feilləri özlərindən sonra to hissəciyi götürməz.

To be able to – Can modal feilinin sinonimidir, bilmək, bacarmaq, iqtidarında olmaq deməkdir. To be able to can modal feilindən fərqli olaraq, zamana və şəxsə görə dəyişə bilir. (am/ is/are/ was/were/ will be/shall be able to)

I am able to play the violin. – mən skripka çala bilirəm. She was able to go the meeting. – O iclasa gedə bilərdi.

Cədvəl:

Affirmative	Interrogative	Negative
I can do this exercise. You can do this exercise.	Can I do this exercise? Can you do this exercise?	I can not do this exercise. You can not do this exercise.
She (He) can do this exercise. We can do this exercise. You can do this exercise. They can do this exercise.	Can she (hee) do this exercise? Can we do this exercise? Can you do this exercise? Can they do this exercise?	She (He) can not do this exercise. We can not do this exercise. You can not do this exercise. They can not do this exercise.
I could do this exercise.	Could you do this exercise?	I could not do this exercise.
I am (was, shall be) able to do this exercise. You are (were, will be) able to do this exercise. She (He) is (was, will be) able to do this exercise.	Am (was, shall be) I able to do this exercise? Are (were, will be) you able to do this exercise? Is (was, will be) she able to do this exercise?	I am (was, shall +not be) not able to do this exercise. You are (were, will + not be) not able to do this exercise. She (He) is not (was, will +not be) able to do this exercise.

May – icazə, mümkünlük, güman və ya olar mı? Bilər mi? mənasını verir. May modal feili mübtədadan sonra gəlir və şəxsə görə dəyişmir. Sualı və inkarı özü ilə düzəlir.

May I go out? – olar çölə çıxım?

You may go out. – Sən çölə çıxa bilərsən.

You may not go out. – Sən çölə çıxa bilməzsən.

> **Note 1:** Mayn't forması yoxdur.
>
> **Note 2:** İcazə mənasında may – in sinonimi olaraq can modal feilindən istifadə edə bilərik. Fərq ondadır ki, may rəsmi danışıqda, can isə qeyri-rəsmi danışıqlarda istifadə olunur. Həmçinin can şəxsin öz bacarığından, öz istəyindən asılıdır, amma may hərəkətin qarşıdakı şəxsin icazəsi ilə edilməsini bildirir:

> Can you help me? – Mənə kömək edə bilərsən? (yəni, bunu bacararsan?)
>
> May I help you? – Sənə kömək edə bilərəm? (icazə verirsənsə sənə kömək edim.)

Might - May modal feilinin keçmiş zaman forması olaraq istifadə edilir. Mübtədadan sonra gəlir və şəxsə görə dəyişmir.

You might go there. – Sən ora gedə bilərdin.

She might write me a letter. – O mənə məktub yaza bilərdi.

May və might modal feilləri məçhul növdə işlənə bilmirlər.Bu zaman onların sinonimi olan to be permitted to / to be allowed to – dan istifadə edirik.

You may go there. – Sən ora gedə bilərsən.

You are permitted to go there. – Sənin ora getməyə icazən var/ sənə ora getməyə icazə verilib. (Passive voice)

May – bəlkə, ola bilsin ki mənasını da verə bilər:

They may go there tonight. – Ola bilər ki, onlar bu gecə getsinlər.

May və Might modal feillərindən sonra to hissəciyi işlənməz.

Must – məcburiyyət, zəruriyyət bildirir, - malı2 kimi tərcümə olunur. Must modal feili zamana və şəxsə görə dəyişməz, yəni, indiki, keçmiş və gələcək zamanda, həmçinin bütün şəxslərdə must olaraq işlənəcək. Must modal feili sualı və inkarı özü düzəldir.

Must modal feili özündən sonra to hissəciyi götürməz.

Have to / has to – Must modal feilinin sinonimi olaraq işlənir, məcburriyyət, vaciblik bildirir və - malı2 kimi tərcümə olunur.

Cədvəl:

Differences – Fərqlər

Must	Have to / Has to
Sualı və inkarı özü ilə düzəlir. Özündən sonra to hissəciyi gəlməz. Şəxsə və zamana görə dəyişməz. Nə qədər vaciblik bildirsə belə, məsləhət xarakterlidir.	Sualı və inkarı do/does/did ilə düzəlir. Özündən sonra to hissəcikli feil tələb edir. Şəxsə və zamana görə dəyişir. Məsləhət yox, mütləqiyyət bildirir. (It is rule!)

Cədvəl:

Must	Have to / Has to
I must go there.	I have to (had to) go there.
You must go there.	You have to go there.
She (he) must go there.	She (he) has to go there.
We must go there.	We have to go there.
They must go there.	They have to go there.
Must I go there?	Do (did, shall/will,should/would) I have to go there? Do you have to go there? Does she (he) have to go there? Do we have to go there? Do they have to go there?

Must	Have to / Has to
Must you go there? Must she (he) go there? Must we go there? Must they go there?	Do (did, shall/will,should/would) I have to go there? Do you have to go there? Does she (he) have to go there? Do we have to go there? Do they have to go there?
I must not go there.	I do not (did, shall/will, should/would+not) have to go there? You do not have to go there. She (he) does not have to go there. We do not have to go there. They do not have to go there.
You must not go there. She (he) must not go there. We must not go there. They must not go there.	I do not (did, shall/will, should/would+not) have to go there? You do not have to go there. She (he) does not have to go there. We do not have to go there. They do not have to go there.

To be obliged to – must modal feilinin sinonimi olaraq işlənir, məcbur olmaq deməkdir.

I am obliged to help to my mother for her housework. – Mən ev işlərində anama kömək etməliyəm.

To be obliged to – minnətdar olmaq mənasında da işlənir. I am so obliged to you. – Mən sizə çox minnətdaram.

Ought to / Should – Hər ikisi gərək ki mənasını verir, məna cəhətdən heç bir fərqi yoxdur. Hər ikisi mübtədadan sonra gəlir, şəxsə və zamana görə dəyişmir.Sadəcə olaraq, should modal feilindən sonra to hissəciyi gəlməsə də ought özündən sonra to hissəciyi tələb edir.

I should go to the hospital, because I am ill / I ought to go to the hospital, because I am ill.

– Mən gərək xəstəxanaya gedim, çünki mən xəstəyəm.

Should /ought to modal feilləri sualı və inkarı özləri düzəldir. Sualda should/ought mübtədadan əvvələ keçir, inkarda isə onlardan sonra not inkar huissəciyi işlənir.

Should you go there? – Sən gərək ora gedəsən? Ought you to go there? – Sən gərək ora gedəsən?

I should not go there today. – Mən gərək ora bu gün getməyim. I ought not to go there today. - Mən gərək ora bu gün getməyim.

> * Should / Ought to modal feilləri həm məsləhət, həm də tənqid bildirir. Məsləhət bildirdikdə cümlə quruluşu:

> You should not go out. The weather is cold.
>
> Tənqid bildirdikdə cümlə quruluşu:

You should have written this letter. – Gərək bu məktubu yazaydın.

Need – ehtiyacı olmaq deməkdir. Need həm modal feildir, həm də əsas feildir.

Cədvəl:

Need – modal feil	Need – əsas feil
1. Sual və inkarı özü düzəldir	Sualı və inkarı do/does/did ilə düzələcək. Zamana və şəxsə görə dəyişər. (needs, needed, needing, shall need, have needed)
Zamana və şəxsə görə dəyişməz. Need feilindən sonra to hissəciyi gəlməz, -ing qəbul edən feil gəlməz.	3. Əsas feil olaraq özündən sonra to hissəcikli məsdər qəbul edir, özündən sonra –ing qəbul edən feil də gələ bilər. Eyni zamanda özündən sonra feildən başqa hər hansı bir söz götürərsə (isim, artikl, say və s.), bu zaman əsas feil olar.

Cədvəl:

Need – modal feil	Need – əsas feil
I need buy this car. You need buy this car. She need buy this car.	I need to go to the park. You need to go to the park. She needs to go to the park.
Need I buy this car? Need you buy this car? Need she buy this car?	Do I (did, shall/will, should/would) need to go to the park? Do you need to go to the park? Does she need to go to the park?
I need not buy this car. You need not buy this car. She need not buy this car.	I do not (did not, shall/will not, should/would not) need to go to the park. You do not need to go to the park. She does not need to go to the park

Dare – cəsarət etmək deməkdir. Həm əsas feildir, həm modal feildir.

Cədvəl:

Dare – modal feil	Dare – əsas feil
Sual və inkarı özü düzəldir Zamana və şəxsə görə dəyişməz. Dare feilindən sonra to hissəciyi gəlməz, -ing qəbul edən feil gəlməz.	Sualı və inkarı do/does/did ilə düzələcək. Zamana və şəxsə görə dəyişər. (to dare, dares, daring, shall dare, have dared və s.) Əsas feil olaraq özündən sonra to hissəcikli məsdər qəbul edir, özündən sonra –ing qəbul edən feil də gələ bilər.

I dared to speak with him. – Mən onunla danışmağa cəsarət etdim. (əsas feil)

I dared to speak with him yesterday. – Mən dünən onunla danışmağa cəsarət etdim. (əsas feil).

Had better – yaxşı olar ki deməkdir. Şəxsə və zamana görə dəyişmir. Sualda had mübtədadan əvvələ keçir, inkarda isə had –dən sonra not inkar hissəciyi işlənir.

I am ill. I had better stay at home. – Mən xəstəyəm. Yaxşı olardı ki, evdə qalım.

I had better not go to school, because I am ill. – Xəstə olduğuma görə, yaxşı olardı ki, mən məktəbə getmiyim.

I had better not go to school. The weather is so cold. – Yaxşı olardı ki, məktəbə getməyim. Hava olduqca soyuqdur.

Would rather – üstün tutmaq mənasında işlənir. Şəxsə və zamana görə dəyişmir.

I would like to buy both of them, but I didn't have enough money, so I would rather buy this one. – Mən hər ikisini almaq istəyirdim, amma kifayət qədər pulum yox idi, belə ki bunu almağı üstün tutdum.

Ayırıcı sualların düzəlməsi: Ayırıcı suallar cümlədən vergül ilə ayrılır və elə deyil mi? kimi tərcümə olunur. Əgər cümləmiz təsdiqdədirsə, ayırıcı sual inkarda, əgər cümlə inkardadırsa, ayırıcı sual təsdiqdə işlənir. Hər cümləyə ayırıcı sualı feilə uyğun olaraq veririk, feilimiz əsas feildirsə sualı do/does/did ilə, köməkçi və ya sualı özü ilə düzələn modal feildirsə, ayırıcı sualı da feilin özü ilə verəciyik:

So / Neither – formaları. Həmçinin deməkdir.

Cümlə təsdiqdə olarsa cümlə quruluşu : So + xəbər + mübtəda Cümlə inkarda olarsa cümlə quruluşu: Neither + xəbər + mübtəda

Cədvəl:

So	Neither
She can do it. So can I.	She can not do it. Neither can I.
She need to go. So do I.	She don't need to go. Neither do I.
She need go there. So need I.	She need go there. Neither need I.

7. THE PASSIVE VOICE

7.1. The Passive Voice

İngilis dilində təsirli feillər iki növdə olur:

1. Məlum növ – The Active Voice

2. Məchul növ – The Passive voice.

Əgər mübtəda hərəkətin icraçısı olarsa, o zaman cümlə məlum növdə, əgər hərəkətin icraçısı yoxdursa və ya icraçı mübtəda rolunda çıxış etmirsə və cümlənin tamamlığı mübtədanın yerində işlənərsə o zaman cümlə məchul növdə işlənəcək. Məchul növün işlədilmə məqsədləri:

1. İcraçını yox, tamamlığı, yəni görülən işi vurğulamaq üçün işlənir.

2. İşin icraçısı müəyyən olmadıqda işlənir.

3. Şəxs əvəzliyini işlətmədən obyektiv fikir bildirmək üçün işlədilir. (It is commonly believed that ...)

Məlum növdə işlənən feili məchul növə çevirmək üçün:

1. Cümlənin tamamlığını tapıb, onu mübtədanın yerində işlətmək lazımdır. Məlum növdə tamamlıq adətən xəbərdən sonra gəlir.

2. Cümlənin zamanına uyğun olaraq to be feilinin zamanlarından istifadə edirik (am/is/are, was/were, shall be/will be, has been/have been/had been, should be/would be) və cümlənin xəbərini Feilin 3-cü formasına (PII) keçiririk.

3. Hərəkətin icraçısını xatırlamaq istədikdə, bu zaman by və with sözönündən istifadə olunur. Hərəkətin icraçısı əgər şəxs əvəzliklərilə ifadə olunubsa, bu sözönülərdən sonra onlar şəxs əvəzliyinin obyekt halı ilə işlənəcək:

I (adlıq halı) write a letter – A letter is written by me. (obyekt halı)

Changing Declarative Sentences into Passive voice - Nəqli cümlələrin məchul növə çevrilməsi

Nəqli cümlələri məchul növə çevirərəkən cümlə quruluşu:

Mübtəda + Köməkçi feil + Əsas feil

Məlum növdə olan nəqli cümlələri məchul növə çevirmək üçün cümlənin hansı zamanda olduğunu təyin etmək vacibdir.

№	Zaman forması	Quruluş	Nümunə
1	Present Simple Passive	am / is / are + V3	*The room is cleaned every day.*
2	Past Simple Passive	was / were + V3	*The room was cleaned yesterday.*
3	Future Simple Passive	will be / shall be + V3	*The room will be cleaned tomorrow.*
4	Future Simple in the Past Passive	would be / should be + V3	*He said the room would be cleaned.*
5	Present Continuous Passive	am / is / are + being + V3	*The room is being cleaned now.*
6	Past Continuous Passive	was / were + being + V3	*The room was being cleaned at 5.*
7	Present Perfect Passive	have / has been + V3	*The room has been cleaned.*
8	Past Perfect Passive	had been + V3	*The room had been cleaned before we came.*
9	Future Perfect Passive	will have been / shall have been + V3	*The room will have been cleaned by 6.*
10	Future Perfect in the Past Passive	would have been / should have been + V3	*He said the room would have been cleaned.*
11	Modal Verbs in the Passive	modal + be + V3	*The work must / can / should be done.*

> **Note:** May/ Would rather — Məchul növdə işlənmir .

> Məchul növ cümlələrdə işi görən canlıdırsa by sözönü, cansız bir alətdirsə o zaman with sözönü vasitəsilə çatdırılır.

1. The Present Simple Passive Voice – Indiki sadə (qeyri-müəyyən) zamanın məchul növünü to be feilinin indiki zaman formaları olan am/is/are və feilin 3-cü forması yəni PII ilə düzəldirik.

Cümlə quruluşu: Mübtəda + am / is / are + V3 (PII)

Affirmative – təsdiq:

I invite him to us every week (Active V.) – Mən onu hər həftə bizə dəvət edirəm.

He is invited to us every week. / He is invited to us by me every week. (Passive V.)

Interrogative – sual: Bu zamanın sualı bütün şəxslərdə to be – nin indiki zaman formaları olan am/is/are köməkçi feillərinin cümlənin əvvəlinə keçməsi ilə düzəlir.

Is he invited every week? – O hər həftə dəvət edilir?

Negative – inkar: Bu zamanın inkarı bütün şəxslərdə to be – nin indiki zaman formaları olan am/is/are köməkçi feillərindən sonra not inkar hissəciyi artırılması ilə düzəlir.

He is not invited to us every week. – O hər həftə bizə dəvət edilmir.

2. The Past Simple Passive Voice - Keçmiş sadə (qeyri-müəyyən) zamanın məchul növünü to be feilinin keçmiş zaman formaları olan was/were və feilin 3-cü forması, yəni PII ilə düzəldirik.

Cümlə quruluşu: Mübtəda + was / were + V3 (PII)

Affirmative – təsdiq:

He wrote a letter yesterday. (Active V.) – O dünən məktub yazdı.

A letter was written yesterday. / A letter was written by her yesterday. (Passive V.)

Interrogative – sual: Bu zamanın sualı bütün şəxslərdə to be – nin keçmiş zaman formaları olan was/were köməkçi feillərinin cümlənin əvvəlinə keçməsi ilə düzəlir.

Was a letter written yesterday?

Negative – inkar: Bu zamanın inkarı bütün şəxslərdə to be – nin keçmiş zaman formaları olan was/were köməkçi feillərindən sonra not inkar hissəciyi artırılması ilə düzəlir.

A letter was not written yesterday.

3. The Future Simple Passive Voice – Gələcək sadə zamanın məchul növünü to be – nin gələcək zaman formaları olan shall be/will be və feilin 3-cü forması (PII) ilə düzəldirik.

Cümlə quruluşu: Mübtəda + shall be / will be + V3 (PII)

Affirmative - They will send me interesting books next month. (Active V.)

Interesting books will be sent (by them) next month.

Interrogative – Will interesting books be sent next month?

Negative – Interesting books will not be sent next month.

4. The Future Simple in the Past Passive Voice – Keçmişə nəzərən sadə gələcək zamanın məchul növünü to be feilinin should be/ would be formaları və feilin 3 –cü (PII) ilə düzəldirik.

Cümlə quruluşu: Mübtəda + should be / would be + V3 (PII)

Affirmative – He said he would buy a new car. (Active V.)

He said a new car would be bought (by him). (Passive V.)

Interrogative – Would a new car be bought?

Negative – A new car would not be bought.

5. The Present Continuous Passive Voice – İndiki davamedici zamanın məchul növünü to be – nin indiki zaman formaları olan am/is/are + being və feilin 3-cü forması (PII) ilə düzəldirik.

Cümlə quruluşu: Mübtəda + am / is / are + being + V3 (PII)

Affirmative – They are singing a song now. (Active V.)

A song is being sung (by them) now.

Interrogative – Is a song being sung now?

Negative – A song is not being sung now.

6. The Past Continuous Passive Voice – Keçmiş davamedici zamanın məchul növünü to be – nin keçmiş zaman formaları olan was/were + being və feilin 3-cü forması (PII) ilə düzəldirik.

Cümlə quruluşu: Mübtəda + was / were + being + V3 (PII)

Affirmative - I was preparing my lesson at 3 yesterday. (Active V.)

My lesson was being prepared (by me) at 3 yesterday. (Passive V.)

Interrogative – Was my lesson being prepared at 3 yesterday?

Negative - My lesson was not being prepared (by me) at 3 yesterday.

7. The Present Perfect Passive Voice - Indiki bitmiş zamanın məchul növünü have/has + been və feilin 3-cü forması (PII) ilə düzəldirik.

Cümlə quruluşu: Mübtəda + have / has + been + V3 (PII)

Affirmative – I have done my homework today. (Active V.)

My homework has been done (by me) today. (Passive V.)

Interrogative – Has my homework been done today?

Negative – My homework has not been done today.

8. The Past Perfect Passive Voice – Keçmiş bitmiş zamanın məchul növünü had + been və feilin 3-cü forması (PII) ilə düzəldirik.

Cümlə quruluşu: Mübtəda + had been + V3 (PII)

Affirmative - I had given him a gift by 3 o'clock yesterday. (Active V.)

He had been given a gift by 3 o'clock yesterday. (Passive V.)

Interrogative – Had he been given a gift by 3 o'clock yesterday?

Negative - He had not been given a gift by 3 o'clock yesterday.

9. The Future Perfect Passive Voice – Gələcək bitmiş zamanın məchul növünü shall have/will have + been və feilin 3-cü forması (PII) ilə düzəldirik.

Cümlə quruluşu: Mübtəda + Shall have / will have + been + V3 (PII)

Affirmative – She will have written the letter by 3'oclock tomorrow. (Active V.)

The letter will have been written (by her) by 3 o'clock tomorrow.

Interrogative – Will the letter have been written by 3 o'clock tomorrow?

Negative - The letter will not have been written (by her) by 3 o'clock tomorrow.

10. The Future Perfect in the Past Passive Voice – Keçmişə nəzərən gələcək bitmiş zamanın məchul növünü should have/would have + been və feilin 3-cü forması (PII) ilə düzəldirik.

Cümlə quruluşu: Mübtəda + should have / would have + been + V3 (PII)

Affirmative – She said she would have called me to her birthday party. (Active V.)

She said I would have been called to her birthday party. (Passive V.)

Interrogative – Would I have been called to her birthday party?

Negative – She said I would not have been called to her birthday party.

<u>Bəzi feillər də var ki həm təsirli, həm təsirsizdir:</u>

- To write –yazmaq/yazılmaq
- To sail – üzmək nə iləsə/üzmək harasa
- To start – başlamaq / başlanmaq
- To open – açmaq / açılmaq
- To read – oxumaq / oxunulmaq
- To begin – başlamaq / başlanmaq
- To break – sındırmaq / sındırılmaq
- To hear – eşitmək / eşidilmək

- To walk – gəzmək nə iləsə / gəzmək (haradasa)
- To end – dayanmaq / dayandırmaq
- To finish - dayanmaq / dayandırmaq
- To leave – tərk etmək nəyisə / haradasa unutmaq
- To see – görmək / görülmək

Elə feillər var ki, quruluş baxımından məchul növə bənzəsə də, by ilə işlənmədikdə məchul növ olmazlar. Bunları məchul növlə qarışdırmaq olmaz:

To be good at	To be discovered	To be dressed in
To be tired of	To be delighted with	To be pleased with
To be married to	To be interested in	To be surprised at
To be engaged to	To be divorced	To be worried about
To be retired	To be astonished	To be frightened by
To be excited by	To be depressed	To be affected by
To be last	To be emberassed	To be wounded
To be afraid of	To be disgusted with	To be amazed
To be fond of	To be carried away	
To be ashamed of	To be met with	
To be busy	To be lost	
To be fascinated	To be educated	
To be influenced by	To be talented	
To be disturbed	To be located	
To be terrified	To be shocked at	
To be in love with	To be happy	
To be sad	To be in trouble	
To be absent	To be sure of	

Yiyəlik əvəzliyi və yiyəlik halda olan isim özü təkolikdə məchul cümlənin mübtədası ola bilməz, yanındakı isimi də özüylə bərabər mübtədanın yerində işlətmək lazımdır.

He invited my daughter to the party. – My daughter was invited to the party.

(~~My/I was invited daughter to the party~~ – WRONG)

Hansı cümlələr məchul növ sayılmaz:

1. There is, there are, there was, there were, this is, that is, these are, those are, there has been, there had been, ya bunların sual forması ilə, həmçinin who/what is (was), whose is (are) , where is (are) və başladıqda:

Are there some book sent for you?

There is a letter written by a doctor.

This/ that / these / those – dan sonra birbaşa isim gəlib, sonra to be-nin şəxsə görə formaları işlənərsə məchul növ sayılar.

This letter was sent by a doctor. (Passive Voice)

2. Cümlənin sonu sifət və ya müstəqil yiyəlik əvəzliyi ilə bitərsə, bu cümlələr məchul növ sayılmaz:

Was the book bought by him interesting? – Onun tərəfindən alınan kitab maraqlıdır mı?

Is the book found yesterday yours? – Dünən tapılan kitab sənindir?

3. To be – nin formalarından (am/is/are, was/were, shall be/will be) isim, sifət, say, zərf gələrsə, bu zaman cümlə məchul növ sayılmaz. Məchul növdə olması üçün to be-nin formalarından sonra PII gəlməlidir:

My students were quite clever. – Mənim şagirdlərim olduqca ağıllıdır.

İnkar məna ifadə edən bir cümləni məchula çevirdikdə məchul mənanı saxlamaq lazımdır.

No one knew the correct answer.

The correct answer wasn't known by anyone.

7.2. Changing Interrogative Sentences into Passive Voice

İngilis dilində sual cümlələrinin məchul növə keçirilməsi iki cür olur:

1. Sual sözləri olan cümlələr ;

2. Sual sözü olmayan (köməkçi feillərlə işlənən) cümlələr

I. Sual sözü ilə işlənən sual cümlələrin məchul növə çevrilməsi:

Cümlə quruluşu: Sual sözü + köməkçi feil + mübtəda + əsas feil

1. When

When did you buy this car? (Active Voice)

When was this car bought (by you)? (Passive voice)

Deməli sual cümlələrində məlum növdə olan cümləni məchul növə çevirsək, ilk öncə cümlənin zamanını təyin edirik, daha sonra isə zaman uyğun olaraq düzgün qaydada cümləni qururuq.

> **Note:** Məchul növdə əsla do/does/did işlənməz. Məlum növdə bu feillərin işlənməsi məchula çevirərkən cümlənin zamanını düzgün təyin etməyə kömək edir.
>
> **Note:** Məchul növdə icraçını xatırlamaq istəsək, mübtəda canlıdırsa by ilə, cansızdırsa with ilə işlədə bilərik.

> The book is bought by a clever girl.
>
> The boy was shot with gun.

2. Who

Who wrote these letters? (Active Voice)

Who were these letters written by? (Passive Voice)

By whom were these letters written? (Passive Voice)

Məlum növdə who ilə işlənən cümləni məchul növə çevirsək, "who … by və ya by whom" sual əvəzliklərindən istifadə edəciyik.

3. What

What do you decorate a Christmas tree with? (Active Voice)

What is a Christmas tree decorated with? (Passive Voice)

> * Note: Əgər what – dan sonra yer zərfliyi gələrsə, bu zaman what özü tamamlıq rolunda çıxış edəcək və məchul növə keçərkən mübtəda yerində işlənəcək. Bu zaman cümlə quruluşu "what + köməkçi feil + əsas feil + yer zərfi".

> What did they do at this town? – Onlar bu şəhərdə nə etdilər? (Active Voice)
>
> What was done at this town? - Bu şəhərdə nə edildi? (Passive Voice)

*Note 2: Əgər what cümlədə hansı? mənasını verərsə, xəbər what – un yanındakı isimlə uzlaşmaz, tamamlıqla uzlaşar.

What trees are surrounded the house? – Hansı ağaclar evin ətrafını əhatə edir?

What trees is the house surrounded? – Evin ətrafı hansı ağaclarla əhatə olunub? (Passive Voice) (xəbər tamamlıq olan the house sözünə görə təkdə olur)

4. How

How will you solve these problems? (Active Voice)

How will these problems be solved (by you)? (Passive Voice)

5. Where

Where do they organize the party? (Active Voice)

Where is the party organized (by them)? (Passive Voice)

6. When

When did you bring this book?

When was this book brought by you?

When sual əvəzliyindən sonra indiki bitmiş zaman işlənməz, bu səbəbdən də əvəzində keçmiş zaman işlənəcək.

That problem has already been solved.

When was that problem solved?

When has the problem been solved?

7. Whose

Whose offers did they accept?

Whose offers were accepted?

8. Why

Why were you asking those kinds of questions?

Why were those kinds of questions being asked?

9. Whom

Whom have the girls seen on the road?

Who has been seen on the road by?

II. Köməkçi feil ilə işlənən sual cümlələrin məchul növə çevrilməsi:

Cümlə quruluşu: Köməkçi feil + mübtəda + əsas feil

Bu sual cümlələrini məchul növə çevirərkən, cümlənin zamanını təyin edib, cümləyə uyğun köməkçi feillərdən istifadə edəciyik.

Did she give you any information about the last lesson? (Active Voice)

Were you given any information about the lesson (by her)? (Passive Voice)

Has the teacher accepted your offers? (Active Voice)

Have your offers been accepted by the teacher? (Passive Voice)

Əgər sual cümləsində have been/has been + PII işlənərsə have/has cümlənin əvvəlinə keçəcək, been isə yerində qalacaq.

8. PREPOSITIONS

Azərbaycan dilindən fərqli olaraq, İngilis dilində sözönləri var ki, sözlərin qarşısında işlənərək, sözlər arasında müəyyən əlaqələr yaradır. İngilis dilində hal kateqoriyası, Azərbaycan dilinə nisbətən zəif inkişaf etmişdir (bildiyimiz kimi Azərbaycan dilində 6, İngilis dilində isə 2 hal var) və sözönləri də daha çox hal şəkilçilərinə uyğun gəlir.

Sözönləri quruluşuna görə 4 cür olur:

1. Sadə sözönləri – in, on, at, under

2. Düzəltmə sözönləri – along, around

3. Mürəkkəb sözönləri – into, inside

4. Tərkibi sözönləri – due to, in spite of

8.1. Mənasına görə sözönləri:

Yer bildirənlər – in, on, under, at, near, between, among, around and etc. Bu sözönləri where? sualına cavab verir.
Your bag is in the box. – Where is my bag?
Zaman bildirənlər – at, on, in, during, after, before and etc. Bu sözönləri what time? When? How long? suallarına cavab verir.
İstiqamət bildirənlər – to, into, along, from, off. Bu sözönləri where? sualına cavab verir.
Sözönləri aşağıdakılardır:

ın – içində, içərisində, -da, -də, sonra	**into – içinə**
at – da, -də, yanında, qarşısında, arxasında	onto – üstünə
by – la, -lə, tərəfindən, yanında, dək, -lı	out of – dan, -dən
on – da, -də, üstündə, üzərində	under – altında
above – yuxarı, yuxarıda, üstündə	against - əleyhinə
with – ilə, -la, -lə	behind – arxasında
without – sız4	below – aşağıda, altında
within - ərzində, içərisində, daxilində	in front of - qarşısında
for – üçün, müddətində	down – hərəkətin aşağıya doğru istiqamətini bildirir
of – ın4, -nın4, barədə	up – hərəkətin yuxarıya doğru istuqamətini bildirir
to – a, -ə, -ya, -yə	up to – dək, kimi
from – dan2	between – arasında (2 şəxs və ya əşya)
from … to … - dan … - dək	among – arasında (3 və daha artıq şəxs və ya əşya)
apart from – bundan başqa, savayı	across – bir tərəfdən o biri tərəfə
around - ətrafında	opposite - əks, üzbəüz
along - boyunca	past - yanından
during - ərzində, müddətində	round - ətrafına, ətrafında
while – zaman, ərzində	towards – istiqamətində, tərəfə, doğru
over - yuxarısında	since – bəri
after - sonra	according to – görə
before - əvvəl	as far as – qədər
near – yaxınlığında , yanında	as far – gəldikdə
next to – yanında, yaxınlığında	as to – gəldikdə
about – haqqında, barəsində, təqribən	because of – üzündən, ucbatından
till – qədər, kimi	due to – görə
like – oxşar, kimi	in connection with - əlaqədar olaraq
as – kimi	in spite of - baxmayaraq
beside – yanında	istead of - əvəzinə, yerinə
besides – başqa	in addition to - əlavə olara, başqa
except – başqa, bundan başqa	with regard of - əlaqədar olaraq, görə
away – kənara, uzağa	

- İngilis dilində ən çox istifadə olunan sözönləri: in, on, at

8.2. IN sözönünün işlənmə yerləri:

1. Ayların, illərin, fəsillərin, əsrlərin və uzun periodların qarşısında istifadə olunur:

- In June – iyunda
- In summer - yayda
- In August – Avqustda
- In the 20the century – 20-ci əsrdə
- In 1995 – 1995-ci ildə

> **Note:** Əgər dəqiq vaxt göstərilərsə, o zaman artıq on sözönündən istifadə olunacaq.

> On 5th June or on the 5th of June.

2. Zaman bildirən ifadələrlə işlənir:

In the evening – axşam	In the youth – gənclikdə
In the afternoon – günorta	In the childhood - uşaqlıqda
In the morning – səhər	In the past – keçmişdə
In the moonlight – ay işığında	In the future – gələcəkdə
In the Middle Ages – orta əsrlərdə	In the end – nəhayət

Günün 3 hissəsində in işlənir: in the morning, in the afternoon, in the evening. Lakin bu ifadələrin qarşısında sifət olarsa, o zaman on olacaq.

> **Note:** In time / on time

> In time – vaxtında (gecikməmək mənasını verir)
>
> Please, come in time. I don't want to wait for you. – Zəhmət olmasa, vaxtında gəl. Səni gözləmək istəmirəm. (yəni, gecikmə)

On time – vaxtında (dəqiq bir vaxtı bildirir)

The train moves at 7 o'clock. Please, be on time. – Qatar saat 7-də hərəkətə keçəcək. Zəhmət olmasa, vaxtında gəl. (Qatarın vaxtı)

> **Note:** just in time/in the nick of time – son anda
>
> **Note 2:** Əgər hər hansı bir təyinedici + zaman bildirən ifadə varsa, artıq orada on sözönündən istifadə olunacaq: on a hot morning.

3. in – sonra mənasını da verir:

> In a month – bir aya, bir ay sonra

In 2 weeks – iki həftə sonra

She'll come in two days – O iki günə gələcək.

4. Dörd yanı qapalı və ya çox böyük ərazilərin (şəhərlərin, kəndlərin, çayların) qarşısında işlənərək, içərisində mənasını verir:

- ✓ In the box – qutuda
- ✓ In the room – otaqda
- ✓ In the park – parkda
- ✓ In hospital – xəstəxanada
- ✓ In the book – kitabda
- ✓ In prison – həbsxanada
- ✓ In the yard – həyətdə
- ✓ In jail – həbsxanada
- ✓ In the ocean – okeanda
- ✓ In the picture – şəkildə
- ✓ In the town – şəhərdə
- ✓ In the world – dünyada
- ✓ In the city – şəhərdə
- ✓ In the building – binada
- ✓ In the country – ölkədə
- ✓ In a bag – çantada

> **Note:** Qeyd etdik ki, ölkələrin, şəhərlərin qarşısında in sözönündən istifadə olunur, amma əgər aeroport olaraq işlənərsə, o zaman qarşısında at sözönündən istifadə olunacaq:

> I live in London – Mən Londonda yaşayıram.

My house is located at London aeroport. – Mənim evim London aeroportunun yaxınlığında yerləşir.

5. Küçə adlarının qarşısında <u>in</u> sözönündən istifadə olunur:

In Naxchivani street – Naxçıvani küçəsi

Note: Əgər küçənin nömrəsi varsa, bu zaman at sözönündən istifadə olunacaq:

At Naxchivani street 10.

Note! In the house ----- At home
In my office ----- At work

Home və work sözlrərinin qarşısında in sözönü işlənməz, yalnız at olar.

6. Coğrafi cəhətlərin qarşısında <u>in</u> sözönü işlənir:

In the South, In the North, In the East, In the West

7. Hansısa bir geyimdə olan insanları ifadə etdikdə:

She was in red shirt – O qırmızı köynəkdə idi.

Exception: Lakin aksesuar, bığ və ya saqqal dedikdə with ilə işlənəcək.

8. Hava durumlarında <u>in</u> sözönü işlənir:

In the rain, in the snow, in the shade, in the sun, etc.

Remember:

To be in bed – yataqda olmaq

To go to bed – yatağa getmək

To be at work – işdə olmaq

To go to work – işə getmək və s.

9. Növbədə olduqda <u>in</u> sözönündən istifadə olunur:

In a queue – növbədə

In a line – cərgədə

8.3. ON sözönünün işlənmə yerləri:

1. Vaxt bildirən sözlərin, həftənin günlərinin qarşısında, həmçinin tərkibində <u>day</u> sözü gördüyümüz sözlərin qarşısında:

On Friday – cümə günü

On Monday – Bazar ertəsi (iki zaman bildirən isim yanaşı olarsa, yenə də <u>on</u> sözönü işlənəcək)

On Monday morning

On a cold day – soyuq bir gündə

On birthday – ad günündə

On holiday – bayramda

On weekdays – həftə içi günlərdə (<u>but, at the weekend – həftəsonu</u>)

Note: Bəzi zaman zərfləri var ki, onların qarşısında heç bir sözönü işlənməyəcək:

Today – bugün
Yesterday – dünən
Tomorrow – sabah
Next year – gələn il
Last month – keçən ay
Tonight – bu gecə
The day before yesterday – sırağagün
The day after tomorrow – birisi gün

Ümumiyyətlə, zaman bildirən zərflərin qarşısında next, last, each, every, this, that kimi sözlər işləndikdə qarşılarında heç bir sözönü işlənməyəcək.

2. Üstündə, üzərində mənasını verən düz, hamar səthli, geniş yerlərdə on sözönü istifadə olunacaq:

On the floor – döşəmədə
On the page – səhifədə
On the table – stolda
On the shelf – şkafda
On the road - yolda
On an Island – adada
On the Earth – Yer kürəsində
On a planet – Planetdə
On the blackboard – lövhədə
On a Sahara – Sahara səhrasında
On the ceiling – tavanda

> **Note:** Above sözönü də üzərində mənasını verir. Adətən, toxunmadan üzərində olanda, səthi toxunduqda istifadə olunur.
> The plain was flying above the clouds. – Təyyarə buludların üzərində uçurdu.

3. Səyahətlə bağlı olan ifadələrin qarşısında işlənir:

On travel
On a trip
On a voyage
On an excursion

4. Yiyəlik əvəzliyindən sonra own gələrsə, qarşısında on sözönü işlənir və öz üzərimdə mənasını verir:

on my own

By myself ifadəsi isə öz-özümə mənasında işlənir.

5. Sağ, sol tərəfləri, eyni şəkildə, önündə, arxasında kimi sözlərin qarşısında da on sözönü işlənir:

On the left – solda
On the right – sağda
On the front – öndə
On the back – arxada

6. Bəzi ifadələr var ki, on sözönü ilə işlənir:

On the bank – çayın sahilində
On the beach – çimərlikdə
On the shore – sahildə
On a road – yolda
On a river – çayda
On apaper – qəzetdə
On screen - ekranda
On a map – xəritədə
On duty – vəzifədə
On a diet – dietdə
On a farm – fermada
On the corner – küncdə

7. At, velosiped, motor kimi sözlərin qarşısında da on sözönündən istifadə olunur:

On a bicycle – velosipetdə
On a motor – motosikletdə
On a horse – at belində

Nəqliyyat vasitələri ilə sözönlərinin işlənmə qaydası:

1. Əgər qarşılarında artikl, yiyəlik əvəzlikləri və ya hansısa bir yiyəlik bildirən sözlər varsa,

a. kiçik nəqliyyat vasitələrinin qarşısında in sözönü gəlir:

in a car, in a taxi, in my car

b. böyük nəqliyyat vasitələrinin qarşısında isə on sözönündən istifadə olunu:

on a plane, on a train, on a ship

> **Note:** Boat (qayıq) sözü ilə həm in, həm də on sözönü işlənə bilir. (in a boat/on a boat)
> To be in the same boat – eyni vəziyyətdə olmaq (idiom)

2. Əgər qarşılarında heç bir artikl, yiyəlik bildirən söz yoxdursa by sözönündən istifadə olunacaq:

By plane, by train, by bus and etc.

> **Note:** By işləndiyi zaman mənaya diqqət etməliyik. Əgər by vasitəsilə mənaında deyil də, yanında mənasında işlənərsə, bu zaman artikl ilə işlənə bilər.

> Bir halda artikl işlənər ki, bu nəqliyyat vasitələrindən əvvəl təyinedici istifadə olunacaq: By a morning taxi.
>
> Nəqliyyat vasitəsi hərəkətsiz halda olanda qarşısında in, hərəkətdə olan nəqliyyat vasitəsinin qarşısında isə on sözönündən istifadə olunacaq.

The passengers sat in the plane. (dayanan təyyarədə)

8. Televizor, radio, kompüterin qarşısında on sözönündən istifadə olunacaq:

On TV – televizorda

On the radio – radioda

On the internet – internetdə

8.4. AT sözönünün işlənmə yerləri:

1. yanında, arxasında mənasını verdikdə

- ✓ At the table – stolun arxasında
- ✓ At the door – qapının yanında

2. Saat, zaman bildirən sözlərin qarşısında işlənir:

- ✓ At a time
- ✓ At the end of September
- ✓ At 3 o'clock – saat 3-də
- ✓ At last
- ✓ At present / at the moment – hal-hazırda
- ✓ At the weekend
- ✓ At the same time – eyni zamanda
- ✓ At the beginning of March

3. Gündəlik yeməklərin qarşısında:

- ✓ At dinner – nahar yeməyində
- ✓ At supper – şam yeməyində
- ✓ At breakfast – səhər yeməyində
- ✓ At lunchtime – nahar vaxtı
- ✓ At table – süfrə arxasında

4. Yığıncaqlarda, insanların toplaşdıqları, kollektiv, ictimai yerlərdə, ümumi yaşadıqları, işlədikləri yerlərin, mərasimlərin qarşısında at sözönündən istifadə olunur:

- ✓ At the party – yığıncaqda
- ✓ At school – məktəbdə
- ✓ At work – işdə
- ✓ At the bus stop – dayanacaqda
- ✓ At the station – dayanacaqda

> * at – gildə mənasını verib müstəqil yiyəlik halının qarşısında işlənir: at my uncle's – Əmim

> gildə

5. Kəmiyyət bildirən ifadələrin qarşısında işlənir:

- ✓ At the age of 18 – 18 yaşında
- ✓ At 100° degrees – 100 dərəcədə

6. Günün çağlarının qarşısında işlənir:

- ✓ At noon – gündüz
- ✓ At night – gecə
- ✓ At midnight – gecə yarısı
- ✓ At dawn – sübh çağı
- ✓ At twilight – Şər qarışanda

7. Bayramların qarşısında <u>at</u> sözönü işlənir:

- ✓ At Novruz – Novruzda
- ✓ At New Year – Yeni ildə

> **Note:** Əgər bayramlaran sonra "eve, day, holiday" sözləri varsa, o zaman qarşısında on sözönündən istifadə olunacaq:
> On New Year eve – Yeni il ərəfəsində

Bəzi ifadələr var ki, at sözönü ilə istifadə olunur:

- ✓ At the corner – nəyinsə küncündə
- ✓ At the bottom of – aşağı tərəfində
- ✓ At the top of – yuxarı tərəfində
- ✓ At the front of – ön tərəfində
- ✓ At the end of – sonunda
- ✓ At the beginning of – başlanğıcında

<u>NOTES</u>

- At page – səhifəni
- Open your book at page 10 – 10-cu səhifəni açın.
- On page – səhifədə
- Exercise 2 is on page 10 – 2-ci tapşırıq 10-cu səhifədədir.
- In the corner – kiçik yerlərin küncündə
- In the corner of room – otağın küncündə
- At the corner – böyük yerlərin küncündə
- At the corner of the street – küçənin küncündə
- Arrive at – kiçik ərazilərə, konkret yerlərə gəlib çatmaq
- Arrive in – böyük ərazilərə, ölkəyə, şəhərə gəlib çatmaq
- In the end – nəhayət ki, sonunda (syn. Finally, at last)
- At the end – nəyinsə sonunda
- Beside - yanında
- He is sitting beside his mother. – O, anasının yanında əyləşib.
- Besides/except – başqa
- Everyone is here except you. – Səndən başqa hər kəs buradadır.
- With – ilə + isim / şəxs əvəzliyinin obyekt halı (me, us and etc)
- Without – sız[4] + isim / şəxs əvəzliyinin obyekt halı
- Because – çünki
- I am so tired because I did not sleep all night. – Mən bütün gecə yatmadığım üçün yorğunam.
- Because of – görə
- She is here because of you. – O sənə görə buradadır.

<u>Antonim olan sözönləri</u>
in – içində --- out – çölündə
with --- without
before - əvvəl --- after – sonra
up – yuxarı --- down – aşağı

> * Əgər bir maddədən, materialdan bir şey hazırlayırıqsa, material dəyişəcəksə from, dəyişilməyəcəksə of sözönündən istifadə olunacaq.
> This building is made of stone. – Bu bina daşdan hazırlanıb.
> This cake is made from milk. – Bu tort süddən hazırlanıb.

As – kimi
She is as pretty as her mother. – O, anası qədər gözəldir.
Like – oxşar, kimi
Like a child, she wanted a toy. – O, uşaq kimi oyuncaq istəyirdi.

> **Note:** here, there, home sözlərindən əvvəl to sözönü işlənməz, qarşılarında from işlənə bilər.

- ❖ To get – almaq
- ❖ To get + to – harasa çatmaq
- ❖ To listen – dinləmək
- ❖ To listen + to something – nəyəsə qulaq asmaq
- ❖ To leave – tərk etmək
- ❖ To leave + for – yola düşmək
- ❖ Believe – inanmaq (konkret isimlərlə işlənir)
- ❖ I believe you – Mən sənə inanıram
- ❖ Believe in – inanmaq (mücərrəd isimlərlə işlənir)
- ❖ I believe in God – Mən Tanrıya inanıram. (Yəni, onun varlığına inanıram)
- ❖ Die of hunger – aclıqdan ölmək
- ❖ Die from wound – yaradan ölmək
- ❖ Die by sword – qılıncla ölmək
- ❖ Die in a battle – müharibədə ölmək
- ❖ Die for my country – ölkəm üçün ölmək
- ❖ Result in – nə ilə nəticələnmək
- ❖ Result from – nəticə çıxarmaq
- ❖ Work in – haradasa işləmək
- ❖ Work at – haradasa işləmək (at ilə işlənən isimlərlə)
- ❖ Work for – nə üçünsə işləmək
- ❖ spend – vaxt keçirmək
- ❖ Spend on – pul xərcləmək

<u>Sözönüsüz işlənən sözlər:</u>

Answer, visit, approach, attend, enter, ask, join, meet, reach, respect, remember, damage, call, phone, tell

> **Note:** Visit, answer, approach, damage, call, help isim kimi istifadə olunarsa özlərindən sonra to işlənəcək.
> An answer to the question – suala verilən cavab
> **Note:** Say, talk, write + tamamlıq gələrsə, tamamlıq to sözönü ilə işlənəcək.

- ✓ Talk to me – mənimlə danış

Tell və ask sözləri isə özlərindən sonra ~~to sözönü götürməz~~.

Tell me, ask him and etc.

- ✓ To be good at – nədəsə yaxşı olmaq
- ✓ To be bad at – nədəsə pis olmaq

To be interested in ifadəsindən sonra ya isim, ya **-ing** ilə olan feil gələrsə maraqlanmaq mənasını verəcək.

- ✓ I am interested in Chinese – Çin dili ilə maraqlanıram.
- ✓ I am interested in cooking – Yemək bişirməklə maraqlanıram.
- ✓ Pay for something – nəyinsə pulunu ödəmək
- ✓ Pay (in) cash – nağd ödəmək
- ✓ Pay somebody for something – nə üçünsə kiməsə pul ödəmək
- ✓ Pay somebody to do something – nə isə etmək üçün kiməsə pul ödəmək
- ✓ Pay somebody something – kiməsə nəyisə ödəmək
- ✓ Pay somebody in dollars/manats – kiməsə dollarla ödəniş etmək

Send feili özündən sonra birbaşa vasitəli tamamlıq qəbul edərsə bu zaman sözönüsüz, yox əgər arada vasitəsiz tamamlıq işlənibsə, o zaman sözönülü işlənəcək.

- ✓ Send somebody something / Send something to somebody(something)
- ✓ I sent him some letters.
- ✓ I sent some letters to him.

9. CONJUNCTIONS

Coordinating Conjunctions	Correlative Conjunctions	Subordinating Conjunctions

Bağlayıcılar ayrılıqda leksik mənası olmayan köməkçi nitq hissəsidir. Söz birləşmələrini, sözləri və cümlələri bir-birinə bağlamaq, onlar arasında əlaqə yaratmaq üçün istifadə olunur. Quruluşuna görə bağlayıcıların 5 növü var:

Simple	Derivative	Compound	Composite	Correlative
Or – ya, yaxud	Until -qədər	Whenever – nə zaman olur olsun	As far as – qədər	Either ... or – ya ... ya da
And – və	Unless – qədər	Therefore – ona görə də	As soon as – kimi	Not only ... but also – nəinki ... həm də
After – sonra			Even though - baxmayaraq ki	
That – ki				
If - əgər				

Qrammatik mənalarına görə bağlayıcılar 2 qrupa bölünür:

1. Coordinating Conjunctions/ Tabesizlik bağlayıcıları – bu bağlayıcılar cümlənin həmcins üzvlərini və tabesiz mürəkkəb cümləin tərkibindəki cümlələri bir-birinə bağlayır. Tabesizlik bağlayıcıları cümlənin ortasında gələrək, özündən əvvəl vergül tələb edir:

For – üçün

And – və

Nor – nə də (+feil+mübtəda)

But – amma, ancaq

Or – ya, ya da

Yet – hələ, hələ də

So – belə ki

FOR – Üçün, çünki – səbəb bildirir və because ilə eyni mənada işlənir.

I have to finish this project by tomorrow, for my boss is expecting it.

AND – və - bu bağlayıcı həmcins cümlələri, sözləri (feilləri, sifətləri, isimləri) bir birinə bağlayır, xəbəri cəmdə olur.

She entered the room and spoke with her teacher. – O otağa daxil oldu və müəllimi ilə danışdı.

NOR– nə də, -da, -də - bu bağlayıcı iki cümləni bir-birinə bağlayır, birinci cümlə inkarda olur və özündən sonra köməkçi feil tələb edir.

He did not answer the question, nor anyone else. – O suala cavab vermədiyi kimi, heçkəs vermədi.

BUT – amma, ancaq, lakin – bu bağlayıcılar iki zidd cümlələri bir-birinə bağlayır.

He wanted to buy a new car, but he couldn't afford it right now.

OR – və ya, yaxud – bu bağlayıcı işlənən cümlənin xəbəri or-dan sonrakı isimlə uzlaşır.

She or her friends will participate at that meeting. iştirak edəcək.

YET – amma, ancaq

The weather was cold, yet we still went for a hike in the mountains.

SO – beləliklə, ona görə ki, buna görə də

She is smart and hardworking, so she always excels in her studies.

Correlative Conjunctions/ Qoşa Bağlayıcılar

1. either ... or ... – ya ... ya da ... – təsdiq cümlələrində işlənir.

Either you or your sister is a doctor. – Ya sən, ya da sənin bacın həkimdir.

I think she speaks either English or Russian. – Mən düşünürəm ki, o ya ingiliscə, ya da rusca danışa bilir.

2. Neither ... no ... – nə ... nə də ... – İnkar cümlələrində işlənir. Neither ... nor işlənən cümlədə ~~not / no / never / no + body, one, thing, where/ hardly~~ kimi inkar sözləri işlənə bilməz.

Neither you nor your brother can come here. – Nə sən, nə də sənin qardaşın bura gələ bilər.

He doesn't speak neither English nor Russian.

> **Note:** Either ... or ..., neither ... nor ... olan cümlələrin xəbəri or/nor – dan sonrakı ismə uyğun olaraq müəyyən olunur. İsim təkdədirsə, xəbər təkdə, isim cəmdədirsə, xəbər cəmdə işlənir.

3. Both ... and ... – həm ... həm də ... – bu bağlayıcı işlənən cümlələrin xəbəri cəmdə olur. Neither ... nor bağlayıcısı, bu bağlayıcının inkar formasıdır.

She is both intelligent and hardworking.

4. Not only ... but also ... – nəinki ... həm də - bu bağlayıcı quruluşca inkar kimi görünsə də, müsbət mənalı bağlayıcıdır.

He is not only a great musician but also a talented actor.

> **Note:** Not only ... but also ... bağlayıcısının xəbəri də ikinci ismə (also-dan sonrakı) görə təyin edilir.

5. no ... or ... – nə ... nə də ... – məna cəhətdən neither ... nor ilə tamamilə eynilik təşkil etsə də, no ... or – bağlayıcısının heç bir tərəfində isim təkdə və sayılan olsa belə qarşısında artikl işlənə bilməz, amma neither ... nor ... bağlayıcısında isim sayılan tək olarsa, qarşısında mütləq artikl işlənməlidir.

She has no brother or sister.

6. Whether … or (or not) – yoxsa, ya , -da, -də, -mı[2]

yazılacaq.

> **Note:** Whether və if bağlayıcıları eyni mənada işlənirlər, lakin əgər boşluqdan sonra to
>
> məsdər hissəciyi gələrsə, mütləq boşluğa whether bağlayıcısı yazılacaq.
>
> Cümlədə özündən sonra "or not" görsək, boşluğa whether bağlayıcısı yazılacaq.

You have to drink this milk whether you want it or not.

.I do not know whether to learn or not.

I wonder if he is at school.

I wonder whether he is at school.

7. so ... that... – elə ... ki – so – dan sonra sifət və ya zərf işlənəcək:

I am so tired that I could not do anything.

8. such ... that ... – elə ... ki ... – such -dan sonra isim və ya sifət + isim işlənəcək. əgər isim təkdədirsə, artiklla işlənir:

It is such a interesting book that I read it with great interest.

9. No sooner … than – ar … armaz mənasında işlənir.

No sooner had he arrived home than the phone rang.

10. Hardly … when - ar … armaz mənasında işlənir.

Hardly had she left the house when it started to rain.

11. Would rather … than – nəyisə üstün tutmaq

She would rather read a book than watch TV.

12. Just as ... so – necə ... eləcə də - eynilik bildirir.

Just as she was about to leave, her friend arrived.

2. Subordinating Conjuctions/ Tabelilik bağlayıcıları – Tabeli mürəkkəb cümlənin tərkib hissələrini bir-birinə bağlayır. Tabelilik bağlayıcılarına aşağıdakıları misal göstərmək olar:

- That – ki
- As – kimi
- If - əgər
- Unless – Əgər …masa
- Although – baxmayaraq ki
- As soon as – kimi
- After – sonra, -dən sonra
- Before – əvvəl, -dən əvvəl
- Since – bəri
- Till/Until – qədər
- When – -anda, -əndə
- Where – -dığı yerdə

Digər bağlayıcılar

- So that / in order that – ona görə ki, ondan ötrü ki. Özlərindən sonra adətən modal feillər işlənir (can, could, would)

I turned on the light so that I was looking for my phone.

- In order to/ in order not to – üçün, görə - məsdərlə davam edir.

In order to answer the question, you must learn the lesson clearly.

- Although / though / even though – baxmayaraq, hətta baxmayaraq – bu cümlələrdə mənanı qüvvətləndirmək üçün nevertheless, still sözlərindən də istifadə oluna bilər.

> * Although / though – bağlayıcılarından sonra cümlə gəlir.
> In spite of / despite of – baxmayaraq ki (özlərindən sonra isim / əvəzlik / -ing işlənir)
> In spite of learning the lesson I did not answer any question.

- Even – hətta

I am going to school even it rains.

- Even if – hətta əgər, olsa da – adətən ziddiyyət ifadə edir.

Even if the weather is cold, I will be going to school.

- If only – kaş (I wish)

If only I had done my homework.

- In case (that) – işdir, ola bilsin ki, təqdirdə

I will get ready in case we will go.

- As though / as if – elə bil ki, guya, sanki – bu bağlayıcılar adətən act, appear, be, seem, smell, look, sound, taste, speak feillərindən sonra işlənir.

She seems as if she is a child.

- If - əgər

We are going to the park, if the weather is not cold.

- Unless (if ... not) - əgər … masa

We are going to the park, unless the weather is cold.

> **Note:** Unless olduqda inkar sözü işlənə bilməz!
> We are going to the park, unless the weather is ~~not~~ cold.
> Because – çünki – özündən sonra mübtəda + xəbər işlənir.

I am going to eat something because I am hungry.

- Because of – görə - özündən sonra mübtəda + mübtəda tələb edir.

Because of you I did not go there.

- That's why – ona görə də

We are so tired, that's why we can't solve our problems.

- Till / untill – qədər, kimi, -dək[2]

> * Məna cəhətdən heç bir fərqləri olmasa da, saatla adətən till işlənir:
> We will arrive till 8 o'clock. – Biz saat 8-ə qədər qayıdacağıq.

- After- sonra

We will go there after we finish our homework.

- Before - əvvəl

She had done his housework before she went to school.

- As – üçün, görə

As it was cold, we drank hot coffee.

- As – vaxt, zaman, -da, -də (syn. of when, while)

As I was coming here I lost my key.

- As long as – qədər (müddət bildirir)

You can drink water as long as you want.

- As far as – qədər (məsafə bildirir)

You have to go by car as far as Baku.

- As soon as – kimi

I will sleep as soon as I reach.

- Than – dan, dən

This room is larger than that room.

- That – ki – bu bağlayıcı özündən sonra birbaşa cümlə alır.

She said that she would come tonight.

- When – anda[2]

She will go there when you come.

- Where – harada

This is our old town where we lived in our childhood.

- Where / in which / which … in/ that … in bağlayıcıları sinonimdir.

> **Note:** in where / where … in işlətmək olmaz!

> The house where we lived was so pretty.
>
> The house which we lived in was so pretty.

The house that we lived in was so pretty.

- While – zaman ərzində, həmin anda

She was sleeping while I was washing dishes.

- However – lakin, amma – adətən ziddiyyət yaradır. Bu bağlayıcı iki cümləni bağlamır, iki cümləni bağlamaq üçün but bağlayıcısından istifadə olunur. However bağlayıcısı adətən nöqtəli vergül, vergül, nöqtə-dən sonra işlənir.

It was so cold, however, I want to go there.

- Otherwise – əks halda, əks təqdirdə
- Therefore – ona görə də, nəticə etibarı ilə

I didn't ready for exam, therefore I failed

Special Rules:

1. and, or + moreover / therefore
2. no matter + how/what and so on. (sual əvəzlikləri)
3. how/however / no matter how + sifət, zərf + cümlə
4. but + nevertheless istifadə olunur.
5. The reason + why işlənə bilər.
6. whose + isim işlənir
7. thing + that işlənə bilir.
8. to ... whom = who … to
9. sözönlərindən sonra whom, which, whether əvəzlikləri işlənə bilər

10. COMPLETE THE SENTENCE

Complete the Sentence

Cümlə quruluşunun düzgün olması üçün bir neçə qaydalara diqqət etməliyik:

1. Bir cümlədə iki sual olmaz! - Əgər cümlənin birinci tərəfi sual formasında olarsa ikinci tərəf mütləq nəqli cümlə strukturunda olmalıdır! Cümlənin sualda olması köməkçi feillərin, yəni am/is/are, was/were, do/does/did, have/has/had, will/shall, həmçinin modal feillərin, yəni can, could, may, must və s. cümlədə mübtədadan əvvələ keçməsi deməkdir.

Can you tell me ~~where is she~~? – yanlışdır.

Can you tell me where she is? – doğrudur.

Eyni zamanda cümlə nəqli cümlədirsə, cümlənin heç bir tərəfində sual cümləsinin strukturu ola bilməz.

Tell me ~~where is she~~. – yanlışdır.

Tell me where she is. – doğrudur.

İkinci misalda cümlə özü təsdiqdə olduğuna görə, heç bir köməkçi feilin mübtədadan əvvələ

keçməsinə ehtiyac yoxdur.

2. Heç bir əsas feil mübtədadan əvvələ keçməz!

İngilis dilində nəqli cümlə quruluşu mübtəda + xəbər + tamamlıq formasında olur. Sual

cümləsində köməkçi feil mübtədadan əvvələ keçir, amma əsas feil heç bir halda əvvələ

keçməz.

When did the girl give this book? – düzgündür. (Sual cümləsi olduğuna görə did köməkçi feili mübtədadan əvvələ keçib, amma əsas feil yerində qalıb)

~~When gave the girl this book~~? – yanlışdır. (Gave feili əsas feil olduğuna görə mübtədadan əvvələ keçə bilməz)

3. When və what time ilə konkret vaxt soruşulduqda adətən Simple zaman formaları işlənir.

Lakin bir hərəkətin başqa keçmiş hərəkətdən əvvəl baş verdiyini göstərən kontekstdə Past Perfect işlənə bilər.

What time did she do her homework? – düzgündür.

Do you know when she had taken those books? – əvvəlki keçmiş kontekstdə mümkündür.

4. Tamamlıq budaq cümləsində baş cümlənin xəbəri indiki və ya gələcək zamanda olarsa, budaq cümlə istənilən zamanda ola bilər.

I wonder where you are/were/will be.

Baş cümlənin xəbəri keçmiş zamandadırsa, budaq cümlədə adətən uyğun keçmiş zaman işlənir. Lakin ümumi həqiqətlər, dəyişməyən faktlar və hələ də qüvvədə olan hallar indiki zamanda qala bilər.

I wanted to ask where you were/would go/had gone. He said that the Earth moves around the Sun.

5. İsimdən və əvəzlikdən sonra what işlənməz!

İsim + that/which/who/whom/whose işlənər!

İsim canlıdırsa + who/whom/whose/that

İsim canszdırsa + which/that işlənər.

I don't know the girl what/which asked me the question. – yanlışdır. (isimdən sonra what işlənməz, isim canlı olduğuna görə də özündən sonra which də işlənməz).

I don't know the girl who/that asked me the question. – doğrudur. (canlı isimdən sonra who/that işlənə bilər).

I read the book which/that is so interesting. (cansız isim olduğuna görə which/that işlənə bilər).

6. Why və what ... for fərqli məna verir.

What ... for? məqsədi soruşur; why özü "nə üçün" mənası verdiyinə görə for adətən artıq olur.

I didn't know why you did it. – düzgündür.

I didn't know what you did it for. – düzgündür.

7. Cəmdə olan ismi təyin edirsizsə ikinci tərəf cəmdə, təkdə olan xəbəri ismi təyin edirsinizsə, ikinci tərəf təkdə götürülür.

The girl chose the books which has old pages. – yanlışdır. (books cəmdə olduğuna görə, bağlayıcıdan sonrakı xəbər də cəmdə olmalıdır.)

The girl chose the books which have old pages. – doğrudur.

8. Want to know, ask, wonder, tell, interested, doubt + that işlənməz!

> ! Know + that işlənə bilər.

> ~~I want to know that you know everything.~~ – Yalnışdır.
>
> I know that you are right. – Mən bilirəm ki, sən haqlısan. – doğrudur.

9. Place (məkan bildirən ifadələr) + where / in which / that … in/ which ... in işlənər!

> ~~! in where, where in, in that~~ olmaz.

> I want to go somewhere where nobody knows me. getmək istəyirəm.

> **Note:** Əgər in cümlədə sözönü kimi deyil zərf kimi işlənərsə, o zaman in where ola bilər.

> You can come in where everyone have been waiting for you for an hour.

10. Where + visit/attend olmaz, which işlənər.

11. There is/There are tipli cümlələrdə isə özlərindən sonra where işlənə bilər, ~~which~~ yox.

12. Sözönü + who/that/where işlənməz!

Sözönü + whom/which/whose olar.

13. Əvəzliklərdən + that işlənər!

Əvəzliklər + which işlənməz!

Tell me that you come here.

14. Reason + why/that olur!

That is the reason why I can't sleep.

Reason for something – doğrudur.

~~Reason of something~~ – yanlışdır.

15. Törəmələr (some/any/no/every + thing/where) + that olur və xəbər də təkdə olur.

There is something that makes me happy.

16. Canlı isimlərə aid olan törəmələr (body, one) + who, whom, whose olur.

Is there somebody who can watch you?

17. Cümlədə əgər nisbi əvəzlik verilsə cümlə tam cümlə sayılır və xəbər də verilməlidir, yox əgər nisbi əvəzlik cümlədən atılsa o zaman xəbər vermək olmaz çünki tam cümlə deyil, ixtisardır. İxtisar zamanı məlum cümlənin mənasında məlumluq varsa Present Participle məchul mənada isə Past Participle işlənir.

The man who stands at the door is my father. – doğrudur.

The man standing at the door is my father. – doğrudur.

~~The man stands at the door is my father.~~ – yanlışdır.

~~The man who standing at the door is my father.~~ –yanlışdır.

11. SUBJECT–VERB AGREEMENT

Subject – Verb Agreement (Mübtəda xəbər uzlaşması)

İngilis dilində mübtəda ilə xəbər bir – biri ilə uzlaşmalıdır. Əgər mübtəda təkdədirsə, xəbər təkdə, mübtəda cəmdədirsə, xəbər də cəmdə olmalıdır.

The girl is over there. – Qız oradadır. (mübtəda tək, xəbər tək)

My cats are chasing butterflies around the garden. – Pişiklərim bağçada kəpənəkləri qovurlar.

Tək xəbərlər: is, was, has, does, feil + s
Cəm xəbərlər: are, were, have, do, feil + s

Bill talks to his friend. – Bill dostu ilə danışır. (Xüsusi isimlər təkdə olur)

My friends always support each other. – Dostlarım hər zaman bir-birlərini dəstəkləyirlər.

1. And bağlayıcısı ilə birləşən isimlər bir qayda olaraq xəbəri cəmdə tələb edir.

The book and the pen are in my bag. – Kitab və qələm mənim çantamdadır.

> **Note:** And bağlayıcılı cümlələrdə əgər birinci şəxsin təki (I) işlənərsə, sonuncu hissədə işlənəcək və xəbər cəmdə olacaq.

> She and I are friends.
>
> Exceptions

Əgər and bağlayıcısı dırnaq içində verilərsə, xəbər təkdə olacaq.

"Crime and Punishment" is my favourite book. – Cinayət və cəza mənim sevimli kitabımdır.

"Tom and Jerry" is an interesting cartoon. – "Tom və Jerry" maraqlı cizgi filmdir.

Əgər mübtəda onu təyin edən each, every və ya no əvəzlikləri ilə təyin olunarsa,

and bağlayıcısı olsa belə xəbər təkdə olacaq.

Every man, woman and child remembers that cold winter. – Hər kişi, qadın və uşaq o soyuq qışı xatırlayır.

Each puppy and each dog has its own kennel.

No student and parent is called to the meeting.

Əgər iki və ya daha çox tərkibdən ibarət olan isimlər, əşyanın mürəkkəb adı kimi təsvir edilərsə, belə isimlər vahid bir isim kimi işlənir və xəbər təkdə olur:

"research and development; bacon and eggs; bread and butter; whisky and soda; sausage and mash; coffee and milk" kimi sabit birləşmələr bir anlayış kimi qəbul edilərsə, xəbər təkdə işlənə bilər.

Bread and butter is so delicious. – Buterbrod çox dadlıdır.

Əgər and bağlayıcısı ilə bağlanan həmcins isimlərin hər biri bir şəxs və ya əşyaya aiddirsə, bu zaman müəyyənlik artiklı (the) yalnız birinci ismin qarşısında işlənər və xəbər təkdə olar, əgər həmcins isimlər hər biri ayrı- ayrı şəxsə aiddirsə, o zaman hər birinin qarşısında müəyyənlik artiklı olacaq və xəbər cəmdə olacaq.

The painter and teacher is my aunt.

Bu cümlədə mübtədaların hər ikisi (painter and teacher) bir şəxsi bildirir, buna görə də xəbər təkdə işlənir. Yəni həmin şəxs həm müəllim, həm də rəssamdır.

The painter and the teacher were trying to speak simultaneously at yesterday's meeting.

Bu cümlədə isə həmcins mübtədaların hər biri ayrı şəxslərə aiddir, buna görə də xəbər cəmdə işlənir.

Cümlənin mübtədası iki yaxınmənalı və ya sinonim isimlərlə ifadə olunarsa, o zaman da cümlənin xəbəri təkdə olar.

The health and wellness program at the company is achieving great success.

2. Or bağlayıcısı ilə bağlanan isimlərin xəbərini ikinci ismə uyğun işlədirik. Or – dan sonrakı isim təkdədirsə xəbər təkdə, cəmdədirsə xəbər cəmdə olur.

My mother or my brothers are arriving by train today. – Ya mənim anam ya da qardaşlarım bu gün qatarla dönəcəklər.

3. Correlative Conjunctions

Either ... or/ neither ... nor/ not only ... but also ... bağlayıcıları işləndikdə xəbərin təkdə və ya cəmdə olması xəbərə yaxın olan isimdən asılıdır.

(Neither) Either Bill (nor) or his sister wants to come here. – Həm Bill həm də onun bacıları bura gəlmək istəyir.

Not only the teacher but also the students were at the meeting.

4. More than one ifadəsindən sonra tək isim gələcək və xəbəri təkdə olacaq.

More than one person was killed in that accident. – O hadisədə birdən çox adam öldürüldü.

5. Prepositional Phrases

With, besides, along with, as well as, not, together with, including, except, rather than, less than, in addition to, accompained by – Mütəda bu kimi sözönü və ya sözönülü birləşmələrlə ayrılarsa, xəbər şəxsə və ya kəmiyyətə görə birinci mübtədayla uzlaşır. Birinci mübtəda təkdədirsə xəbər təkdə, cəmdədirsə xəbər cəmdə olacaq.

The student along with his parents was here yesterday. – Uşaq dünən valideynləri ilə buradaydı.

The students, not their teacher, were in class. – Müəllim deyil, şagirdlər dərsdə idilər.

6. Amounts. Numbers and quantities

Əgər cümlənin mübtədası ölçü/ zaman/ məsafə/ faiz/ pul/ kəsr bildirən sözlərlə ifadə olunarsa, cümlənin xəbəri təkdə olacaq.

5 kms is a long distance for me. – 5 kilometr mənim üçün uzun məsafədir.

Three hours is not enough for finishing my homework. – 3 saat mənim ev tapşırıqlarımı bitirməyə kifayət etmir.

One-fifth is a fractional number. – Beşdə bir kəsr sayıdır.

Lakin zaman, ölçü, məsafə, pul, kəsr, eyni zamanda half, a part, a percentage, a majority, a variety kimi ifdələr of birləşdiricisi ilə işləndikdə, xəbər özünə yaxın olan, yəni of sözönündən sonra gələn mübtəda ilə uzlaşır.

One-fifth of people have their own seats. – Insanların beşdə birinin öz oturacaqları var.

İsim ilə verilməyən, yalnız rəqəm olan cümlələrdə xəbər cəmdə olur.

There are 14 students at the class, but only 10 are ready for the lesson. – Sinifdə 14 şagird var, lakin 10-u dərsə hazırdır.

7. The number of – sayı deməkdir, özündən sonra cəm isim tələb edir, lakin xəbər təkdə olur.

The number of people in the world is increasing every year. – Dünyadakı insanların sayı hər il artır.

A number of – bir sıra deməkdir, özündən sonra cəm isim tələb edir və xəbər cəmdə olur.

A number of people are interested in football. – Bir sıra insanlar futbolla maraqlanırlar.

8. Indefinite pronouns

Qeyri müəyyən əvəzliklər olan everyone, everybody, everything/no one, nobody, nothing/ someone, somebody, something/ anyone, anybody, anything əvəzliklərinin xəbəri hər zaman təkdə olur.

No one wants to be alone. – Heçkəs tək olmaq istəmir.

Everybody has their own ways to be happy. – Hər kəsin xoşbəxt olmaq üçün öz yolları var.

9. Expressions of Quantities

One of, every one of, each of, the number of, another, neither, either, the whole, much, (a) little, many a, a great deal of, a good deal of, a large quantity of, more than one, a large amount of, a small amount of + singular verb

A couple of, both (of), a number of, a large number of, large numbers of, a group of, scores of, several, many, (a) few, more, quite a few, a good few, a good many, various, numerous, different, others, the others + plural verb

Some, any, a lot of, lots of, loads of, plenty of, the majority of, all, most, half – özlərindən sonra sayıla bilən cəm isim gələrsə, xəbər cəmdə, sayılmayan tək isim gələrsə, xəbər təkdə olacaq.

None of, neither (one) of, either (one) of, any (one) of, the minority of + both singular or plural verb are correct.

> ! Neither və either – dən sonra birbaşa mübtəda gələrsə təkdə gələcək və xəbərləri hər zaman təkdə olacaq.

> Each + singular noun + singular verb

> Each individual has been accepted to the team.

Each of the + plural noun + singular verb

Each of the students has been accepted to the team.

No + singular noun + singular verb

No book was left on the table after the class ended.

No + plural noun + plural verb

No students were absent from yesterday's lecture.

10. Agreement with Posessives

Yiyəlik hal " ', -'s" ilə düzələrsə xəbər onlardan sonrakı isimlə, əgər of sözönü ilə düzələrsə, o zaman xəbər of-dan əvvəlki isimlə uzlaşar.

The Smiths' car is parked in the driveway.

The colors of the sky during sunset are breathtaking.

11. There / Here / Where sözləri ilə başlayan cümlələrin mübtədası xəbərdən sonra işlənir, yəni cümlənin xəbəri özündən sonra gələn mübtəda ilə uzlaşmalıdır.

Here is a pen for you.

Where are my pens?

There is a pen, three books and a computer on the table.

12. Rest of the (qalanı, yarısı) + singular noun + singular verb

The rest of our time was spent reading.

Rest of the (qalanı, yarısı) + plural noun + plural verb

The rest of our teachers don't want to join our meeting.

> **Note: "with the rest of" birləşməsi xəbərin sayını dəyişmir; xəbər əsas mübtəda ilə uzlaşır.**

> The headmaster with the rest of the staff was having a heated discussion.

13. Collective Nouns

Cümlənin mübtədası family, crew, committee, board, class, club, college, community, company, enemy, council, team, university, crowd, party, nation, government, union, firm, public, ministry, army, mob və xüsusi təşkilat adları kimi kollektiv, yəni topluluq bildirən isimlərdən biri ilə ifadə olunduqda xəbər həm təkdə, həm də cəmdə ola bilər.

Bu isimlər bir qrup şəklində düşünülərsə, yəni kollektiv isim bütöv bir qrupu ifadə edərsə, xəbər təkdə olur.

Our family is large. – Bizim ailəmiz genişdir. (family bütöv bir kollektiv kimi işlənmişdir.

Bu isimlər həmin qrupları təşkil edən fərdlər kimi nəzərdə tutularsa, yəni kollektivin hər bir üzvü ayrı-ayrılıqda nəzərdə tutularsa, xəbər cəmdə olacaq.

Our family have decided to solve daily problems. – Bizim ailəmiz gündəlik problemləri həll etmək qərarına gəldi. (Ailənin ayrı-ayrı fərdləri)

14. Budaq cümlələrdə who / which / that kimi nisbi əvəzliklər cümlənin ortasında xəbərin mübtədasıdırsa, xəbərin təkdə və ya cəmdə olması birbaşa bu əvəzliklərin qarşısında işlənən isimdən asılıdır:

The book which is on the table is for you. - Stolun üstündəki kitab sənin üçündür.

Ali is one of those students who always prepare all their lessons.

15. Gerund and Infinitive

Cerund və məsdər cümlənin mübtədası kimi tək halda işləndikdə özündən sonra cəm isim gəlsə belə xəbər təkdə olacaq.

To read detective books is my hobby.

Reading detective books is my hobby.

> * İki məsdər arasında and bağlayıcısı olduqda xəbər cəmdə olur:

> To dance and to sing are activities that bring joy to many people.

> Running and swimming are exercises that promote overall fitness.

16. Collective Adjectives

Topluluq bildirən isimləşmiş sifətlərin (“The + adjective”) xəbəri cəmdə olur.

The poor have lots of problems. – Kasıbların çoxlu problemləri var.

The elderly are always a great support for the young. – Yaşlılar hər zaman cavanlar üçün böyük bir dəstəkdir.

The Japanese have a rich cultural heritage, encompassing traditional arts, cuisine, and modern innovations. – Yaponların ənənəvi incəsənəti, mətbəxi və müasir innovasiyaları əhatə edən zəngin mədəni irsləri var.

17. Uncountable Nouns

Sayıla bilməyən isimlərin (istisna halları çıxmaqla) xəbərləri təkdə olur.

Love is the only key to happiness. – Sevgi xoşbəxtliyin yeganə açarıdır.

The information provided in the report is essential for our decision-making process. – Hesabatda təqdim olunan məlumatlar bizim qərar qəbuletmə prosesimiz üçün vacibdir.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE TEST COLLECTION

LEXIS – LOGICAL THINKING TASKS

1. Select the correct word.
There is something ... with the teenager. He is so pale.
A) right B) correct
C) pleasant D) good
E) wrong

2. Select the word which does not go with the others.
A) menu B) dish
C) hammer D) cafe
E) server

3. Select the word that does not go with the given phrase.
road traffic
A) dense B) pedestrian
C) busy D) heavy
E) delicious

4. Select the word which does not go with the others.
A) cabin B) tower
C) apartment D) building
E) disappointment

5. Select the correct response.
What kind of person cannot become a reliable firefighter?
A) bold B) valiant
C) loyal D) daring
E) cowardly

6. Identify the word that does not go with the others.
A) to grow B) to drop
C) to go up D) to ascend
E) to move upward

7. Select the correct word.
A healthy adult's heart ... roughly 60 to 80 times a minute.
A) bends B) beats
C) bites D) breathes
E) breaks

8. Select the word which does not go with the given one:
... the proposal
A) to reject B) to pass
C) to amend D) to introduce
E) to go up

9. Select the wrong word.
A person who willingly observes the rules of society is ... .
A) disciplined B) responsible
C) accurate D) rebellious
E) diligent

10. Select the correct word.
... is something that makes you happy or satisfied.
A) Anger B) Delight
C) Harm D) Penalty
E) Sadness

11. Select the correct word.
... people have good manners and respect for the feelings of others.
A) Greedy B) Shameless
C) Rude D) Polite
E) Nervous

12. Select the correct word.
'To ..." means to ruin something so that it can't remain any more.
A) improve B) destroy
C) escape D) survive
E) develop

13. Select the word which does not go with the others.
A) floor B) flower
C) roof D) veranda
E) ceiling

14. Identify the word that does not go with the others.
A) illness B) treatment
C) vaccination D) robbery
E) medicine

15. Select the correct word.
"To ..." means to create or devise something that has not existed before.
A) rust B) accept
C) cancel D) value
E) invent

16. Identify the word that does not go with the given one.
To pay ...
A) the rent B) attention
C) advice D) the menu
E) a visit

17. Select the correct word.
It was rather difficult for Robert to ... before a large crowd.
A) talk B) say
C) tell D) speak
E) explain

18. Select the correct variant.
Luck has never left him. He is a very ... person.
A) helpless B) unlucky
C) hopeless D) unhappy
E) fortunate

19. Select the logically correct ending.
My brother was very exhausted so he. .. .
A) decided to help me
B) continued debating
C) lay on the sofa
D) started working
E) went on drawing

20. Select the logically correct ending.
The boots are too small for me, ...
A) give me a size smaller
B) they don't hurt me
C) let's pay for them at once
D) I'll buy them with pleasure
E) please give me a size larger

21. Select the logically correct ending.
Let's buy this jacket, ...
A) it doesn't suit you at all
B) it is very tight for you
C) it is just your size
D) if you don't need it
E) it is too loose for you

22. Select the logically correct ending.
If you are thankful to somebody, ...
A) you thank him
B) you feel sorry for him
C) you try to hurt him
D) you blame him
E) you criticize him

23. Select the logically correct ending.
She lost all her money last Monday, so... .
A) her parents were pleased with that
B) we felt sorry for her
C) we were glad to hear it
D) she could buy everything she wished
E) she enjoyed herself

24. Select the logically correct ending.
Mother was so pleased with her son's results that ... .
A) she scolded him
B) she accused his instructors
C) she decided to blame him
D) she didn't let him go to that academy any more
E) she decided to thank his instructors

25. Select the logically correct ending.
In spite of the cold weather... .
A) she had caught a bad cold
B) they met a lot of difficulties during their journey
C) the boys stayed at home
D) the explorers weren't able to reach the mountains
E) the young people went out to play

26. Select the logically correct ending.
Why was it so reserved in the apartment?
A) Everybody was singing and dancing.
B) The radio-set and the TV were on.
C) Everybody had left.
D) The teenager was crying at the top of his voice.
E) We were all speaking in a loud voice.

27. Select the logically correct ending.
Protection of wildlife is an action... .
A) which pollutes surroundings around us
B) which never needs special attention
C) that everybody must be involved in
D) that demands no efforts
E) which does harm to the future generation

28. Select the logically correct ending.
It is easy to live and work in an apartment
where ... .
A) telephone calls disturb you
B) you have unbearable colleagues around
C) you have no peace because of young people's noise
D) you have all modern conveniences
E) you aren't safe

29. Select the correct word.
- Are the words "to put off" and "to postpone"
... in meaning?
- Yes, they are.
A) the same
B) not close
C) different
D) various
E) quite opposite

30. Select the correct word.
Fred is supposed to be a professional instructor,
but when you ask him more than one
task, he loses his temper and gets
nervous, he is... .
A) determined
B) patient
C) easy-going
D) impatient
E) sociable

31. Select the correct word.
My uncle is an instructor and when his learners
ask him to explain something again and
again, he never loses his temper and explains
it more than once. He is... .
A) intolerant
B) boastful
C) indifferent
D) irresponsible
E) patient

32. Select the wrong variant.
The report given on TV is of ... importance.
A) economic
B) social
C) truthful
D) political §
E) strategic

33. Select the correct variant.
- What positive qualities would you like to see
in your young people?
A) Fear and courage
B) Honesty and kindness
C) Selfishness and cruelty
D) Dishonesty and curiosity
E) Patience and injustice

34. Identify the line of words that describes a person's
character.
A) cheerful, courageous, plump
B) loyal, fat, compassionate
C) firm, truthful, honourable
D) weak, short, reserved
E) strong, thin, terrible

35. Select the correct variant.
Good classmates are. .. .
A) gentle, serious, unjust
B) cruel, polite, angry
C) kind, funny, selfish
D) helpful, close, loyal
E) rude, firm, nervous

36. Select the correct variant.
Only a ... and ... person can become a good
instructor.
A) wise, unfair
B) careful, unjust
C) clever, impatient
D) patient, compassionate
E) truthful, careless

37. Select the correct variant.
Only a ... and ... person can become the best
companion when we feel sad.
A) serious, gloomy
B) polite, selfish
C) gay, nervous
D) boastful, frank
E) cheerful, kind

38. Identify the words that describe a person's appearance.
A) ugly, stupid, polite
B) attractive, thin, short
C) beautiful, lovely, brave
D) tall, clever, serious
E) famous, cheerful, fat

39. Identify the words that describe weather.
A) snowy, tasty, foggy
B) wet, severe, strong
C) lovely, changeable, frosty
D) fine, dry, polite
E) rainy, honourable, gloomy

40. Complete the dialogue with the correct words.
- You look ... today.
- I'm.... Life is....
-I'm... to hear that.
A) terrible, sad, hard, happy
B) sad, unhappy, terrible, glad
C) cheerful, happy, wonderful, glad
D) nice, lucky, fun, sorry
E) happy, pleased, easy, sorry

41. Identify the line of words that describes a person's character.
A) lazy, naughty, slim
B) polite, impatient, talkative
C) cheerful, selfish, stout
D) silly, capable, tall
E) reserved, untidy, short

42. Select the adjectives describing a person's positive qualities.
A) honourable, attractive, stupid
B) wise, careless, shy
C) educated, truthful, tidy
D) greedy, serious, polite
E) lazy, gentle, pleasant

43. Identify the word that does not go with the given one.
To spill ...
A) salt
B) advice
C) milk
D) juice
E) flower

44. Identify the line of words that describes a person's appearance.
A) friendly, busy, short
B) thankful, attractive, tall
C) real, pleasant, attentive
D) beautiful, good-looking, thin
E) honourable, hard-working, pretty

45. Identify the line of words that describes a person's character.
A) polite, calm, tall
B) fat, weak, educated
C) serious, kind, friendly
D) cheerful, terrible, plump
E) short, dangerous, anxious

46. Select the line of words describing a person's age.
A) brave, old, alike
B) little, attractive, healthy
C) old, grown-up, polite
D) young, middle-aged, amusing
E) middle-aged, grown-up, young

47. Select the lines in which the words do not go with each other.
1. fog, wind, weather
2. physician, medicine, patient
3. tennis, university, clinic
4. music, plant, scientist
A) 3, 4
B) 1, 2
C) 2, 3
D) 1, 3
E) 1, 4

48. Select the correct words. ;
A... man is someone who can do something ... without fear.
A) wise, stupid
B) cowardly, difficult
C) honourable, impolite
D) kind, cruel
E) brave, dangerous

49. Identify the line of words that describes a person's appearance.
A) thin, talkative, brave
B) awful, short, capable
C) attractive, tall, stout
D) pretty, silly, wise
E) happy, selfish, cruel

50. Select the correct variant.
My daughter is a very emotional girl. So last Monday by her ... look understood that something ... had happened.
A) nervous, pleasant
B) sad, awful
C) anxious, pleasant
D) angry, wonderful
E) happy, terrible

51. Select the logically correct ending.
We usually take medicine ... .
A) if we want to see a physician
B) if we feel fine
C) when we have nothing to complain of
D) when we feel ill
E) when we feel hungry

52. Select the logically correct ending.
We took a taxi... .
A) though we were in a hurry
B) to be late for the train
C) not to catch the train
D) to miss the train
E) not to miss the train

53. Select the logically correct ending.
He was such a good runner that ... .
A) he often fell down and hurt himself
B) he lost the competition
C) I caught him easily
D) he wasn't able to run a mile
E) nobody could catch him

54. Select the logically correct proverb according to the sentence.
Though you are abroad and having a good time, you want to go home.
A) East or West, home is best.
B) He laughs best who laughs last.
C) Two heads are better than one.
D) A classmate in need is a classmate indeed.
E) First think, then speak.

55. Select the logically correct ending.
Emma enjoys films about animals, but Kate does not like that sort of films at all. Kate's mother says: "..."
A) Tastes differ.
B) Second thoughts are better.
C) Live and learn.
D) Let sleeping dogs lie.
E) Honesty is the best policy.

56. Select the logically correct ending.
She is learning English ... .
A) because she does not like it
B) though it is not widely spread
C) though she wants to be an English instructor
D) because she is going to be an English instructor
E) because she knows the language perfectly

57. Select the logically correct ending.
I had no key so, ...
A) I could easily lock the door
B) I was able to open the door
C) I was not able to lock the door
D) I had no difficulty entering the apartment
E) l entered the office at once

58. Select the logically correct ending.
lama stranger, ...
A) I have been here many times
B) I know the town quite well
C) it is the location where I was born
D) I have always lived here
E) it is my first visit to this location

59. Select the logically correct ending.
You must apologize ... .
A) if you've done something wrong
B) if you take care of somebody
C) if someone praises you
D) when you serve somebody
E) when you greet somebody

60. Select the logically correct ending.
Ben has made great progress in his position. ...
A) He failed to succeed.
B) I'm proud of him.
C) I feel ashamed for it.
D) Now he's behind others.
E) He is so lazy.

61. Select the logically correct ending.
I miss my cousins... .
A) when I see them every day
B) when I don't see them for a long time
C) because we work at the same office
D) though I have never had any
E) because they call on me so often

62. Select the logically correct ending.
He walked as quickly as he could because ... .
A) he was wounded in both legs
B) he didn't want to be in time
C) he was in a hurry
D) he wanted to be late
E) he was too weak and exhausted

63. Select the logically wrong ending.
If learners want to pass their tests successfully, they should ... .
A) be diligent
B) do their best
C) not be exhausted of learning
D) work hard
E) waste their time

64. Select the logically correct ending.
It was still dark because ... .
A) the office was full of sunshine
B) somebody had switched on the lights
C) the sun had already risen
D) the sun had not risen yet
E) the sun was shining brightly

65. Select the logically correct ending.
The weather will be fine next Monday because ... .
A) there are no clouds in the sky
B) the first significant heatwave of the summer is forecast
C) the temperature will be astonishingly hi
D) there will be heavy rain
E) there are a lot of clouds in the sky

66. Select the logically correct ending.
Pupils raise their hands if... .
A) everything is clear
B) they whisper the right response
C) they don't want to response the class
D) they want to ask a task
E) they are late for the lessons

67. Select the logically correct ending.
A real soldier must ... .
A) betray military secrets
B) break his promise
C) be lazy and serious
D) not defend his nation
E) be brave and disciplined

68. Select the logically correct ending.
People enjoy views of spring because ... .
A) the leaves change their colour and turn yellow
B) nights become frosty
C) there are special ceremonies to welcome the new academy year
D) the swallows leave their nests for hot countries
E) trees and bushes begin to blossom

69. Select the logically correct ending.
Ben's alarm clock didn't wake him up, and. ...
A) he was an hour late for his work
B) he came to work just in time
C) he came to work much earlier
D) he left for his work earlier than usual
E) he was glad to miss his usual bus

70. Select the logical response.
- The result of my first test in chemistry wa: bad.
A) Therefore, you have to study much hard
B) It is because you have had a lot of practice taking chemistry tests.
C) Go to your chemistry instructor for advice and help.
D) I think, you are ahead of the others.
E) Oh, receive my congratulations.

71. Select the logically correct ending.
- You asked me about her personality, didn't you?
- She's....
A) short and stout
B) fair and thin
C) greedy and unfriendly
D) tidy and attractive
E) lovely and pretty

72. Select the logically correct ending.
My classmate lived very far, so ... .
A) it took her very little time to get to our location
B) we met several times a day
C) it did not take her long to get to our location
D) we met quite by chance
E) we saw each other very often

73. Select the logically correct ending.
I like my apartment though... .
A) the landlord is friendly
B) it's in a noisy road
C) it is light and comfortable
D) it is in the best district
E) the colleagues are friendly

74. Select the logically correct response.
'Laura lived with the family of her uncle Mr Reed. When her uncle died, his wife, who was not kind to Laura, decided to send her to a academy for poor girls.
Why did Mrs Reed want to send Laura to a academy for poor girls?
A) East or West, home is best.
B) It is never too late to learn.
C) Out of sight, out of mind.
D) Hunger breaks stone walls.
E) Never put off till next Monday what you can do today.

75. Select the logically correct ending.
Daniel studied hard during the term because ... .
A) he knew that he was much behind the others
B) he passed tests successfully
C) he spent most of his time playing basketball
D) he was very lazy
E) he didn't understand the importance of education

76. Select the logically correct ending.
You needn't turn on the light, ...
A) I can't see anything
B) I can see nothing on the board
C) it is quite dark here
D) I don't see what you are writing
E) I can see quite well

77. Select the logically correct ending.
The instructor was so angry with the boys that... .
A) she scolded them
B) she greeted them heartily
C) she praised them
D) she didn't rebuke them
E) she didn't blame them

78. Select the logically correct ending.
You needn't worry, ...
A) your life is in danger
B) the operation is not going to be serious
C) you have lost the game
D) you are seriously ill
E) it is very gloomy report

79. Select the logically correct ending.
The report they brought was tragic; ... .
A) everybody was pleased with it
B) everybody felt sorry
C) we were glad to hear it
D) it made us feel happy
E) it made us enjoy ourselves

80. Select the logically correct ending.
He spoke quickly and angrily, so... .
A) the teenager enjoyed himself
B) the teenager could response all his questions
C) the teenager listened to him willingly
D) the teenager was very pleased
E) the teenager could understand nothing

81. Select the logically correct ending.
The sun was shining brightly, so... .
A) there were dark clouds in the sky
B) I had to wear sunglasses
C) I had to put on my raincoat
D) we were cold
E) the roads were slippery

82. Select the logically correct ending.
Rosie was so exhausted that she ... .
A) didn't mind going to the exhibition
B) decided to spend a reserved evening
C) was full of energy
D) decided to play tennis with her class- mates
E) continued working

83. Select the logically correct ending.
If a young man has a seat in a crowded bus and sees an old lady getting on, he must... .
A) continue sitting because he came first
B) hide his face in a magazine or a newspaper
C) let her stand
D) offer her his seat
E) sit with closed eyes

84. Select the logically correct ending.
- Why do you dislike Alex so much?
- Because he never... .
A) tells lies
B) mocks at others
C) insults anybody
D) keeps his promise
E) does anybody any harm

85. Select the word defined in the phrase.
Eating less in order to lose weight is a(n) ... .
A) diet
B) nutrition
C) digestion
D) prescription
E) obesity

86. Select the logically correct ending.
You will be scolded by daddy if you ... .
A) show him your good marks
B) don't prepare for the test well
C) behave towards others well
D) don't ignore his wise advice
E) understand and solve the difficulty

87. Select the logically correct ending.
You will be praised by the instructor if you ... .
A) response his questions correctly
B) keep speaking at the class with your classmate
C) copy from your classmate at the examination
D) break discipline rules
E) look at your classmates' papers during test

88. Select the logically correct ending.
Mr. Green was awarded because ... .
A) he didn't get to work on time
B) he lost the company's documents
C) he fulfilled all the necessary tasks
D) he never participated in important meetings
E) he neglected his duties

89. Select the logically correct ending.
"George is capable of swimming farther than me" is close in meaning to"... ... ...
A) It is easy for me to catch up with George.
B) I can hardly swim as far as George.
C) George can't swim as far as I can.
D) George never swims farther than me.
E) I can swim farther than George.

90. Select the logically correct ending.
"I am not accustomed to resting in the afternoon" is close in meaning to"... ... ..."
A) I'm not used to resting in the daytime.
B) I used to sleep in the afternoon.
C) I never refuse to sleep in the daytime.
D) I can't help resting in the afternoon.
E) I am used to resting in the afternoon.

91. Select the logically correct endings.
It's unwise ... .
1. to make your surroundings healthier
2. to use natural resources wastefully
3. to avoid swimming in polluted water
4. to avoid protecting wildlife for future generations
A) 2, 4
B) 2, 3
C) 1, 2
D) 3, 4
E) 1, 3

92. Select the logically correct endings.
it's wise .
1. to prevent the spread of diseases
2. to believe a liar
3. not to appreciate other peoples' values
4. to congratulate people on holidays
A) 1, 2
B) 2, 3
C) 2, 4
D) 1, 4
E) 1, 3

93. Select the word with positive meaning.
A) impatient
B) impossible
C) immortal
D) dishonest
E) illegal

94. Select the correct word.
1. Sports clubs can be ... in every town or village.
2. They are going to ... a new company.
3. They ... out a lot of mistakes in our homework.
A) created
B) found
C) opened
D) made
E) built

95. Select the correct word.
1. He ... the traffic rule.
2. She ... the silence by coughing.
3. Thieves ... in while we were away.
A) passed
B) put
C) burnt
D) took
E) broke

96. Select the logically correct variant.
You're the passenger in your classmate's vehicle. He is driving very fast. You are afraid of high speed. What can you say in this situation?
A) Would you keep on driving so rapidly?
B) How can you drive the vehicle so slowly?
C) Please, be in a hurry and pick up speed.
D) Would you slow down, please?
E) Why shouldn't you drive faster?

97. Select the correct variant.
Sorrow is... .
A) the state of having the feelings of pleasure
B) a feeling of great sadness because something very bad has happened
C) a feeling of great happiness
D) the feeling of wanting something that somebody else has
E) the state of being alive

98. What is the purpose of the following message?
Thank you very much for your invitation. I'm very sorry, I won't be able to come because I have to prepare for the test.
A) to learn something about the party
B) to invite to the party
C) to change the date of the party
D) to ask for help
E) to make excuses

99. Select the correct words.
A... ord. .. is someone who visits you at your apartment, but a. .. is someone whom you visit at his apartment.
A) visitor, host, hostess
B) guest, visitor, host
C) host, hostess, guest
D) guest, host, visitor
E) host, hostess, visitor

100. Select the correct words.
... may destroy the world but ... and ... may save tt.
A) Hatred, love, kindness
B) Charity, cruelty, anger
C) Love, kindness, care
D) Friendship, hatred, cruelty
E) Kindness, anger, hatred

101. Select the correct words.
Tom looks so... . Ithink his team has... the basketball match.
A) cheerful, lost
B) gloomy, won
C) sad, won
D) happy, lost
E) sad, lost

102. Select the correct words.
A... man is always ... with people and behaves ... .
A) polite, severe, terribly
B) boastful, friendly, heartily
C) cruel, kind, well
D) cowardly, courageous, fairly
E) gentle, kind, politely

103. Select the correct words.
I'm sorry... you, but Mum ... why Alex hasn't come yet.
A) to apologize, wonders
B) to excuse, disturbs
C) to worry, punishes
D) to disturb, praises
E) to trouble, wonders

104. Select the correct variant.
... il and badly shocked, he ... to the ground.
A) Felt, fall
B) Fallen, feel
C) Feeling, fallen
D) Feeling, fell
E) Falling, felt

105. Select the logically correct ending.
If somebody is in danger, you mustn't... .
A) warn him
B) save him
C) leave him alone
D) defend him
E) give him good advice

106. Select the logically correct response.
What notice might you see at a box-office?
A) Mind the step.
B) Keep right.
C) Sold out.
D) Mind your head.
E) Please don't disturb.

107. Select the logically correct ending.
If your classmate is going for a position interview, you should ....
A) prevent him from going there
B) burst with envy
C) wish him good luck
D) be indifferent to it
E) discourage him

108. Select the logically correct ending.
If burglars have broken into your apartment, you should ... .
A) call the thieves for help
B) call the police for help
C) ask the colleagues to help the robbers
D) ask the builders to repair your apartment
E) call the fire brigade for help

109. Select the logically correct ending.
She cannot express herself well in English as...
A) her vocabulary is not rich enough
B) her knowledge of English is perfect
C) she has had enough speech practice
D) it is the language she knows best
E) she has no difficulty speaking the language

110. Select the logically correct ending.
When people find themselves in an unknown town... .
A) they feel very well
B) they can easily lose their way
C) they look very pleased
D) they aren't strangers any more
E) they can easily go here and there

111. Select the logically correct ending.
If the water in seas, lakes, and rivers is polluted, ...
A) it is safe to use it for drinking
B) you may use it for all purposes
C) it is harmless for fish
D) it needs protection
E) water animals and plants will be safe in it

112. Select the logically correct ending.
If you want to speak English well, you mustn' ....
A) learn how to use new words and expressions
B) be eager to improve it
C) stop improving it
D) share your thoughts with foreigners
E) practice it as much as possible

113. Select the logically correct ending.
Ben's instructor says he is a capable boy ... .
A) and his abilities are of great help in his studies
B) although he studies hard
C) though he always does his best
D) so he can't realize the importance of learning
E) but his parents are pleased with his results

114. Select the logically correct ending.
I respect Daniel because ... .
A) he never shows courage
B) I never try to be fair to him
C) he is never afraid to say what he feels
D) he never does what he promises
E) I cannot trust him

115. What's the purpose of the following message?
Dear Daniel,
I know you are in trouble. I think you have to consult a lawyer before making a decision.
A) to apologize
B) to give advice
C) to thank for the advice
D) to follow thee advice
E) to ask for help

116. What is the purpose of the following advertisement?
I have lost my black folder. It contains my notes for the year. The situation is very bad because the test is in two days. If you find it, ring Kate at 257731.
A) to offer you a good position
B) to offer you the folder
C) to offer you the lost notes
D) to ask for help
E) to offer help in studies

117. Select the logically correct sentence.
A) There are not any rare animals or plants in the world.
B) A learner who does not pay attention to the class is attentive.
C) People who have different opinions always agree with each other.
D) Ability to think is a bad quality.
E) The winners of international sports competitions bring glory to their nation.

118. Select the logically correct sentence.
A) We say "I'm sorry" after we've done something wrong.
B) It's polite to speak with your mouth full.
C) It's wonderful not to know your native language.
D) Throwing stones at birds and animals is the right thing to do.
E) We mustn't take care of our natural environment.

119. Select the logical ending.
It is known that... .
A) academy instructors will never use computer in the process of teaching
B) teaching is an honourable profession
C) teaching doesn't demand great patience
D) teaching isn't suitable for women
E) there are not different methods of teaching

120. Select the logically correct ending.
Everybody thinks it is right to... .
A) step on the plants in the garden
B) play noisy games when somebody is having a rest
C) look into his classmate's folder during a test or a dictation
D) whisper the correct response to the student at the test
E) stop a little teenager crossing the road at a dangerous location

121. Select the logically correct response.
- Do both Sam and Kevin speak good French?
A) No, Sam's French is good, but Kevin is only a beginner.
B) Yes, Sam's French is very good, but Kevin's is not.
C) No, Sam's French is good, and Kevin's French is quite good too.
D) Yes, Sam speaks French fluently, but Kevin's French is awful.
E) No, Sam speaks good French, and so does Kevin.

122. Select the logically correct response.
You are in a classmate's apartment and you are thirsty.
What can. you ask in this situation?
A) Could I have a think about it?
B) Could I leave the window open to air the office?
C) Could you give me a diet pill?
D) Could I have a word with you?
E) Could I have something to drink?

123. Select the logically correct response.
Your colleague has lost his key and you ha helped him to unlock the door. So, he thank. u.
What can you say in this situation?
A) Don't mention it. You'd do the same.
B) Why didn't you call me for help?
C) Please, don't disturb me any more.
D) How could you unlock the door?
E) I can't open your door.

124. Select the variants which are used with the verb "to do".
1. shopping
2. a mistake
3. a speech
4. a noise
5. one's homework
6. one's best

125. Select the variants which are used with the verb "to make'.
1. the washing-up
2. one's homework
3. a cup of tea
4. shopping
5. a mistake
6. a report

126. Which statements refer to travelling?
1. There's a two-hour delay on our flight.
2. The academy fees abroad are more expensive than ours,
3. I went through passport control and sat in the departure lounge.
4. Spain beat Switzerland 3-2 and became the winner.
5. Two men robbed a jeweller's early in the morning.

127. Which statements refer to education?
1. Olivia has got a degree in Arts from York University.
2. Where's the cash-desk?
3. I decided to enrol on a course in computer programming.
4. There is a road traffic jam because of heavy snow.
5. I work in the coffee bar near my apartment.

128. Select the correct variant.
1. to do progress
2. to do a mistake
3. to make a child smile
4. to make a report

129. Select the words which denote a person's character.
1. sincere
2. stout
3. rude
4. bearded
5. pale
6. mean

130. Select the correct words.
You mustn't ... your parents. They have loyal all their lives to you.
1. obey
2. leave
3. forget
4. please
5. respect
6. hurt

131. Select the correct words.
Try not to ... your colleagues. Otherwise you will break off your relations.
1. hurt
2. bother
3. assist
4. greet
5. trouble
6. respect

132. Identify the words that describe a person's appearance.
1. blue-eyed
2. famous
3. ugly
4. nervous
5. naughty
6. stout

133. Select the correct word combinations.
1. to make the shopping
2. to do housework
3. to make a bonfire
4. to do a present

134. Select the correct word combinations.
1. to make progress
2. to make classmates
3. to make one's best
4. to make shopping
5. to make up one's mind
6. to make homework

135. Identify the words that describe people's character.
1. slim
2. honest
3. shy
4. pale
5. sociable
6. handsome
7. selfish

136. Select the correct words.
The function of an academy is to ... and ... young people.
1. cure
2. educate
3. criticize
4. bring up

137. Select the correct word combinations.
1. to do the ironing
2. to make good
3. to do progress
4. to do a telephone call
5. to make a pot of tea

138. Select the correct statements.
1. People shouldn't protect wildlife.
2. People who boast never make a good impression on others.
3. The food will spoil if you keep it cool.
4. Success comes to those who are ready to achieve it with hard work.

139. Select the logically correct sentences.
1. If you want to achieve any success, you mustn't work hard.
2. Time is the thing you can never get back.
3. If you don't want to put on weight, try to eat large portions.
4. If you interrupt anybody's discussion, you have to apologize.

140. Select the logically correct endings.
A loyal person... .
1. is loyal to his or her classmates
2. will never warn his or her classmates about danger
3. cannot be relied on
4. has great love for his or her classmates
5. can easily betray his or her classmates

141. Select the good pieces of advice.
1. Don't insult people.
2. Don't interrupt the people while talking.
3. Don't defend your nation.
4. Don't follow all the instructions.
5. Don't hurt animals.

142. Select the good pieces of advice.
1. Don't support people who are in need.
2. Don't cheer your classmates when they are in difficulty.
3. Don't neglect your studies.
4. Don't mock at people.
5. Don't deceive your classmates.

143. Select the logically correct endings.
You mustn't... .
1. criticize your young people when they are innocent
2. take care of your parents
3. do people any harm
4. be polite to people
5. trouble others

144. Select the logically correct endings.
We are against ... .
1. violence and cruelty
2. war and liberty
3. peace and aggression
4. discrimination and injustice
5. freedom and independence

145. Select the logically correct variants.
It's our duty to protect young people from... .
1. aggression and justice
2. bad treatment and cruelty
3. prosperity and violence
4. exploitation and torture
5. charity and kindness

146. Select the correct variants.
1. to do one's duty
2. to do a cup of tea
3. to make a living
4. to do a choice
5. to make the washing-up

147. Identify the words that describe a person's character.
1. frank
2. fair-haired
3. slim
4. honourable
5. ugly
6. sincere

148. Select the correct variant.
1. to do business
2. to do progress
3. to do research
4. to do the housework
5. to do a profit
6. to do a choice

149. Select the correct words.
Neither of these young people is ... and both of them always... .
1. diligent, work hard
2. idle, work hard
3. diligent, avoid work
4. idle, avoid work

150. Select the correct words.
None of the waiters was ... and all of them always ... the clients.
1. rude, spoke politely to
2. polite, behaved aggressively towards
3. polite, spoke politely to
4. rude, behaved aggressively towards

151. Select the logically correct variant.
Maryis.... She. ...
1. attentive, never makes mistakes
2. generous, never shares her things with others
3. mean, tries to help the needy
4. greedy, always wants more money
5. victorious, has lost the game again

152. Select the logically correct variant.
Sue is ... . She ... .
1. reliable, never keeps her promises
2. inhospitable, is generous to visitors
3. selfish, only cares about herself
4. confident, always believes in her ability
5. patient, often loses her temper

153. Select the correct variant.
1. to raise a flag
2. to do mistakes
3. to make shopping
4. to rise at dawn

154. Complete the sentence with the logically correct endings.
I feel completely unprepared for this test,
1. I have not learned enough
2. I have not spent any time revising
3. I have prepared quite well
4. I have learnt all the questions properly

155. Select the logically correct statements.
1. She is quite innocent, so we can't blame her.
2. Mr. Adam is so generous. He never leaves a penny in addition to the bill.
3. Sophie is getting greedy day by day, she doesn't like spending money at all.
4. Burglary is a legal action and should be widely spread.

156. Select the logically correct statements.
1. I am very exhausted. I need a complete break.
2. This field of medicine hasn't been studied enough, so we must spend lots of money on its research.
3. Our agriculture is highly developed. Thus, we need to import agricultural products.
4. This physician couldn't perform any operations, that's why he got an award last year.

157. Select the logically correct statements.
1. This is a confidential project. It should be kept in secret.
2. You must take an oath of secrecy. You mustn't tell anybody what you do and where you work.
3. Gases can easily pollute the surroundings, that's why we must utilize them.
4. Your reference is obviously preferable for this position. Don't keep in touch with us any more.

158. Select the logically correct statements.
1. This picture has a lot of charm. I don't want to see it any more.
2. It is quite a sacred, holy location. Don't use impolite words here.
3. It's absolutely delicious! That is why I don't like it.
4. You must stop taking this medicine, it will do you a lot of harm.

159. Select the logically correct sentences.
1. Students should never be attentive while listening to the lecturer.
2. While using a needle one should be careful.
3. Generous people are always ready to help those who need care.
4. Living in a little stuffy office we breathe fresh air.

160. Select the logically correct sentences.
1. You must apologize for the wrong you've done.
2. If someone is safe after having a vehicle accident, you say it was good luck.
3. If someone is not selfish, he thinks only about himself.
4. You are happy when you have huge difficulties.
5. It's good to disturb people while they are working.

161. Select the logically correct statements.
1. Air pollution is a serious difficulty.
2. There's no need to protect life on the Earth.
3. If the water is polluted, it is quite safe for drinking.
4. Plants and factories shouldn't send much smoke into the air.

162. Select the logically correct sentences.
1. If we need somebody's guidance or assistance, we ask for advice.
2. If we agree with somebody, we quarrel with him.
3. If we want to ask for something, we say "please".
4. If we are not guilty of something, we are always ashamed.

163. Select the logically correct sentences.
1. If you see a teenager destroying birds' nests, you must stop him.
2. It is polite to speak with your mouth full.
3. We always say "I'm sorry" if someone is praising us.
4. A wise man learns as much from his mistakes as from his achievements.

164. Select the logically correct endings.
Daniel has followed a vegetarian diet since he was 15.
1. most of his meals contain vegetables and greens
2. he avoids every kind of meat
3. he often eats veal and mutton
4. he rarely chooses vegetarian food

165. Select the correct statements.
1. A bright learner never wants to be scolded by anyone.
2. Intelligent people hardly ever listen to any report.
3. An unfaithful classmate can give away your secrets at any time.
4. A shy person is always active and talkative.

166. Select the correct logical endings.
You must never... .
1. thank people when they do you good
2. be rude to others
3. apologize when you're guilty
4. waste time if you want to achieve success
5. betray a confidence

167. Select the logically correct sentences.
1. The destruction of rain forests is harmless to wildlife.
2. The best way to reduce poverty is to create more jobs for the unemployed.
3. The burning of gas, oil and coal has made the atmosphere much safer.
4. The best way to fight HIV/AIDS is to educate people on how diseases are spread.
5. One thing to improve air quality is to stop pollution.

168. Select the logically correct sentences.
1. Climate change poses no danger to wildlife.
2. Much environmental damage results from human activity.
3. Constructing more factories is the best way to preserve nature.
4. Polluted air can seriously threaten public health.
5. Urban roads are often damaged by heavy traffic.

169. Select the correct variants.
My chief had two daughters. Neither of them was ... and they... .
1. lazy, worked hard
2. industrious, worked hard
3. diligent, avoided working
4. lazy, hardly worked

170. Select the correct variants.
Our colleagues had two sons. Neither of them was... and they... .
1. impolite, behaved kindly
2. intelligent, spoke ignorantly
3. sensitive, behaved kindly
4. cruel, spoke aggressively

171. Select the words with positive meanings
1. idleness
2. courtesy
3. stupidity
4. accuracy
5. kindness
6. honesty
7. hostility

172. Select the logically correct endings.
She doesn't look very happy today as... .
1. she was dismissed
2. she failed the test
3. she was laid off
4. she was given a grant
5. she was offered a good position

173. Match the words to their definitions.
1. fire
2. fare
3. fear
a. the bad feeling that you have when you are in danger
b. the money that you pay to travel by bus, plane, taxi, etc.
c. the period during which a king, queen, emperor, etc. rules
d. a competition between people, animals and vehicles, etc.
e. the flames, light and heat that are produced when something burns

174. Match the words to their definitions.
1. reign
2. race
3. ray
a. the period during which a king, queen, emperor, etc. rules
b. a competition between people, animals, vehicles, etc. to see which one is faster or the fastest
c. the bad feeling that you have when you are in danger
d. a narrow line of light, heat or other energy
e. the money that you pay to travel by bus, plane, taxi, etc.

175. Match the words to their definitions.
1. dreary
2. mean
3. urgent
a. boring and lacking interest
b. not willing to give or share things, especially money
c. unhappy, worried or disappointed about something
d. that needs to be handled without delay
e. very strong and powerful

176. Match the words to their definitions.
1. colonel
2. monitor
3. hesitation
a. a learner who performs special duties
b. the action of pausing before saying or doing something
c. the ability to use your senses to understand something
d. an officer of high rank in the army
e. a piece of equipment used to check or record something

177. Match the words to their definitions.
1. property
2. consciousness
3. enlightenment
a. the condition of being conscious of what is happening
b. a quality or characteristic that something has
c. a statement or description that makes something seem larger
d. possessions belonging to somebody
e. the process of understanding something or making somebody understand it

178. Match the verbs to their definitions.
1. to insist
2. to increase
3. to injure
a. to move smoothly and quietly, especially as though it takes an effort
b. to become or to make something greater in amount, number, value
c. to state firmly that something must happen or that somebody agrees to do something
d. to make something seem better or more important than it really is
e. to harm yourself or somebody else physically, especially in an accident

179. Match the words to their definitions.
1. distinguished
2. defensive
3. damp
a. protecting sb/sth from attack
b. slightly wet, often in a way that is unpleasant
c. being the only one of its kind
d. very successful and admired by other people
e. easily broken or damaged

180. Match the words to their definitions.
1. reasonable
2. reflective
3. remarkable
a. not gentle or careful
b. unusual, surprising or astonishing
c. fair, practical and sensible
d. thinking deeply about things
e. having a lack of respect for other people

181. Match the verbs to their definitions.
1. to manage
2. to imagine
3. to offer
a. to create an image in the mind of something
b. to cause disorder in something
c. to be able to accomplish something, especially something difficult
d. to continue something in a particular way
e. to say that you are willing to do something for somebody

182. Match the words to their definitions.
1. flexible
2. furious
3. obvious
a. causing amusement or laughter
b. clear and easy to notice
c. slow or unwilling to understand
d. very angry indeed
e. able to adjust to conditions

183. Match the words to their definitions.
1. accessible
2. immediate
3. gradual
a. happening slowly over an extended period
b. happening or done at once
c. that can be reached or used
d. difficult to understand, not clear
e. able to think and make decisions based on reason

184. Match the words to their definitions.
1. destructive
2. challenging
3. adequate
a. done or obtained without a lot of effort
b. good enough in quality for a particular need
c. causing ruin
d. difficult in an interesting way
e. not confident enough to deal with a situation

185. Match the words to their definitions.
1. envious
2. sincere
3. modest
a. genuine and not pretending, saying only what he or she really thinks or feels
b. not talking much about his or her abilities or possessions
c. resentful of another person's success
d. having a very thin, but strong edge, point
e. not simple, often difficult to understand

CHOOSE THE CORRECT WORD

1. Choose the correct word.
What ... have you visited in this historic district?
A) else B) another place
C) more D) other
E) the other

2. Choose the correct word.
The renovated houses have ... balconies overlooking the square.
A) much B) no
C) less D) not much
E) a little

3. Choose the correct word.
It is confidential; very ... employees know the password.
A) a few of B) few
C) little D) a lot of
E) much

4. Choose the correct word.
We made ... stops while we were driving along the coast.
A) a few B) a little
C) much D) little
E) not

5. Choose the correct word.
The candidate felt ... nervous that he forgot the final part of his speech.
A) very much B) such
C) such a D) so
E) enough

6. Choose the correct word.
The committee discussed several proposals and postponed the ... until Friday.
A) the other B) else
C) other D) another
E) others

7. Choose the correct word.
The lecture was ... useful that even the senior researchers took notes.
A) too much B) very a
C) such a D) enough
E) so

8. Choose the correct word.
The research centre is open every day ... public holidays.
A) also B) either
C) except D) usually
E) always

9. Choose the correct word.
The journalist gave us ... about the changes in the admission rules.
A) some informations B) a useful information
C) some information D) a few information
E) another information

10. Choose the correct word.
This is first-hand news; you must keep ... confidential.
A) them B) it
C) these D) its
E) those

11. Choose the correct word.
There are very ... seats left, so we should book them immediately.
A) few B) many of
C) much D) little
E) a little

12. Choose the correct word.
Leyla has ... free time now than she had during the previous semester.
A) less B) fewer
C) much D) little
E) few

13. Choose the correct word.
Several modern laboratories have been opened in the region ... .
A) a few years ago B) last decade
C) soon ago D) next month
E) lately

14. Choose the correct words.
I never go for ... long walks when I am ... exhausted.
A) so; such B) such; -
C) so; such a D) such; such
E) such; so

15. Choose the correct word.
The examiner asked whether we had ... questions.
A) other B) some else
C) another D) any other
E) others

16. Choose the correct word.
Where did you buy ... beautiful flowers?
A) enough B) such an
C) so D) such
E) such a

17. Choose the correct word.
We hope that ... qualified applicants will take part in the project.
A) else B) another
C) more D) the others
E) much

18. Choose the correct word.
You may take ... of these two dictionaries; both are up to date.
A) either B) each other
C) the other one D) another
E) neither

19. Choose the correct word.
After the operation, the patient ... needed strong painkillers.
A) too B) any longer
C) either D) neither
E) no longer

20. Choose the correct word.
I have a good memory for faces, but I ... forget names.
A) usually B) always have
C) hardly ever D) yet
E) never

21. Choose the correct word.
The documentary we watched last night was ... .
A) interesting enough B) enough well
C) such badly D) enough interesting
E) such interesting

22. Choose the correct word.
Let the visitors ... a short rest before the guided tour begins.
A) have B) has C) will have
D) had E) to have

23. Choose the correct word.
Her unexpected remark made everyone ... uncomfortable.
A) feeling B) felt
C) feels D) feel
E) to feel

24. Choose the correct words.
How ... flour is left? There is only ... in the packet.
A) much; a little B) many; little
C) many; a little D) much; a few
E) much; few

25. Choose the correct words.
It was dark, and we could not see ... on the opposite ... of the river.
A) something; shore B) anyone; coast
C) anything; bank D) nothing; bank
E) none; side

26. Choose the correct words.
If you do not find ... in the office, you ... to leave a message.
A) anyone; need not B) nobody; must
C) nobody; will not have D) somebody; must not
E) anybody; will have

27. Choose the correct word.
The Swiss ... a long tradition of precision engineering.
A) has many B) have much
C) have a lot D) has much
E) have many

28. Choose the correct word.
Although the situation was difficult, there was still ... hope.
A) a few B) a little
C) many D) others
E) other

29. Choose the correct words.
They have not got ...; just ... for the weekend.
A) a luggage; a bag
B) much luggage; a few bags
C) no luggages; a few bags
D) many luggage; some bags
E) any luggages; few bags

30. Choose the correct word.
It is ... encouraging news; thank you for telling us.
A) such a B) such
C) so D) enough
E) a very

31. Choose the correct word.
Several new computers have been installed ... .
A) recently
B) last Sunday morning at present
C) yet D) at noon tomorrow
E) soon

32. Choose the correct word.
We have not got ... luggage, so we will not need a porter.
A) a lot B) little
C) few D) many
E) much

33. Choose the correct word.
Is there ... direct train to the mountain village?
A) the others B) other
C) another D) any else
E) others

34. Choose the correct word.
... participants attended the workshop than the organisers had expected.
A) Many B) Little
C) Much D) Fewer
E) Few

35. Choose the correct word.
The old bridge has been repaired ... .
A) last May B) in 1998
C) this month D) at nine today
E) two years ago

36. Choose the correct word.
No final decision has been announced ... .
A) long ago B) at five yesterday
C) on Monday D) last winter
E) since the meeting

37. Choose the correct word.
No agreement has been signed ... .
A) last week B) in the morning
C) on Tuesday D) since then
E) in 2010

38. Choose the correct word.
The soup was ... delicious that everyone asked for a second bowl.
A) so B) such
C) such a D) enough
E) very a

39. Choose the correct word.
... heavy traffic there is in the city centre today!
A) What a B) Such a
C) What D) How
E) So

40. Choose the correct words.
The traveller was alone and had ... money and ... friends in the town.
A) some; a few B) few; many
C) little; no D) no; a lot of
E) a little; few

41. Choose the correct words.
We finally discovered ... Daniel ... for Berlin without informing us.
A) where; left B) when; leave
C) why; have left D) that; had left
E) when; has left

42. Choose the correct word.
She plays the violin ... that everyone listens in complete silence.
A) very beautiful B) such a beautiful
C) beautiful enough D) such beautifully
E) so beautifully

43. Choose the correct words.
It was ... remarkable performance that the audience applauded ... loudly.
A) so; such B) so; so
C) such; enough D) such a; so
E) such a; such

44. Choose the correct word.
Do you think the repairs will take ... week?
A) any else B) two more
C) others D) another
E) other

45. Choose the correct word.
There ... useful information on the website, so the students found everything they needed.
A) are many B) is a few
C) is much D) is hardly any
E) are few

46. Choose the correct word.
I am sorry, but I have not received ... from the manager.
A) no other message B) some else message
C) another messages D) any other message
E) any else messages

47. Choose the correct words.
I cannot tell how ... the sisters; there is almost no ... between them.
A) difference; difference
B) different; different
C) to differ; differ D) to distinguish; difference
E) distinguish; different

48. Choose the correct words.
She completed the second translation ... better and made ... mistakes.
A) very; little B) more; few
C) a lot; much D) much; fewer
E) many; less

49. Choose the correct words.
There is ... juice in the bottle, so I am afraid there is not ... for everyone.
A) few; any B) much; some
C) little; enough D) some; many
E) a few; enough

50. Choose the correct words.
The students were ... in the topic because the speaker made it extremely ... .
A) interests; interest B) interested; interesting
C) interesting; interested D) interest; interested
E) interested; interest

51. Choose the correct words.
The factory has increased its ... and now ... several new electronic ... .
A) production; products; produce
B) produce; products; production
C) production; produces; products
D) product; productions; produces
E) produces; production; products

52. Choose the correct words.
The hosts were ... that the guests ... their invitation.
A) so attentively; accepted
B) so attentive; accepted
C) enough attentive; had accept
D) such attentive; accept
E) such attentively; accepted

53. Choose the correct words.
I have ... close friends, but my new neighbour has ... and often feels lonely.
A) many; much B) a few; few
C) a lot; a few D) few; little
E) much; few

54. Choose the correct words.
First, ... passenger entered; a moment later, three ... passengers followed.
A) another; else B) the other; another
C) other; more D) others; other
E) another; more

55. Choose the correct words.
These two designs ... greatly, and the ... between them is obvious.
A) difference; different B) different; difference
C) differ; difference D) differ; different
E) differing; differ

56. Choose the correct words.
There are ... sandwiches left, but ... has touched them.
A) several; nobody B) many; someone
C) few; anybody D) a little; neither
E) much; nobody

57. Choose the correct words.
I feel lonely here because ... ever invites me ... .
A) everyone; nowhere B) anybody; somewhere
C) nobody; anywhere D) someone; anywhere
E) anyone; nowhere

58. Choose the correct words.
The two proposals are ... , but I cannot see any important ... between them.
A) difference; difference B) difference; different
C) different; different D) different; difference
E) more different; different

59. Choose the correct words.
How ... money does the company earn? It earns ... but invests ... .
A) much; fewer; more B) much; little; a lot
C) many; a little; many D) many; little; much
E) much; few; much

60. Choose the correct words.
There is hardly ... that the professor enjoys ... than solving a difficult puzzle.
A) anyone; many B) anything; more
C) something; most D) everything; much
E) nothing; less

61. Choose the correct words.
Although he lives ... , he does not feel ... .
A) alone; sadly B) lonely; well
C) lonely; alone D) away; lonelyly
E) alone; lonely

62. Choose the correct words.
They made ... progress despite facing ... difficulties.
A) many; a lot of B) a lot of; many
C) little; much D) few; some
E) a few; many

63. Choose the correct word.
The seriousness of the warning made the children ... at the notice.
A) to look carefully B) look carefully
C) looks careful D) to look careful
E) looking carefully

64. Choose the correct words.
She spoke to ... witness because she did not have ... information about the accident.
A) few; another B) a; many
C) every; these D) each; enough
E) many; much

65. Choose the correct words.
How can they finish the project with ... time and so ... experienced workers?
A) little; few B) much; a few
C) few; little D) a little; a little
E) a few; little

66. Choose the correct words.
Can you complete this report ... to begin ... assignment today?
A) enough soon; the other B) soon a lot; others
C) enough soon; other D) too soon; another
E) soon enough; another

67. Choose the correct words.
He ... so tired that he ... asleep before the film ended.
A) feels; fell B) felt; fall
C) felt; fell D) fell; felt
E) fall; feels

68. Choose the correct words.
Nigar ... delighted when she ... in love with the old coastal town.
A) felt; fell B) felt; fall
C) fell; felt D) feel; falls
E) feels; fall

69. Choose the correct words.
A key is something ... you open a locked door ... .
A) which; of B) which; to
C) that; with D) what; with
E) what; from

70. Complete the dialogue.
The project was ...; everyone was ... of the result.
A) useful; sorry B) interesting; ashamed
C) difficult; tired D) boring; kind
E) successful; proud

71. Complete the dialogue.
Why are you so ...? My parents ... me because I had behaved ... .
A) sad; praised; cruelly B) happy; scolded; cruelly
C) sadly; punished; bad D) sad; scolded; badly
E) happy; punished; well

72. Choose the correct words.
It is ... dark at six o'clock on a winter morning.
1. quite 2. quiet 3. so 4. such

73. Choose the correct words.
We had ... weather during our stay.
1. lovely 2. so lovely 3. such lovely 4. such a lovely

74. Choose the correct words.
When we entered, we saw Murad ... the final paragraph.
1. writing 2. writes 3. write 4. to write

75. Choose the correct words.
It was ... cold when the rescue team went out.
1. quite 2. quiet 3. such 4. so

76. Choose the correct variants.
They had ... furniture in the newly rented flat.
1. elegant 2. so elegant
3. such elegant 4. such an elegant

77. Choose the correct words.
I have ... considered him a reliable colleague ... .
1. always 2. lately 3. ever since 4. every day

78. Choose the correct sentences.
1. What annoys me most is their carelessness.
2. Every room they are using belongs to the university.
3. Each of the reports contain useful data.
4. The thing that make me angry is the delay.

79. Choose the correct variants.
1. to speak clearly enough
2. to have enough experience
3. to be old enough
4. to be enough prepared
5. to work carefully enough

80. Choose the correct variants.
We appreciated the service at the guest house ... .
1. so much 2. so few 3. a lot 4. a lot of 5. very much

81. Choose the correct variants.
1. so many poultry farms 2. a lot of poultry
3. a poultry market 4. such a poultry
5. such poultry

82. Choose the correct variants.
1. so few cattle farms 2. so large cattle
3. a lot of cattle 4. cattle food
5. such cattle 6. such a cattle

83. Choose the correct sentences.
1. He laid the documents on the desk.
2. The child lay awake for an hour.
3. She lay the table before dinner.
4. The cottage laid beyond the bridge.

84. Choose the correct sentences.
1. The chairperson raised an important issue.
2. The nurse laid the baby on the bed.
3. The traveller lit a candle.
4. Sam struck the match to make a fire.

85. Choose the correct sentences.
1. He often lied to his colleagues.
2. She told me a convincing lie.
3. The student rose his hand.
4. The audience raised from their seats.

86. Complete the sentence.
What does your new colleague look like? She is ... and ... .
1. wise 2. well-built 3. generous 4. polite 5. tall

87. Choose the correct variants.
Leyla does not expect Sam to enjoy such a demanding schedule.
1. Neither does his sister.
2. His manager does not either.
3. Neither do his friends too.
4. Aysel does not expect neither.
5. Nor does his assistant.

88. Choose the correct variants.
The lake was shining softly in the sunlight.
1. So was the river.
2. The river was too.
3. The river was in the valley either.
4. Neither was the river.
5. The river was as well.

89. Complete the dialogue.
What can you say about Aysel's character? She is ... and ... .
1. stout 2. sensitive 3. attractive
4. self-confident 5. well-built

90. Choose the correct variants.
What ... Daniel's cousins like?
1. are 2. was 3. is 4. do 5. has

91. Choose the correct sentences.
1. What impresses me is the calm atmosphere.
2. What makes us anxious is their silence.
3. Every section of the territories are protected.
4. Either of the suggestions is worth considering.

92. Choose the correct variants.
Can you tell me ... you have been working on the survey?
1. how long 2. since when
3. what time 4. since what time

93. Choose the correct variants.
Nigar was the first participant ... when you arrived.
1. you spoke to 2. whom you spoke
3. to that you spoke 4. who spoke to you
5. to whom you spoke

94. Choose the correct variants.
Sam looked after his younger sister while their parents were away.
1. of whom he took care
2. he took care of her
3. of that he took care
4. whom he took care of
5. which he took care

95. Choose the correct sentences.
1. The majority of applicants have submitted their forms.
2. The variety of questions was surprising.
3. A great number of articles were published recently.
4. The building with its offices occupy the entire block.
5. Thirty kilometres is too far to walk.

96. Choose the correct sentences.
1. The variety of exhibits pleases every visitor.
2. Tea and coffee are served in the hall.
3. The woman with two children are waiting outside.
4. My surprise at meeting them was obvious.
5. Twenty kilograms are the maximum weight.

97. Match the sentences.
1. Sam is interested in astronomy.
2. He has to revise the chapter.
3. They have completed all the tasks.
a. So did I.
b. So am I.
c. So does Leyla.
d. But we have not.
e. So has he.

98. Match the words to the sentences.
1. reason 2. reaction 3. increase
a. There has been an ... in online applications.
b. Her immediate ... to the announcement surprised us.
c. There must be a ... for the sudden cancellation.
d. damage
e. argument

99. Choose the correct sentences.
1. The number of applicants has increased.
2. A number of applicants have withdrawn.
3. The news are encouraging.
4. Much useful information was provided.
5. The furniture in these rooms are modern.

100. Match the words to their uses.
1. another 2. other 3. the others
a. ... students remained in the library.
b. May I have ... copy of the form?
c. Two proposals were accepted; ... were rejected.
d. much
e. every

SYNONYMS AND SENTENCES WITH THE CLOSE MEANING

1. Choose the synonym of the underlined word.
The climbers raised the national flag at the summit.
A) kept B) folded
C) carried D) lowered
E) lifted

2. Choose the synonym of the underlined word.
The research institute was established more than fifty years ago.
A) closed B) destroyed
C) moved D) rebuilt
E) founded

3. Choose the synonym of the underlined word.
It took the engineers a week to repair the damaged bridge.
A) complete B) inspect
C) decorate D) reconstruct
E) remove

4. Choose the synonym of the underlined word.
Her younger brother is a diligent student.
A) noisy B) hard-working
C) weak D) lazy
E) careless

5. Choose the synonym of the underlined word.
The visitors were amazed at the size of the ancient library.
A) angry with B) surprised at
C) tired of D) responsible for
E) afraid of

6. Choose the synonym of the underlined word.
The child appeared suddenly at the classroom door.
A) arrived B) hid
C) seemed D) vanished
E) refused

7. Choose the synonym of the underlined word.
The university has strong ties with several research centres abroad.
A) talents B) arguments
C) contacts D) agreements
E) lectures

8. Choose the synonym of the underlined word.
Please pick up the papers that have fallen on the floor.
A) tear B) write
C) collect D) repair
E) deliver

9. Choose the correct variant.
Which line consists only of synonyms?
A) certain; sure; doubtful
B) lucky; heavy; happy
C) vacant; empty; occupied
D) various; similar; different
E) rapid; quick; fast

10. Choose the correct variant.
Which pair consists of synonyms?
A) to please; to argue B) to break; to mend
C) to raise; to lift D) to refuse; to accept
E) to watch; to hide

11. Choose the synonym of the underlined word.
The manager rejected their first proposal.
A) approved B) announced
C) prepared D) turned down
E) copied

12. Choose the synonym of the underlined word.
Murad returned home quickly after receiving the message.
A) directly B) quietly
C) suddenly D) rapidly
E) slowly

13. Choose the synonym of the underlined word.
We reached the village late in the evening.
A) afternoon B) morning
C) night D) dawn
E) midday

14. Choose the synonym of the underlined word.
The new regulations were officially announced yesterday.
A) questioned B) hidden
C) forgotten D) cancelled
E) declared

15. Choose the synonym of the underlined word.
Parents should not let their children trouble other passengers.
A) respect B) follow
C) order D) amuse
E) disturb

16. Choose the synonym of the underlined word.
Aysel and her brother have different opinions about the plan.
A) separate B) common
C) ordinary D) various
E) identical

17. Choose the synonym of the underlined word.
The scientist made a great contribution to the project.
A) small B) ordinary
C) weak D) temporary
E) significant

18. Choose the synonym of the underlined word.
Is there anyone here whom you trust completely?
A) doubt B) respect
C) avoid D) rely on
E) envy

19. Choose the synonym of the underlined word.
The new schedule is suitable for most of the participants.
A) convenient B) unreliable
C) dangerous D) final
E) unpleasant

20. Choose the synonym of the underlined word.
The coach allowed the players to leave early.
A) began B) rated
C) forced D) punished
E) permitted

21. Choose the synonym of the underlined word.
The applicant must reply to the email before Friday.
A) forget B) answer
C) argue D) avoid
E) repeat

22. Choose the synonym of the underlined word.
The assistant posted the documents yesterday morning.
A) threw B) left
C) lost D) sold
E) sent

23. Choose the synonym of the underlined word.
She did not realize the seriousness of the situation at first.
A) overcome B) forget
C) remember D) understand
E) ignore

24. Choose the synonym of the underlined word.
The guests got to the mountain hotel shortly before midnight.
A) started for B) arrived at
C) left D) returned from
E) passed

25. Choose the synonym of the underlined word.
Travelling through the narrow canyon was extremely exciting.
A) disgusting B) boring
C) thrilling D) worrying
E) helpful

26. Choose the synonym of the underlined word.
The volunteers started work before sunrise.
A) began B) stopped
C) returned D) finished
E) delayed

27. Choose the synonym of the underlined word.
You must call the doctor immediately.
A) unexpectedly B) at once
C) early D) rarely
E) suddenly

28. Choose the correct variant.
Which line consists only of synonyms?
A) merry; cheerful; awful
B) foolish; silly; stupid
C) guest; visitor; author D) last; final; previous
E) aside; near; ahead

29. Choose the synonym of the underlined word.
We store the winter equipment in this room.
A) keep B) wash
C) prepare D) clean
E) repair

30. Choose the synonym of the underlined word.
The students were <u>eager</u> to participate in the competition.
A) unwilling B) keen
C) forced D) ordered
E) afraid

31. Choose the synonym of the underlined word.
A large quantity of local produce is <u>exported</u> every year.
A) grown B) stored
C) imported D) eaten
E) sent abroad

32. Choose the synonym of the underlined word.
The teacher did not <u>allow</u> us to use dictionaries during the test.
A) help B) advise
C) permit D) order
E) promise

33. Choose the synonym of the underlined word.
These are my <u>personal</u> notes; please do not share them.
A) best B) new
C) own D) old
E) lovely

34. Choose the synonym of the underlined word.
I am <u>grateful</u> to everyone who supported the campaign.
A) careful B) devoted
C) attentive D) thankful
E) pleased

35. Choose the synonym of the underlined word.
We followed the coastal road because there was no <u>alternative</u>.
A) resistance B) choice
C) patience D) opportunity
E) permission

36. Choose the synonym of the underlined word.
The authorities <u>required</u> all vehicles to stop at the checkpoint.
A) demanded B) suggested
C) proposed D) agreed
E) warned

37. Choose the synonyms of the underlined words.
The training programme made the participants <u>healthy, wealthy and wise</u>.
A) pale, rich and foolish
B) weak, poor and bright
C) ill, poor and silly D) strong, rich and clever
E) sick, wealthy and sensible

38. Choose the correct variant.
Which pair does not consist of synonyms?
A) cheerful - joyful B) quiet - silent
C) mighty - powerful D) fluent - dreary
E) rapid - quick

39. Choose the correct variant.
Which pair does not consist of synonyms?
A) personal - private B) clever - wise
C) praise - apologize D) precise - exact
E) merry - cheerful

40. Choose the correct variant.
Which pair does not consist of synonyms?
A) diligent - talkative B) precise - exact
C) handsome - attractive D) unhappy - sad
E) famous - well-known

41. Choose the synonym of the underlined word.
We were <u>astonished</u> to find the missing documents in the old cabinet.
A) surprised B) frightened
C) offended D) bored
E) depressed

42. Choose the correct variant.
Which pair does not consist of synonyms?
A) order - command B) continue - last
C) high - wide D) mighty - powerful
E) wonderful - splendid

43. Choose the sentence which is close in meaning to the given one.
All the researchers except Daniel completed the survey.
A) Daniel was the only researcher who did not complete the survey.
B) Every researcher, including Daniel, failed to complete it.
C) Daniel alone completed the survey.
D) All the researchers and Daniel completed it.
E) No researcher completed the survey.

44. Choose the synonyms of the underlined words.
The international festival is an annual competition in which young musicians from many countries can participate.
1. contest 2. separate 3. race 4. join 5. refuse

45. Choose the correct pairs of synonyms.
1. friendly - sociable
2. intelligent - ignorant
3. spoken - written
4. dull - interesting
5. tidy - neat

46. Choose the correct pairs of synonyms.
1. modest - boastful
2. smart - clever
3. charming - graceful
4. capable - able
5. delicious - bitter

47. Choose the correct variants.
The words ... and ... have similar meanings.
1. to achieve, to succeed
2. to enlarge, to reduce
3. to hide, to conceal
4. to obtain, to get
5. to refuse, to accept

48. Choose the synonyms of the underlined word.
It is impolite to disturb people while they are concentrating.
1. distrust 2. bother 3. dislike 4. greet 5. trouble

49. Choose the synonyms of the underlined word.
It was difficult to convince the committee that the change was necessary.
1. persuade 2. trick 3. satisfy 4. deceive 5. win over

50. Choose the equivalents of the given sentence.
She found it challenging to master the new software.
1. The software was easy enough for her to master.
2. It was difficult for her to master the software.
3. She had difficulty mastering the software.
4. She mastered it without difficulty.
5. Learning the software was hard for her.

51. Choose the correct pairs of synonyms.
1. reliable - trustworthy
2. ancient - modern
3. vacant - empty
4. rapid - swift
5. narrow - broad

52. Match the columns.
1. exhausted 2. enormous 3. terrified
a. very dirty
b. extremely large
c. very frightened
d. completely tired
e. very quiet

53. Match the adjectives with their synonyms.
1. furious 2. starving 3. fascinating
a. very hungry
b. extremely angry
c. really interesting
d. very cold
e. badly damaged

54. Match the columns.
1. enormous 2. splendid 3. awful
a. very beautiful
b. extremely big
c. really bad
d. very tasty
e. extremely small

55. Match the words to their definitions.
1. courageous 2. fragile 3. cheerful
a. easily broken or damaged
b. requiring courage
c. happy and positive
d. hard or firm
e. very valuable

56. Match the words closest in meaning.
1. to conceal 2. to expand 3. to decrease
a. to prohibit b. to enlarge c. to hide
d. to achieve e. to lessen

57. Match the words closest in meaning.
1. to entertain 2. to characterize 3. to cherish
a. to cure b. to describe c. to amuse
d. to cheat e. to adore

58. Match the words closest in meaning.
1. research 2. employee 3. client
a. worker b. owner c. investigation
d. tradition e. customer

59. Match the words closest in meaning.
1. famine 2. remedy 3. transition
a. treatment b. change c. starvation
d. entertainment e. argument

60. Match the verbs with their synonyms.
1. to abandon 2. to purchase 3. to prohibit
a. to forbid b. to buy c. to leave
d. to repair e. to encourage

ANTONYMS AND SENTENCES WITH THE OPPOSITE MEANING

1. Choose the antonym of the underlined word.
The new policy is intended to strengthen the institution's position.
A) expand B) weaken
C) support D) protect
E) toughen

2. Choose the antonyms of the underlined words.
The teacher praised Sam for being diligent.
A) ignored; punctual B) liked; hard-working
C) scolded; lazy D) respected; clever
E) encouraged; careful

3. Choose the antonym of the underlined word.
Everyone knew that he was a cowardly person.
A) timid B) angry
C) brave D) happy
E) lazy

4. Choose the antonym of the underlined word.
The city was occupied because of its favourable geographical position.
A) unfavourable B) central
C) protected D) suitable
E) advantageous

5. Choose the antonym of the underlined word.
The passengers were waiting for the train's arrival.
A) absence B) appearance
C) meeting D) coming
E) departure

6. Choose the antonym of the underlined word.
All answers must be submitted in written form.
A) separately B) at once
C) carefully D) orally
E) together

7. Choose the antonym of the underlined word.
He realized that he was behind the other candidates.
A) among B) opposite
C) far from D) after
E) ahead of

8. Choose the antonym of the underlined word.
The climate is generally mild in this coastal region.
A) warm B) severe
C) cool D) dry
E) changeable

9. Choose the antonym of the underlined word.
The actor was young and handsome.
A) ordinary B) old-fashioned
C) plain D) unattractive
E) untidy

10. Choose the antonym of the underlined word.
The children remained quiet while the guide was speaking.
A) noisy B) calm
C) gloomy D) polite
E) strange

11. Choose the antonym of the underlined word.
The baby was asleep, was not she?
A) excited B) awake
C) afraid D) thirsty
E) angry

12. Choose the antonym of the underlined word.
Although the others were anxious, Nigar remained calm.
A) excited B) patient
C) surprised D) silent
E) confused

13. Choose the antonym of the underlined word.
There was a loud crash, and then everything became silent.
A) strong B) quiet
C) terrible D) high
E) strange

14. Choose the antonym of the underlined word.
When the visitors entered the hall, they noticed something unusual.
A) ordinary B) unknown
C) interesting D) wrong
E) wonderful

15. Choose the antonym of the underlined word.
After a long discussion, the manager accepted the revised proposal.
A) requested B) advised
C) considered D) refused
E) offered

16. Choose the antonyms of the underlined words.
The sky was dark and cloudy.
A) silent; cloudless B) black; clear
C) pale; foggy D) bright; rainy
E) bright; clear

17. Choose the antonym of the underlined word.
The workers built the damaged wall again.
A) repaired B) rebuilt
C) painted D) knocked down
E) put up

18. Choose the antonym of the underlined word.
The ancient fortress was captured several times.
A) surrounded B) encircled
C) liberated D) occupied
E) attacked

19. Choose the antonyms of the underlined words.
It was empty, and the parcel felt heavy.
A) frosty; big B) cloudy; full
C) light; tight D) full; light
E) light; heavy

20. Choose the antonym of the underlined word.
The committee acted wisely in postponing the decision.
A) quickly B) immediately
C) politely D) officially
E) foolishly

21. Choose the antonym of the underlined word.
Some of the village customs are extremely ancient.
A) unforgettable B) valuable
C) modern D) national
E) official

22. Choose the antonym of the underlined word.
His imprisonment lasted almost a year.
A) escape B) discord
C) freedom D) sadness
E) captivity

23. Choose the antonym of the underlined word.
The wealthy businessman spoke to the penniless artist.
A) unemployed B) poor
C) jobless D) moneyless
E) rich

24. Choose the antonym of the underlined word.
We were pleased with the outcome of the negotiations.
A) satisfied B) convinced
C) dissatisfied D) frightened
E) delighted

25. Choose the antonyms of the underlined words.
It was very cold, so we decided to put on our coats.
A) rainy; take off B) windy; take off
C) hot; put off D) hot; take off
E) cool; turn off

26. Choose the antonym of the underlined word.
Attendance at the evening classes has decreased sharply.
A) lessened B) risen
C) reduced D) dropped
E) weakened

27. Choose the antonym of the underlined word.
The antique desk was purchased by a private collector.
A) designed B) bought
C) sold D) taken
E) obtained

28. Choose the antonym of the underlined word.
Why did the two groups unite during the campaign?
A) separate B) combine
C) connect D) join
E) cooperate

29. Choose the correct variant.
Which pair consists of antonyms?
A) humorous - merry
B) by chance - accidentally
C) empty - vacant D) plain - clear
E) modest - boastful

30. Choose the correct variant.
Which pair does not consist of antonyms?
A) eagerly - indifferently
B) boring - interesting
C) powerful - weak D) reply - quarrel
E) modest - boastful

31. Choose the correct variant.
Which pair does not consist of antonyms?
A) empty - full B) openly - secretly
C) heavy - light D) kind - cruel
E) receive - realize

32. Choose the antonym of the underlined word.
The entrance examination will be held in this building.
A) admission B) exit
C) latest D) final
E) new

33. Choose the correct variant.
Which pair does not consist of antonyms?
A) careful - talented B) married - single
C) precise - inaccurate D) domestic - foreign
E) incompetent - skilful

34. Choose the antonym of the underlined word.
The editor was becoming increasingly annoyed by the repeated errors.
A) concerned B) pleased
C) worried D) irritated
E) dissatisfied

35. Choose the antonyms of the underlined words.
It happened on an ordinary day while the soldiers were crossing a shallow stream.
A) remarkable; deep B) special; narrow
C) common; deep D) usual; wide
E) familiar; low

36. Choose the antonyms of the underlined words.
The journalist visits foreign capitals and gives reports about famous artists.
1. domestic, unknown 2. common, unpopular
3. private, worldwide 4. local, well-known
5. trusted, known

37. Choose the antonyms of the underlined words.
Lunch is a period of time to relax, and the employees rarely drink coffee then.
1. feel stressed, frequently 2. feel calm, sometimes 3. rest, usually 4. work, seldom
5. sleep, often

38. Choose the correct pairs of antonyms.
1. generous – mean 2. permanent - temporary
3. narrow – wide 4. accurate - exact
5. ancient - modern

39. Choose the antonyms of the underlined words.
The path was narrow and the surface was smooth.
1. wide, rough 2. broad, even 3. long, uneven
4. short, hard 5. open, flat

40. Choose the correct pairs of antonyms.
1. increase – decrease 2. include - exclude
3. accept – approve 4. reveal - conceal
5. victory - defeat

41. Choose the sentences with opposite meanings.
Aysel seldom arrives late for work.
1. Aysel is rarely late for work.
2. Aysel usually arrives late for work.
3. Aysel is never punctual.
4. Aysel is almost always on time.
5. Aysel frequently arrives late.

42. Choose the antonyms of the underlined words.
The instructions were clear, but the task was difficult.
1. vague, easy 2. precise, simple 3. confusing, hard 4. obvious, challenging 5. direct, demanding

43. Choose the correct pairs of antonyms.
1. abundant – scarce 2. flexible - rigid
3. innocent – guilty 4. loyal - faithful
5. visible - hidden

44. Match the words with their antonyms.
1. expand 2. ancient 3. permanent
a. modern b. temporary c. contract d. valuable e. broad

45. Match the words with their antonyms.
1. accept 2. reveal 3. increase
a. conceal b. refuse c. reduce
d. permit e. discover

THE PRONOUN

1. Choose the correct pronoun.
... notebook is ..., Murad's or Leyla's?
A) whose, those B) what, this
C) whose, these D) whose, this
E) which, those

2. Choose the correct pronoun.
... jacket is ...? – It's my cousin's.
A) whose, these B) who, it
C) whose, this D) which, it
E) what, this

3. Choose the correct pronoun.
... of these dictionaries may we borrow?
A) which B) who
C) whose D) what
E) whom

4. Choose the correct pronouns.
There were many guests in the garden: ... were talking, ... were listening to music.
A) some, others B) all, no one
C) everybody, some D) nobody, all
E) some, the other

5. Choose the correct pronouns.
Let ... of the students work at ... own desk and not disturb the others.
A) each, theirs B) some, theirs
C) each, his or her D) all, theirs
E) every, their

6. Choose the correct pronouns.
That is ... responsibility, not ... .
A) nobody's, mine B) nobody's, me
C) anybody's, mine D) anybody's, my
E) somebody's, me

7. Choose the correct pronoun.
... wanted to leave the warm room because it was freezing outside.
A) Everybody B) Nobody
C) Everyone D) All
E) Somebody

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8. Choose the correct pronouns.
It happened in 1920. In ... days there were very few cars in ... village.
A) that, their B) these, theirs
C) these, our D) those, our
E) those, ours

9. Choose the correct pronouns.
The employees of ... company are cooperative, and ... help ... complete ... tasks on time.
A) our, they, one another, his
B) our, we, each other's, our
C) our, we, one another, our
D) their, they, each other's, theirs
E) their, they, each other, their

10. Choose the correct pronoun.
The two sisters hugged ... before one of them left.
A) each other B) each one
C) one another's D) each other's
E) another one's

11. Choose the correct pronoun.
Have you read any ... articles on this subject?
A) the other B) another of
C) other D) others
E) another

12. Choose the correct pronouns.
... of the two players wanted to blame ... for the defeat.
A) neither, each other B) other, one another
C) neither, one another's D) none, each other
E) every, each other

13. Choose the correct pronouns.
Can ... of you lend me a chair? There isn't ... to sit on here.
A) anyone, something B) any, anything
C) anybody, any D) any, nothing
E) anybody, anything

14. Choose the correct variant.
... Sam and Eric know the answer, but ... of them is in the classroom now.
A) Both, neither B) Either, no one
C) Both, not any D) Either, other
E) Whether, nobody

15. Choose the correct pronouns.
There was ... useful on the website, so I didn't open ... again.
A) something, them B) nothing, it
C) nothing, them D) anything, them
E) anything, it

16. Choose the correct pronouns.
Although ... was done to rescue the climbers, ... survived the storm.
A) all, no B) everything, no one
C) something, somebody D) all, somebody
E) everything, everybody

17. Choose the correct pronouns.
If you do not believe in ..., ... else will believe in you.
A) nobody, anybody B) herself, somebody
C) yourself, no one D) yourself, anybody
E) nobody, somebody

18. Choose the correct pronouns.
... she told us was true, but ... trusted her.
A) Everything, anybody
B) Anybody, everything
C) Nothing, nobody D) Nothing, anybody
E) Everything, nobody

19. Choose the correct pronouns.
Remind Sam not to forget ... passport. Don't forget ... either.
A) our, my B) his, you
C) his, yours D) his, yourself
E) him, hers

20. Choose the correct pronouns.
The girls are in the studio, and ... is painting ... own picture.
A) they, their B) all, their
C) nobody, his D) everyone, her
E) both, her

21. Choose the correct pronoun.
One man spoke Spanish and the other spoke Italian, but they understood ... quite well.
A) each others B) one other
C) each other D) every
E) themselves

22. Choose the correct pronouns.
– How much did you pay for ... gloves? – I didn't pay ... money. My aunt bought ... for me.
A) these, any, them B) this, any, them
C) your, nothing, that D) those, something, these
E) these, anything, they

23. Choose the correct variant.
I asked two neighbours for help, but ... was able to repair the gate.
A) either of them B) both
C) neither of them D) each of them
E) some

24. Choose the correct pronouns.
Here are two suitcases, but ... of them is light; ... of them are heavy.
A) either, both B) each, all
C) both, both D) neither, every
E) neither, both

25. Choose the correct pronouns.
I dislike people ... always talk about ... .
A) whom, himself
B) which, every
C) who, ourselves
D) whom, themself
E) who, themselves

26. Choose the correct pronouns.
As ... is obvious to ..., I am not going to explain ... else.
A) it, everyone, something
B) everything, each, nothing
C) nothing, everyone, something
D) everything, everybody, anything
E) everything, somebody, something

27. Choose the correct pronouns.
There is ... juice left in the bottle. Check whether there is ... in the cupboard; I put ... there yesterday.
A) any, some, any B) any, any, something
C) no, any, some D) no, any, anything
E) no, any, any

28. Choose the correct pronouns.
... was enjoying the picnic. ... were playing volleyball; ... were preparing lunch.
A) Every, They, the others
B) All, Any, others
C) Everybody, Some, another
D) Everyone, Some, others
E) Everyone, Some, the others

29. Choose the correct pronouns.
There is ... chalk left in the classroom. Ask for ... more; the office will give us ... if they have it.
A) any, some, any B) some, no, any
C) no, any, some D) some, any, some
E) no, some, any

30. Choose the correct pronouns.
Knowledge belongs to ... of ... . can increase it through study.
A) each, us, Everyone B) any, us, Nobody
C) every, them, Everybody D) each, us, All
E) every, them, No one

31. Choose the correct pronouns.
... of you is responsible, so ... have no reason to blame ... .
A) Both, we, yourself
B) Neither, you, yourselves
C) Neither, you, yourself D) Each, we, themselves
E) Neither, anybody, you

32. Choose the correct pronouns.
The detectives said that ... searched ... the offices but could not find ... suspicious.
A) they, others, anything
B) somebody, each, them
C) they, all, anything
D) everybody, another, them
E) nobody, that, any

33. Choose the correct pronouns.
... is left in this drawer; I have taken ... out.
A) Something, everything
B) Anything, something
C) Anything, everything
D) Everything, nothing
E) Nothing, anything

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34. Choose the correct pronouns.
If ... of these two printers works properly, we must buy ... one.
A) neither, other B) neither, another
C) all, another D) any, others
E) both, another

35. Choose the correct pronouns.
No ... apartment in the building was as spacious as ... .
A) another, ours B) other, their
C) other, theirs D) the other, theirs
E) any other, itself

36. Choose the correct pronouns.
Nina has left the office. ... knows where she went because she didn't tell ... .
A) Anybody, someone B) All, anybody
C) Nobody, nobody D) Nobody, anyone
E) Everybody, no one

37. Choose the correct pronouns.
When money is lost, ... is lost; when health is lost, ... is lost; when hope is lost, ... is lost.
A) anything, nothing, nothing
B) something, all, nothing
C) nothing, both, everybody
D) nothing, none, everything
E) nothing, something, everything

38. Choose the correct pronouns.
Ask ... else. I know ... about the incident, so I cannot tell you ... .
A) something, nobody, anything
B) someone, anything, nothing
C) nobody, anything, nothing
D) someone, nothing, something
E) somebody, nothing, anything

39. Choose the correct pronouns.
... study foreign languages in our group: ... learn French, ... learn German, but ... wants to learn Japanese because it seems too difficult.
A) All, some, others, nobody
B) We, somebody, the other, somebody
C) All, they, we, you
D) All, some, others, -
E) All, everybody, nobody, somebody

40. Choose the correct pronouns.
Will ... of you, boys, lend ... ... calculator?
A) neither, us, his B) each, me, his
C) every, us, his D) any, him, mine
E) either, me, your

41. Choose the correct pronouns.
... of the students were good at solving problems, but ... of ... could explain the final answer.
A) All, any, they B) Both, some, they
C) Both, each, them D) All, neither, us
E) All, none, them

42. Choose the correct pronouns.
This pen does not work. Could you give me ... one? I saw several pens in ... drawer.
A) another, the other B) other, another
C) the other, other D) another, another
E) others, the other

43. Choose the correct pronouns.
There are two routes to the village, but ... of them is short; ... are rather dangerous in winter.
A) either, all B) both, neither
C) neither, both D) none, every
E) each, all

44. Choose the correct pronouns.
The two boys introduced ... and then prepared ... for the interview.
A) themselves, each other
B) themselves, one another
C) one another's, themselves
D) each other, each
E) each other, themselves

45. Choose the correct pronouns.
Did ... call while I was away? – No, ... left a message.
A) anyone, no one B) someone, anyone
C) anybody, nothing D) nobody, someone
E) everyone, nobody

46. Choose the correct pronouns.
Some students preferred the first proposal; ... supported the second, but ... accepted both.
A) other, somebody B) the others, anybody
C) another, no one D) others, nobody
E) others, everybody

47. Choose the correct pronoun.
The woman ... bicycle was stolen reported the incident to the police.
A) who B) whom
C) which D) whose
E) that

48. Choose the correct pronouns.
The children prepared the decorations by ... and were proud of ... .
A) them, themselves
B) each other, them
C) themselves, each other
D) themselves, themselves
E) their own, them

49. Choose the correct variant.
There are two vacant rooms. You may choose ... of them.
A) either B) neither
C) each other D) every
E) all

50. Choose the correct pronouns.
I have read two of these novels, but I have not read ... of the ... .
A) every, other B) some, other
C) either, another D) none, others
E) any, others

51. Choose the correct pronoun.
The manager spoke to two applicants, but ... had the necessary experience.
A) both B) neither
C) either
D) all E) each

52. Choose the correct pronouns.
Is this calculator ... or ...?
A) yours, hers B) your, her
C) you, she D) your, hers
E) yours, her

53. Choose the correct pronouns.
... must hand in ... own application before Friday.
A) Everyone, their B) All, his
C) Every, their D) Each, theirs
E) Nobody, them

54. Choose the correct pronoun.
The scientist to ... the award was presented thanked the committee.
A) who B) whom
C) whose D) which
E) what

55. Choose the correct pronouns.
We saw two houses yesterday. One was modern; ... was old, but ... had large gardens.
A) another, all B) the other, both
C) other, each D) the others, either
E) another, neither

56. Choose the correct pronoun.
There is hardly ... in the office at this hour.
A) somebody B) nobody
C) everybody D) anybody
E) anything

57. Choose the correct pronouns.
The players congratulated ... after the match, and the coach spoke to ... individually.
A) themselves, every B) one another's, all
C) each other, each D) them, each other
E) each, themselves

58. Choose the correct variant.
I have two umbrellas, but ... of them belongs to me; they are my sisters'.
A) both B) either
C) all D) each
E) neither

59. Choose the correct pronouns.
... of the advice was practical, so I followed ... of it.
A) Many, every B) Much, all
C) A few, each D) Several, both
E) Few, none

60. Choose the correct pronoun.
The old bridge, ... was repaired last year, is safe now.
A) who B) whom
C) whose D) what
E) which

61. Choose the correct pronouns.
If ... has finished the task, ... may leave the room.
A) nobody, their
B) someone, them
C) all, he
D) every, they
E) anyone, they

62. Choose the correct pronouns.
My sister and I bought the tickets ...; nobody bought them for ... .
A) themselves, ours
B) each other, ourselves
C) us, ourselves
D) ours, us
E) ourselves, us

63. Choose the correct variant.
There were five questions, and I answered ... of them correctly.
A) every
B) all
C) each
D) either
E) both

64. Choose the correct pronouns.
... bag is this, and why has ... left it here?
A) Who, anybody
B) Whom, someone
C) Which, nobody
D) Whose, somebody
E) What, everybody

65. Choose the correct pronoun.
The two teams admired ... uniforms before the match.
A) each other
B) each other's
C) themselves
D) one another
E) theirself

66. Choose the correct pronouns.
I invited several colleagues, but only ... of them came, and ... left before dinner.
A) few, any
B) a few, some
C) a little, others
D) much, nobody
E) each, every

67. Choose the correct variant.
We have three solutions, but ... seems completely reliable.
A) neither
B) none
C) either
D) both
E) every

68. Choose the correct pronouns.
The teacher asked ... of the two pupils to check ... own answer.
A) all, his
B) every, their
C) both, theirs
D) each, his or her
E) either, them

69. Choose the correct pronoun.
I found the keys, but I do not know ... they are.
A) who
B) whom
C) what
D) which
E) whose

70. Choose the correct pronouns.
No one offered Lisa any help, so she completed the whole project by ... .
A) her
B) hers
C) herself
D) itself
E) themselves

71. Choose the correct pronouns.
I can give you ... examples to support this idea.
1. more
2. others
3. a lot
4. other
5. every

72. Choose the correct pronouns.
I have four cousins. ... of them studied abroad last year.
1. None
2. Every
3. All
4. Each
5. Both

73. Choose the correct pronouns.
I wonder whether ... the witnesses have signed the statement.
1. each
2. all
3. either
4. both
5. neither

74. Choose the correct pronouns.
I wonder whether ... the players have completed the training.
1. either
2. both
3. neither
4. each
5. all

75. Choose the correct pronouns.
... of the information was useful, so we had to look for ... sources.
1. None
2. Neither
3. Some
4. another
5. other

76. Choose the correct pronouns.
... of the two explanations may be accepted.
1. Either
2. Each
3. Every
4. Both
5. Any

77. Choose the correct pronouns.
There is ... useful in this report.
1. something
2. anything
3. nothing
4. everything
5. somebody

78. Choose the correct pronouns.
The children looked at ... in the mirror.
1. themselves
2. each other
3. them
4. one another
5. their

79. Choose the correct pronouns.
I need ... information before making a decision.
1. some
2. many
3. more
4. a few
5. further

80. Choose the correct pronouns.
... of the participants received a certificate.
1. All
2. Each
3. Every
4. Both
5. None

81. Choose the correct pronouns.
You may ask ... else for assistance.
1. someone
2. anyone
3. nothing
4. somebody
5. everything

82. Choose the correct pronouns.
The two neighbours exchanged gifts with ... .
1. each other
2. one another
3. themselves
4. each other's
5. them

83. Fill in the suitable pronouns.
1. The bird cleans ... with its beak.
2. Emma and Kate often help ... with their homework.
3. The firefighter wore special clothing to protect ... from the flames.
a. himself
b. themselves
c. each other
d. one another's
e. itself

84. Match the halves.
1. We waited for thirty minutes, but ... taxi arrived.
2. Could I have ... sugar in my tea, please?
3. You can exchange this currency at ... bank in the city centre.
a. none
b. any
c. no
d. a lot
e. some

85. Choose the correct pronouns.
1. I don't think Alex would enjoy working with children; he has ... patience.
2. Things are difficult for them; they have ... opportunities.
3. Mia is free today; she doesn't have ... to do.
a. few
b. much
c. a little
d. a few
e. little

86. Choose the correct pronouns.
1. Daniel is fortunate; he has ... difficulties at work.
2. We can have coffee because we have ... time before the meeting.
3. Did you take ... pictures during the trip?
a. many
b. little
c. few
d. much
e. a little

87. Choose the correct pronouns.
1. This is a dull village; there is ... to do in the evenings.
2. ... people believed the young athlete would win, so the result surprised everyone.
3. The stadium was full; there were ... spectators.
a. a lot of
b. much
c. few
d. a little
e. little

88. Choose the correct pronouns.
1. The island was tiny; there were only ... houses on it.
2. Omar uses ... sugar because he dislikes sweet tea.
3. Our guide spoke ... English, so we could communicate with her.
a. a little
b. few
c. many
d. a few
e. little

89. Match the halves.
1. Neither of the twins blamed ... .
2. The students completed the project by ... .
3. I repaired the bicycle ... .
a. myself
b. each other
c. themselves
d. itself
e. one another's

90. Choose the correct pronouns.
1. There were ... chairs in the room, so several guests had to stand.
2. We still have ... time; there is no need to hurry.
3. Have you received ... useful advice from the manager?
a. many
b. a little
c. little
d. few
e. much

91. Match the halves.
1. This coat belongs to me; it is ... .
2. That house belongs to them; it is ... .
3. These seats belong to us; they are ... .
a. ours
b. theirs
c. mine
d. yours
e. hers

92. Match the halves.
1. The boy cut ... while cooking.
2. We introduced ... to the new neighbours.
3. The machine switches ... off automatically.
a. itself
b. ourselves
c. himself
d. themselves
e. herself

93. Match the halves.
1. There are two doors; you may use ... .
2. ... of the doors is locked.
3. ... doors lead to the same hall.
a. both
b. neither
c. either
d. every
e. none

94. Match the halves.
1. I have ... close friends, so I never feel lonely.
2. There is ... water in the glass; it is almost empty.
3. We have ... time before the lesson begins.

a. a little
b. few
c. a few
d. little
e. many

95. Match the halves.
1. ... called, but I did not recognize the voice.
2. I knocked twice, but ... answered.
3. Is there ... I can do for you?

a. anything b. someone c. no one
d. everyone e. nothing

96. Match the halves.
1. The author ... novel won the prize is young.
2. The woman to ... I spoke was helpful.
3. The book ... you lent me was fascinating.

a. which b. whom c. whose
d. who e. what

97. Match the halves.
1. One child was reading; ... was drawing.
2. Some guests arrived early; ... came later.
3. I do not like this pen. Show me ... .

a. another b. the other c. others
d. other e. the others

98. Match the halves.
1. The sisters often borrow ... clothes.
2. The players blamed ... for the loss.
3. The children made the model by ... .

a. themselves b. each other
c. each other's d. itself
e. one another's

99. Match the halves.
1. ... of the three plans was approved.
2. ... of the two plans is acceptable.
3. ... of the plans have advantages.

a. both b. neither c. none
d. either e. every

100. Match the halves.
1. We did not buy ... furniture.
2. There were too ... people in the small room.
3. Only ... students understood the final question.

a. much b. many c. a few
d. little e. a little

TENSE FORMS

1. Choose the correct tense forms.
I ... that Sam ... his promise.
A) had known, was kept B) knew, will keep
C) knew, keeps D) knew, would keep
E) had known, has kept

2. Choose the correct tense forms.
So much ... since I ... Murad last.
A) was happening, saw
B) is happening, have seen
C) happens, saw D) has happened, saw
E) will happen, have seen

3. Choose the correct tense forms.
I ... my homework. I ... to the sports centre with my friend now.
A) had done, have gone B) did, have gone
C) have done, have been going
D) shall do, shall have gone
E) have done, am going

4. Choose the correct tense form.
Did she explain the reason why she ... for so long?
A) was not calling B) doesn't call
C) has not called D) had not been called
E) had not called

5. Choose the correct tense form.
We ... no internet connection since Tuesday.
A) have had B) have C) don't
D) have been E) had

6. Choose the correct tense form.
How long ... a laptop of your own?
A) do you have B) have you had
C) have you D) are you having
E) have you been

7. Choose the correct tense form.
'Don't worry, everything ...,' the girl said to her mother.
A) has packed B) will have packed
C) has been packed D) had packed
E) packed

8. Choose the correct tense form.
Wait a moment. Leyla ... her mind yet.
A) had not made up B) does not make up
C) has not made up D) didn't make up
E) hasn't make up

9. Choose the correct tense forms.
You cannot speak to the director; she ... emails which ... today. We ... about twelve messages.
A) is reading, have been received, have received
B) is reading, have received, have been received
C) reads, were received, were received
D) will read, has been received, have received
E) is reading, had received, have been received

10. Choose the correct tense forms.
After Sara ... the new topic, she ... the exercise without a mistake.
A) has studied, had completed
B) studies, will complete
C) will study, completes
D) had studied, completed
E) studied, has completed

11. Choose the correct tense forms.
When Emil ... home tired that afternoon, his father ... him a message.
A) comes, will give B) came, gave
C) came, had given D) will come, has given
E) came, has given

12. Choose the correct tense form.
This school ... before our family moved to the district.
A) built B) has built
C) has been built D) had been built
E) will be built

13. Choose the correct tense forms.
He ... exhausted. He ... a great deal of work that day.
A) is, has B) is, will have C) was, has
D) was, hasn't E) was, had had

14. Choose the correct tense forms.
He ... his eyes, ... carefully for a while and tried to remember what ... to him.
A) opened, thought, had happened
B) opens, thinks, is happened
C) opened, thought, was happened
D) opened, thought, will happen
E) opened, thought, had been happened

15. Choose the correct tense form.
Three important experiments ... this semester.
A) have carried out B) were being carried out
C) are being carried out now
D) have been carried out
E) had been carried out

16. Choose the correct tense forms.
Rashad informed me that he ... the tickets yet but he ... them after work.
A) didn't buy, bought
B) had bought, would buy
C) hadn't bought, would buy
D) hasn't bought, would buy
E) hasn't bought, will buy

17. Choose the correct tense forms.
Neither the pupils nor their teacher ... calm when they ... the announcement.
A) aren't, hear B) wasn't, heard
C) weren't, heard D) was, heard
E) was, were heard

18. Choose the correct tense forms.
We ... our hats because we knew it ... cold.
A) have taken, will be B) took, would be
C) had taken, will be D) shall take, will be
E) take, will be

19. Choose the correct tense forms.
You ... many useful skills if you ... this course.
A) have learned, attend B) will learn, attend
C) learn, will attend D) will learn, will attend
E) have learned, will attend

20. Choose the correct tense forms.
I ... Aysel today, but she ... Murad that she ... back for lunch.
A) haven't seen, told, would be
B) have seen, told, won't
C) saw, tells, wouldn't be
D) haven't seen, told, has been
E) haven't seen, told, will be

21. Choose the correct tense forms.
Do not be late! If you ... late, you ... miss the beginning because we ... at once.
A) will be, will, are starting
B) will be, will, start
C) will be, will, are going to start
D) are, are going, are starting
E) are, will, are going to start

22. Choose the correct tense forms.
Let those who ... against the new regulations ... outside.
A) is, wait B) are, wait C) are, waits
D) are, waiting E) are, to wait

23. Choose the correct tense forms.
The fog ... until there ... a strong wind near the library.
A) won't clear, is B) won't clear, will be
C) shan't be cleared, is D) won't clear, was
E) didn't clear, will be

24. Choose the correct tense forms.
Aysel said it ... time for a holiday because they ... one for over a year.
A) was, had had B) wasn't, hadn't have
C) was, hadn't D) was, hadn't had
E) would be, hadn't

25. Choose the correct tense forms.
When they ... at the library, the rain ... but a cold wind ... .
A) arrived, had stopped, was blowing
B) arrive, stops, blows
C) will arrive, will stop, will blow
D) arrived, stopped, had blown
E) had arrived, had stopped, blew

26. Choose the correct tense forms.
If you ... clearly, some of your instructions ... by the visitors.
A) speak, will misunderstand
B) will speak, will be understood
C) don't speak, will be misunderstood
D) speak, will be understand
E) don't speak, will be misunderstand

27. Choose the correct tense forms.
Neither the guide nor the tourists ... near the library after sunset.
A) was seen B) were seen
C) are not seen D) is seen
E) were not seen

28. Choose the correct tense forms.
If pollution ... soon, many animals ... because of it.
A) will be controlled, die B) isn't controlled, die
C) is controlled, will die
D) isn't controlled, will die
E) will not controlled, will die

29. Choose the correct tense forms.
The busiest day Aysel ... recently ... last Monday.
A) was having, had B) had, had been
C) has had, was D) has, was
E) had had, was

30. Choose the correct tense forms.
Aysel ... as an assistant and a teacher before becoming the head of the library.
A) has worked, becomes B) had worked, became
C) had worked, would become
D) worked, will become
E) has worked, had become

31. Choose the correct tense forms.
By the time Aysel ... home, the other members of the family ... to bed.
A) got, went B) had got, went
C) will get, will go D) was getting, had gone
E) got, had gone

32. Choose the correct tense forms.
... you ... Aysel this morning? Yes, I ... them a few minutes ago. They ... towards the library.
A) Do, see, have seen, went
B) Will, see, am going to meet, go
C) Have, seen, met, were going
D) Have, seen, have met, were going
E) Did, saw, met, were going

33. Choose the correct tense forms.
Aysel opened the window. The rain ..., but the wind ... strongly.
A) has stopped, is blowing
B) was stopped, was blowing
C) had stopped, was blowing
D) stopped, is blowing
E) have stopped, was blowing

34. Choose the correct tense forms.
Let those who ... against the new regulations ... outside.
A) are, remain B) are, remains
C) is, remain D) are, remaining
E) are, to remain

35. Choose the correct tense forms.
The fog ... until there ... a strong wind near the laboratory.
A) won't lift, will be B) won't lift, is
C) shan't be cleared, is D) won't lift, was
E) didn't lift, will be

36. Choose the correct tense forms.
When the guests ... , we ... dinner, so they joined us at the table.
A) arrived, were having B) had arrived, have
C) arrive, had D) were arriving, have had
E) will arrive, had been having

37. Choose the correct tense forms.
When they ... at the laboratory, the rain ... but a cold wind ... .
A) arrived, had ended, was rising
B) arrive, stops, blows
C) will arrive, will end, will rise
D) arrived, ended, had blown
E) had arrived, had ended, blew

38. Choose the correct tense forms.
If you ... clearly, some of your instructions ... by the visitors.
A) explain, will misunderstand
B) explain, will be understand
C) will explain, will be understood
D) don't explain, will be misunderstood
E) don't explain, will be misunderstand

39. Choose the correct tense forms.
By next June, Leyla ... at the company for five years and ... several major projects.
A) works, completes
B) will have worked, will have completed
C) worked, completed
D) has worked, completes
E) will work, had completed

40. Choose the correct tense forms.
If pollution ... soon, many animals ... because of it.
A) is reduced, will suffer
B) isn't reduced, suffer
C) isn't reduced, will suffer
D) will be reduced, suffer
E) will not reduced, will suffer

41. Choose the correct tense forms.
While the students ... the experiment, the lights suddenly ... out.
A) conducted, were going
B) have conducted, go
C) were conducting, went
D) had conducted, have gone
E) will conduct, went

42. Choose the correct tense forms.
Murad ... as an assistant and a teacher before becoming the head of the laboratory.
A) had served, became
B) had served, would become
C) has served, becomes
D) served, will become
E) has served, had become

43. Choose the correct tense forms.
I ... this novel twice, but I ... the film adaptation yet.
A) read, did not see
B) have read, have not seen
C) had read, do not see
D) am reading, was not seeing
E) will read, had not seen

44. Choose the correct tense forms.
When we reached the station, the train ... already ..., so we ... a taxi.
A) has, left, take
B) had, left, took
C) was, leaving, had taken
D) will have, left, take
E) did, leave, were taking

45. Choose the correct tense forms.
Murad opened the window. The rain ..., but the wind ... strongly.
A) has ended, is rising B) have ended, was rising
C) was ended, was rising D) ended, is rising
E) had ended, was rising

46. Choose the correct tense forms.
Let those who ... against the new regulations ... outside.
A) are, stand B) are, stands C) is, stand
D) are, standing E) are, to stand

47. Choose the correct tense forms.
The fog ... until there ... a strong wind near the office.
A) shan't be cleared, is
B) won't disappear, will be
C) won't disappear, is
D) won't disappear, was
E) didn't disappear, will be

48. Choose the correct tense form.
At this time tomorrow, we ... over the Caspian Sea.
A) fly B) have flown
C) will be flying D) were flying
E) had flown

49. Choose the correct tense forms.
When they ... at the office, the rain ... but a cold wind ... .
A) will arrive, will cease, will increase
B) arrived, had ceased, was increasing
C) arrive, stops, blows
D) arrived, ceased, had blown
E) had arrived, had ceased, blew

50. Choose the correct tense forms.
If you ... clearly, some of your instructions ... by the visitors.
A) read, will misunderstand
B) read, will be understand
C) will read, will be understood
D) don't read, will be misunderstood
E) don't read, will be misunderstand

51. Choose the correct tense forms.
She ... the report before the manager ... for it.
A) finished, asks B) had finished, asked
C) has finished, was asking D) finishes, had asked
E) will finish, asks

52. Choose the correct tense forms.
If pollution ... soon, many animals ... because of it.
A) isn't prevented, disappear
B) isn't prevented, will disappear
C) is prevented, will disappear
D) will be prevented, disappear
E) will not prevented, will disappear

53. Choose the correct tense forms.
They ... in Baku since 2021, but they ... to Ganja next month.
A) lived, moved B) have lived, are moving
C) had lived, move D) live, have moved
E) were living, had moved

54. Choose the correct tense forms.
Nina ... as an assistant and a teacher before becoming the head of the office.
A) had taught, became
B) had taught, would become
C) has taught, becomes
D) taught, will become
E) has taught, had become

55. Choose the correct tense forms.
The children ... quietly when the teacher ... the room.
A) read, was entering B) were reading, entered
C) have read, enters D) had read, has entered
E) will read, entered

56. Choose the correct tense forms.
How many emails ... you ... today? I ... only three so far.
A) did, send, sent
B) have, sent, have sent
C) do, send, am sending
D) had, sent, sent
E) will, send, had sent

57. Choose the correct tense forms.
Nina opened the window. The rain ..., but the wind ... strongly.
A) has ceased, is increasing
B) have ceased, was increasing
C) was ceased, was increasing
D) ceased, is increasing
E) had ceased, was increasing

58. Choose the correct tense forms.
Let those who ... against the new regulations ... outside.
A) is, stay B) are, stays C) are, stay
D) are, staying E) are, to stay

59. Choose the correct tense forms.
The fog ... until there ... a strong wind near the museum.
A) didn't lift, will be B) won't lift, will be
C) shan't be cleared, is D) won't lift, was
E) won't lift, is

60. Choose the correct tense form.
The road is wet because it ... all morning.
A) rains B) had rained
C) has been raining D) will rain
E) was rained

61. Choose the correct tense forms.
When they ... at the museum, the rain ... but a cold wind ... .
A) arrived, had subsided, was howling
B) arrive, stops, blows
C) will arrive, will subside, will howl
D) arrived, subsided, had blown
E) had arrived, had subsided, blew

62. Choose the correct tense forms.
If you ... clearly, some of your instructions ... by the visitors.
A) talk, will misunderstand
B) don't talk, will be misunderstand
C) will talk, will be understood
D) talk, will be understand
E) don't talk, will be misunderstood

63. Choose the correct tense forms.
Before he ... the application, he ... all the documents carefully.
A) submitted, had checked B) had submitted, checks
C) submits, checked D) was submitting, has checked
E) will submit, had checked

64. Choose the correct tense forms.
If pollution ... soon, many animals ... because of it.
A) will be limited, decline
B) isn't limited, decline
C) is limited, will decline
D) isn't limited, will decline
E) will not limited, will decline

65. Choose the correct tense forms.
Look! The dog ... after the ball, and the children ... it.
A) ran, watched
B) is running, are watching
C) has run, watched
D) was running, have watched
E) will run, had watched

66. Choose the correct tense forms.
David ... as an assistant and a teacher before becoming the head of the museum.
A) has trained, becomes
B) had trained, would become
C) had trained, became
D) trained, will become
E) has trained, had become

67. Choose the correct tense forms.
By the end of last week, the team ... all the tests and ... the final report.
A) completed, writes
B) had completed, had written
C) has completed, wrote
D) will complete, will write
E) was completing, has written

68. Choose the correct tense forms.
I ... her yesterday, but I ... from her since then.
A) met, have not heard
B) have met, did not hear
C) had met, do not hear
D) meet, had not heard
E) was meeting, will not hear

69. Choose the correct tense forms.
David opened the window. The rain ..., but the wind ... strongly.
A) has subsided, is howling
B) was subsided, was howling
C) had subsided, was howling
D) subsided, is howling
E) have subsided, was howling

70. Choose the correct tense forms.
Let those who ... against the new regulations ... outside.
A) is, sit B) are, sits C) are, sitting
D) are, sit E) are, to sit

71. Choose the correct tense forms.
The fog ... until there ... a strong wind near the workshop.
A) won't vanish, is B) won't vanish, will be
C) shan't be cleared, is D) won't vanish, was
E) didn't vanish, will be

72. Choose the correct tense form.
This time last Saturday, we ... around the old city.
A) walked B) have walked
C) were walking D) will be walking
E) had been walked

73. Choose the correct tense forms.
When they ... at the workshop, the rain ... but a cold wind ... .
A) will arrive, will finish, will strengthen
B) arrive, stops, blows
C) arrived, finished, had blown
D) arrived, had finished, was strengthening
E) had arrived, had finished, blew

74. Choose the correct tense forms.
If you ... clearly, some of your instructions ... by the visitors.
A) pronounce, will misunderstand
B) pronounce, will be understand
C) will pronounce, will be understood
D) don't pronounce, will be misunderstood
E) don't pronounce, will be misunderstand

75. Choose the correct tense form.
If you call at six, I ... dinner, so I may not answer.
A) cook B) will be cooking
C) have cooked D) was cooking
E) had cooked

76. Choose the correct tense forms.
If pollution ... soon, many animals ... because of it.
A) will not addressed, will be harmed
B) isn't addressed, be harmed
C) is addressed, will be harmed
D) will be addressed, be harmed
E) isn't addressed, will be harmed

77. Choose the correct tense forms.
The museum ... at nine every day, but today it ... at ten.
A) opens, is opening B) opened, has opened
C) is opening, opens D) has opened, opened
E) will open, had opened

78. Choose the correct tense forms.
Kamal ... as an assistant and a teacher before becoming the head of the workshop.
A) has practised, becomes
B) had practised, would become
C) practised, will become
D) had practised, became
E) has practised, had become

79. Choose the correct tense forms.
He ... the key, so he ... into the office.
A) loses, does not get
B) had lost, could not get
C) has lost, did not get
D) was losing, has not got
E) will lose, had not got

80. Choose the correct tense forms.
When the concert ... , the audience ... for nearly two hours.
A) ended, had been standing
B) has ended, stands
C) was ending, has stood
D) ends, had stood
E) will end, was standing

81. Choose the correct tense forms.
Kamal opened the window. The rain ..., but the wind ... strongly.
A) has finished, is strengthening
B) have finished, was strengthening
C) was finished, was strengthening
D) finished, is strengthening
E) had finished, was strengthening

82. Choose the correct tense form.
Every morning Leyla ... in the park before work.
A) is jogging B) jogs C) jogged
D) has jogged E) was jogging

83. Choose the correct tense form.
Please be quiet; the baby ... .
A) sleeps B) slept C) has slept
D) had slept E) is sleeping

84. Choose the correct tense form.
We ... in this district since 2018.
A) lived B) live C) have lived
D) had lived E) are living

85. Choose the correct tense form.
Murad ... his keys on the desk yesterday.
A) left B) leaves C) has left
D) had left E) was leaving

86. Choose the correct tense form.
While I ... home, it suddenly started to snow.
A) walked B) have walked C) had walked
D) was walking E) walk

87. Choose the correct tense form.
By the time the police arrived, the thief ... .
A) escaped B) had escaped C) has escaped
D) was escaping E) escapes

88. Choose the correct tense form.
She was exhausted because she ... all night.
A) studied B) has studied
C) was studied D) studies
E) had been studying

89. Choose the correct tense form.
I think our team ... the match tomorrow.
A) wins B) won C) will win
D) is winning E) has won

90. Choose the correct tense form.
Look at those dark clouds! It ... rain.
A) is going to B) will have C) has
D) had E) would

91. Choose the correct tense form.
This time tomorrow we ... over the Caspian Sea.
A) fly B) have flown
C) flew D) will be flying
E) will have flown

92. Choose the correct tense form.
By Friday I ... the final report.
A) complete B) will have completed
C) completed D) will complete
E) am completing

93. Choose the correct tense form.
By next June, the professor ... at this university for twenty years.
A) teaches B) has taught
C) had taught D) will teach
E) will have been teaching

94. Choose the correct tense form.
Call me as soon as you ... the station.
A) will reach B) reached C) reach
D) had reached E) are reaching

95. Choose the correct tense form.
If she ... now, she will catch the last bus.
A) leaves B) left C) will leave
D) had left E) would leave

96. Choose the correct tense form.
Water ... at 100 degrees Celsius.
A) boiled B) is boiling C) has boiled
D) boils E) will boil

97. Choose the correct tense form.
If I ... more free time, I would learn Spanish.
A) have B) had C) will have
D) had had E) would have

98. Choose the correct tense form.
If they ... the map, they would not have got lost.
A) checked B) have checked
C) would check D) check
E) had checked

99. Choose the correct tense form.
Elvin said that he ... the documents the following day.
A) sends B) will send C) would send
D) has sent E) sent

100. Choose the correct tense forms.
I ... that museum twice; I first ... there last year.
A) have visited, went B) visited, went
C) had visited, have gone D) visit, was going
E) have been visiting, go

101. Choose the correct tense form.
When we were children, we ... by the river every summer.
A) have played B) are playing C) had played
D) used to play E) will play

102. Choose the correct tense form.
We ... dinner with the clients at seven tomorrow; the table is already reserved.
A) had B) are having C) have had
D) were having E) have

103. Choose the correct tense form.
The train to Ganja ... at 6:30 tomorrow morning.
A) left B) has left C) was leaving
D) had left E) leaves

104. Choose the correct tense form.
This is the first time I ... sushi.
A) taste B) tasted C) have tasted
D) had tasted E) am tasting

105. Choose the correct tense form.
No sooner ... the door than the phone rang.
A) had he closed B) he closed
C) has he closed D) he had closed
E) was he closing

106. Choose the correct tense form.
While the manager ... the presentation, the assistant took notes.
A) gives B) has given C) had given
D) was giving E) will give

107. Choose the correct tense form.
By the time I graduated, my brother ... his own company.
A) starts B) had started C) has started
D) was starting E) will start

108. Choose the correct tense form.
I have not seen her since she ... Baku.
A) leaves B) has left C) had left
D) was leaving E) left

109. Choose the correct tense form.
The researchers ... several important improvements lately.
A) made B) had made C) have made
D) make E) were making

110. Choose the correct tense form.
He ... the tickets, so we do not need to worry about them.
A) has already booked B) already booked
C) is already booking D) already books
E) will already book

111. Choose the correct tense form.
... you ... the assignment yet?
A) Did, finish B) Had, finished
C) Are, finishing D) Have, finished
E) Do, finish

112. Choose the correct tense form.
They ... for two hours and now they need a rest.
A) drive B) have been driving
C) drove D) had driven
E) are driven

113. Choose the correct tense form.
At ten tomorrow morning, I ... my final examination.
A) take B) took
C) will have taken D) am taken
E) will be taking

114. Choose the correct tense form.
By the end of next month, the engineers ... the bridge.
A) finish B) will finish
C) will have finished D) are finishing
E) finished

115. Choose the correct tense form.
When I entered the room, everyone ... .
A) was laughing B) laughs C) laughed
D) has laughed E) had laughed

116. Choose the correct tense form.
After she ... the email, she turned off the laptop.
A) sent B) has sent C) was sending
D) had sent E) sends

117. Choose the correct tense form.
We had packed everything before the taxi ... .
A) arrives B) arrived C) had arrived
D) was arriving E) has arrived

118. Choose the correct tense form.
As soon as the class ..., the students will leave the room.
A) will end B) ended C) had ended
D) would end E) ends

119. Choose the correct tense form.
I will not sign the contract until the lawyer ... every clause.
A) will have checked B) had checked
C) has checked D) was checking
E) would check

120. Choose the correct tense form.
I wish I ... the answer now.
A) knew B) know C) had known
D) will know E) would know

121. Choose the correct tense form.
She wishes she ... so rude yesterday.
A) is not B) was not C) would not be
D) had not been E) has not been

122. Choose the correct tense form.
If he had accepted the offer, he ... in Berlin now.
A) worked B) would be working
C) would work D) will work
E) has worked

123. Choose the correct tense form.
Aysel promised that she ... us when she arrived.
A) calls B) will call C) called
D) has called E) would call

124. Choose the correct tense form.
By 2030, the new hospital ... thousands of patients.
A) treated B) treats
C) will have treated D) has treated
E) is treating

125. Choose the correct tense form.
I ... what you mean, but I disagree with your conclusion.
A) understand B) am understanding
C) have understood D) was understanding
E) had understood

126. Choose the correct tense form.
How long ... for the bus?
A) do you wait B) are you waiting
C) had you wait D) have you been waiting
E) did you waiting

127. Choose the correct tense form.
The road ... by the time the festival begins.
A) repairs
B) will have been repaired
C) repaired D) has repaired
E) was repairing

128. Choose the correct tense form.
At that moment, all the applications ... by the committee.
A) reviewed B) have reviewed
C) are reviewing D) had review
E) were being reviewed

129. Choose the correct tense forms.
He opened the window, ... outside, and ... the curtains again.
A) was looking, closes
B) had looked, was closing
C) looked, closed
D) looks, closed
E) has looked, closes

130. Choose the correct tense forms.
It ... two years since we last ... .
A) is, met
B) was, have met
C) has been, meet
D) had been, met
E) is, have met

131. Choose the correct tense form.
The longer she ..., the more confident she became.
A) was practising
B) had practised
C) has practised
D) practised
E) practises

132. Choose the correct tense forms.
Sara ... a new laptop as soon as she ... enough money.
1. bought, saved
2. will buy, saves
3. had bought, saved
4. buys, will save
5. would buy, would save

133. Choose the correct tense forms.
The guests ... with rooms when they ... at the hotel.
1. were provided, arrived
2. will be provided, arrive
3. had provided, arrived
4. are provided, will arrive
5. would be provided, would arrive

134. Choose the correct tense forms.
Rauf ... the picture on the wall as soon as he ... the frame.
1. hung, repaired
2. will hang, repairs
3. had hung, repaired
4. hangs, will repair
5. would hang, repaired

135. Choose the correct tense forms.
The manager ... the documents as soon as she ... to the office.
1. checked, returned
2. will check, returns
3. had checked, returned
4. checks, will return
5. would check, returned

136. Choose the correct tense forms.
They ... dinner when the lights ... out.
1. had, went
2. were having, went
3. have had, go
4. will have, went
5. had been having, had gone

137. Choose the correct tense forms.
By the time the doctor ..., the patient ... better.
1. arrived, felt
2. arrives, will feel
3. had arrived, felt
4. will arrive, feels
5. arrived, had felt

138. Choose the correct tense forms.
She ... here for a month, but she ... the old town yet.
1. is, didn't visit
2. has been, hasn't visited
3. was, hasn't visited
4. had been, didn't visit
5. will have been, won't have visited

139. Choose the correct tense forms.
As soon as the lesson ..., the students ... the classroom.
1. ended, left
2. ends, will leave
3. had ended, leave
4. will end, leave
5. would end, would leave

140. Choose the correct variants.
By the time the guests arrived, ...
1. we had prepared dinner
2. we prepare dinner
3. the table had been set
4. the chef is finishing dessert
5. the musicians had already taken their places

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141. Choose the grammatically correct sentences.
1. I have known Aysel for ten years.
2. She has lived here since 2019.
3. We are waiting since noon.
4. He has finished the report two minutes ago.
5. They have been working all morning.

142. Choose the correct sentences.
1. I will call you when I arrive.
2. We will leave as soon as the rain stops.
3. She will wait until he will return.
4. If you will see him, tell him the news.
5. Before the guests come, set the table.

143. Choose the correct conditional sentences.
1. If you heat ice, it melts.
2. If I knew the answer, I would tell you.
3. If they had left earlier, they would have caught the train.
4. Unless she will hurry, she misses the bus.
5. If he would study, he passed the test.

144. Choose the correct reported sentences.
1. He said that he was tired.
2. She told me that she would return.
3. Murad said that he has finished yesterday.
4. They explained that they had lost the key.
5. Aysel says that she was ready tomorrow.

145. Choose the correct narrative sentences.
1. While I was reading, the phone rang.
2. After he had locked the door, he left.
3. When we arrived, they have eaten dinner.
4. She was cooking when the lights went out.
5. I had seen him yesterday.

146. Choose the correct future forms.
1. This time tomorrow, we will be flying to Rome.
2. By next year, she will have completed the course.
3. Look at those clouds; it is going to rain.
4. I will call you when I will reach home.
5. At eight yesterday, they will be working.

147. Choose the sentences with correct stative verb forms.
1. I understand your concern.
2. She knows the answer.
3. He is owning two apartments.
4. We believe your explanation.
5. I am preferring tea to coffee.

148. Choose the correct perfect continuous forms.
1. It has been raining for three hours.
2. They had been waiting before the bus arrived.
3. By June, he will have been working here for ten years.
4. She is knowing him since school.
5. He has been finished the report.

149. Choose the correct tense forms in the Passive Voice.
1. The bridge is being repaired now.
2. The report has been completed.
3. The road will have been opened by Friday.
4. The letters were send yesterday.
5. The work had finish before noon.

150. Choose the grammatically correct sentences.
1. It is the first time I have flown alone.
2. I did not see her since Monday.
3. By the time we arrived, the film had started.
4. She is working here since 2020.
5. As soon as he finishes, we will leave.

MODAL VERBS

1. Choose the correct modal verbs.
As the bus leaves at 7 o'clock, I ... leave home now. I am afraid I ... be late.
A) might, must B) may, must
C) could, shall be able to D) must, can
E) must, may

2. Choose the correct modal verb.
If Aylin follows the doctor's advice, she ... to dance again very soon.
A) is able B) can C) will able
D) will be able E) could

3. Choose the correct modal verb.
The difficulty was that we ... to find a taxi to cross the city.
A) were able B) could
C) couldn't D) were not able
E) might not

4. Choose the correct modal verb.
You look tired. You ... spend more time in the fresh air.
A) should B) will be able C) mustn't
D) needn't E) don't have

5. Choose the correct modal verbs.
He injured his hand, so he ... work or write. He ... to miss his classes.
A) can't, won't able to B) can't, have
C) couldn't, had D) wasn't able, had
E) could, will have

6. Choose the correct modal verbs.
He ... believe that he ... pass the examination successfully.
A) couldn't, would be able to
B) can't, will be able to
C) must, have to
D) must, will able to
E) couldn't, can

7. Choose the correct variant.
As it was a holiday, David ... study much that evening, so he ... watch a film on TV.
A) could, didn't have B) could, was able
C) must, was able to D) hadn't to, was able
E) didn't have to, could

8. Choose the correct modal verbs.
We ... continue working. We ... to take a rest.
A) can't, have B) can, can C) could, had
D) can, must E) couldn't, had

9. Choose the correct modal verb.
There were so many people that Nigar ... notice anyone she knew.
A) was not able B) wasn't able to
C) isn't able to D) could
E) was able not to

10. Choose the correct modal verb.
When leaving the hostel, every guest ... pay the bill.
A) mustn't B) hasn't to
C) can't D) must
E) doesn't have to

11. Choose the correct modal verb.
You really ... stop driving so carelessly or you will have an accident.
A) can't B) had to C) don't have
D) mustn't E) must

12. Choose the correct modal verbs.
The players ... rest because they were so tired that they ... walk.
A) must, can B) needn't, could
C) had to, couldn't D) didn't have to, could
E) have to, can't

13. Choose the correct modal verbs.
The young worker ... earn enough money, so he ... leave the capital.
A) must, have to B) could, didn't have
C) couldn't, had to D) can, will have to
E) has to, won't be able to

14. Choose the correct modal verbs.
Yesterday I ... finish the report; I simply ... complete so much work in one day.
A) wasn't able, am not able
B) couldn't, wasn't able to
C) couldn't, can't
D) wasn't able, couldn't
E) can't, was able

15. Choose the correct modal verb.
We ... do something about the problem before it is too late.
A) may not B) mustn't
C) shall able D) didn't have to
E) have to

16. Choose the correct modal verbs.
The women ... go home by taxi because their bags were so heavy that they ... lift them.
A) had to, were unable to
B) had to, couldn't
C) have to, can't
D) will have to, won't be able to
E) must, couldn't

17. Choose the correct modal verbs.
We ... repair the printer ourselves, so we ... take it to the service centre.
A) shan't be able, shall have to
B) couldn't, had to
C) couldn't, were able D) can, haven't to
E) could, hadn't to

18. Choose the correct modal verbs.
Nobody ... explain his absence, and the officers ... find out anything about it.
A) couldn't, could B) can, are not able
C) could, wasn't able to D) could, weren't able to
E) was able, had to

19. Choose the correct modal verbs.
Although it was already late, we ... go to the reading room because we ... find the article we needed.
A) must, were not able to B) had to, could
C) must, couldn't D) shall have to, cannot
E) had to, could not

20. Choose the correct modal form.
Nigar ... speak three languages fluently.
A) must B) may C) should
D) can E) has to

21. Choose the correct modal form.
Although he was injured, the firefighter ... rescue the child.
A) could B) was able to C) can
D) might E) should

22. Choose the correct modal form.
When my grandfather was young, he ... run ten kilometres without a rest.
A) must B) is able to C) could
D) has to E) may

23. Choose the correct modal form.
I ... finish this report tonight; the director expects it in the morning.
A) must B) might C) can
D) needn't E) could

24. Choose the correct modal form.
Employees ... wear identity badges because of company regulations.
A) may B) could C) should have
D) needn't E) have to

25. Choose the correct modal form.
Visitors ... touch the museum exhibits.
A) do not have to B) mustn't
C) may D) could
E) should

26. Choose the correct modal form.
Tomorrow is a public holiday, so we ... come to the office.
A) mustn't B) cannot
C) shouldn't D) do not have to
E) had better not

27. Choose the correct modal form.
You ... bring towels; the hotel provides them.
A) needn't B) mustn't
C) couldn't D) shouldn't have
E) may not

28. Choose the correct modal form.
We had plenty of food; you ... all those sandwiches.
A) didn't need make B) mustn't have made
C) needn't have made D) couldn't make
E) should make

29. Choose the correct modal form.
The driver arrived early, so we ... for a taxi.
A) mustn't wait B) needn't have waited
C) couldn't wait D) shouldn't wait
E) didn't need to wait

30. Choose the correct modal form.
You have had that cough for a week; you ... see a doctor.
A) may B) should C) can
D) needn't E) mustn't

31. Choose the correct modal form.
Drivers ... slow down near a school.
A) might B) can C) needn't
D) ought to E) would

32. Choose the correct modal form.
I was wrong; I ... to her yesterday.
A) should have apologised
B) must apologise
C) may apologise
D) could apologise
E) ought apologise

33. Choose the correct modal form.
He ... so fast in such thick fog.
A) must not drive B) needn't drive
C) shouldn't have driven D) could drive
E) may have driven

34. Choose the correct modal form.
Aysel is not answering the phone; she ... be in a meeting.
A) mustn't B) can't C) has to
D) should E) may

35. Choose the correct modal form.
Rashad ... the appointment; that would explain his absence.
A) must forget B) might have forgotten
C) can forget D) should forget
E) has to forget

36. Choose the correct modal form.
The lights are on and I can hear voices; they ... be at home.
A) might not B) can't C) needn't
D) must E) shouldn't

37. Choose the correct modal form.
That woman ... be the director; I met the director yesterday.
A) can't B) must C) should
D) has to E) may

38. Choose the correct modal form.
The office is empty and his coat is gone; he ... left.
A) should B) may C) must have
D) can E) ought

39. Choose the correct modal form.
You ... Kamal at the conference; he was abroad all week.
A) must have seen B) should see
C) may see D) could see
E) can't have seen

40. Choose the correct modal form.
I ... the instructions, so let us check them once more.
A) must misunderstand
B) may have misunderstood
C) can misunderstand
D) should misunderstand
E) have to misunderstand

41. Choose the correct modal form.
Our team ... the final if the striker had not been injured.
A) must win B) can win
C) should win D) could have won
E) has to win

42. Choose the correct modal form.
... use your charger for a few minutes?
A) Can I B) Must I C) Should I
D) Have I to E) Need I to

43. Choose the correct modal form.
... send me the updated file today, please?
A) Must you B) May you C) Could you
D) Need you E) Shall you

44. Choose the correct modal form.
... ask you one more question?
A) Should I B) Must I C) Would I
D) Have I to E) May I

45. Choose the correct modal form.
... carry that box for you?
A) Must I B) Shall I C) Need I
D) Could I have E) Would I

46. Choose the correct modal form.
... meet at the library after class?
A) Will I B) Must we C) May I
D) Shall we E) Have we to

47. Choose the correct modal form.
... close the window, please?
A) Will you B) Must you C) May you
D) Need you E) Shall you

48. Choose the correct modal form.
... opening the door for me?
A) Could you B) May you
C) Would you mind D) Must you
E) Shall you

49. Choose the correct modal form.
Every summer my grandfather ... take us fishing.
A) must B) can C) may
D) is able to E) would

50. Choose the correct modal form.
There ... be a cinema here, but it closed years ago.
A) would B) used to C) must
D) has to E) may

51. Choose the correct modal form.
You ... back up your files before installing the update.
A) would rather B) may as well C) used to
D) had better E) could have

52. Choose the correct modal form.
I ... stay at home than drive in this storm.
A) would rather B) had better
C) am supposed to D) used to
E) have to

53. Choose the correct modal form.
All visitors ... report to reception on arrival.
A) may B) could
C) are supposed to D) would rather
E) needn't

54. Choose the correct modal form.
He ... the application by Friday, but he forgot.
A) can submit B) must submit
C) may submit D) needn't submit
E) was supposed to submit

55. Choose the correct modal form.
I ... leave now; my train departs in twenty minutes.
A) could B) have got to C) may
D) needn't E) would

56. Choose the correct modal form.
You ... explain the rule again; I understand it now.
A) mustn't B) couldn't
C) shouldn't have D) needn't
E) may not

57. Choose the correct modal form.
... I sign every page of the form?
A) Need B) Would C) May to
D) Must to E) Have

58. Choose the correct modal form.
She ... tell the manager that she had lost the document.
A) needn't to B) mustn't
C) dare not D) doesn't dare to not
E) may not to

59. Choose the correct modal form.
The old car ... start on cold mornings.
A) mustn't B) could C) needn't
D) should E) wouldn't

60. Choose the correct modal form.
Accidents ... happen even to careful drivers.
A) must B) can C) have to
D) should have E) need

61. Choose the correct modal form.
Visitors ... enter the laboratory without a badge.
A) do not have to B) could
C) needn't D) mustn't
E) wouldn't

62. Choose the correct modal form.
There are no buses at this hour; we ... walk.
A) may as well B) mustn't C) used to
D) needn't E) could have

63. Choose the correct modal form.
You ... speak to your colleagues so rudely.
A) must B) may C) ought not to
D) can E) have got to

64. Choose the correct modal form.
With more practice, he ... pass the examination next time.
A) must B) can
C) needn't D) had better
E) should be able to

65. Choose the correct modal form.
After the course, the students ... use the software independently.
A) could B) will be able to
C) must have D) would
E) needn't

66. Choose the correct modal form.
Because the main road was closed, we ... take a long detour.
A) must B) can C) should
D) had to E) may

67. Choose the correct modal form.
The tickets were free, so we ... pay for them.
A) didn't have to B) mustn't
C) couldn't D) shouldn't have
E) may not

68. Choose the correct modal form.
You ... tell anyone your password.
A) do not have to B) may
C) mustn't D) could
E) would

69. Choose the correct modal form.
The person who knocked at the door ... Leyla; she is in Ankara.
A) must be B) may be
C) should be D) could be
E) can't have been

70. Choose the correct modal form.
Do not call her now; she ... be sleeping.
A) must B) might C) has to
D) ought E) need

71. Choose the correct modal form.
He looks exhausted; he ... all night.
A) should work
B) may work
C) can be working
D) must have been working
E) needs to work

72. Choose the correct modal form.
Your examination is tomorrow; you ... studying, not playing games.
A) should be B) may have C) can
D) needn't be E) would have

73. Choose the correct modal form.
The flight ... by bad weather, so check the airport app.
A) must delay B) has to delay
C) could be delayed D) should have delayed
E) can delaying

74. Choose the correct modal form.
She ... the message yet; her phone has been switched off.
A) must receive B) can receive
C) should receive D) has to receive
E) may not have received

75. Choose the correct modal form.
The taxi was included in the package; you ... a train ticket.
A) mustn't buy B) needn't have bought
C) couldn't buy D) may buy
E) should buy

76. Choose the correct modal form.
I would rather you ... here until the rain stops.
A) stay B) will stay C) have stayed
D) stayed E) are staying

77. Choose the correct modal form.
You had better ... late again.
A) not be B) do not be C) not to be
D) will not be E) not being

78. Choose the correct modal form.
... any difficulty arise, call this number immediately.
A) Would B) Could C) Should
D) May E) Must

79. Choose the correct modal form.
You ... be serious! This plan is impossible.
A) must B) may C) should
D) have to E) can't

80. Choose the correct modal form.
The floor is wet; the cleaner ... here recently.
A) may work B) must have been
C) can be D) should work
E) has to be

81. Choose the correct modal form.
We ... the project without Farid's help.
A) must complete
B) may complete
C) should complete
D) couldn't have completed
E) needn't complete

82. Choose the correct modal form.
Candidates ... submit two references under the programme rules.
A) are to B) might C) would
D) needn't E) could have

83. Choose the correct modal form.
Despite the smoke, the pilots ... land the aircraft safely.
A) could B) might C) were able to
D) must E) should

84. Choose the correct modal form.
After the probation period, interns ... work remotely twice a week.
A) must B) have to
C) needn't D) could have
E) may be allowed to

85. Choose the correct modal and tense forms.
You ... the email before you ... the office yesterday.
1. should send, left
2. should have sent, left
3. must send, had left
4. could have sent, left
5. will send, left

86. Choose the correct modal forms.
The door is locked; Murad ... have left, but he ... have taken the key.
1. must, must
2. may, may
3. can't, must
4. might, might
5. should, can't

87. Choose the correct modal forms.
1. She can speak French fluently.
2. He will be able to join us next week.
3. You must to leave immediately.
4. You should take an umbrella.
5. She may arrives late.

88. Choose the correct past ability forms.
1. He could swim when he was five.
2. She was able to unlock the door eventually.
3. They could to solve the problem.
4. I couldn't find my keys.
5. He was able solve the puzzle.

89. Choose the correct forms of obligation and necessity.
1. You must wear a seat belt.
2. We do not have to pay; admission is free.
3. You mustn't smoke here.
4. You needn't to bring any food.
5. They had to leave early.

90. Choose the correct forms of advice.
1. You should get some rest.
2. He ought to apologise.
3. She should have called earlier.
4. They ought have gone home.
5. You had better to wait outside.

91. Choose the correct forms of present deduction.
1. The lights are off; they may be asleep.
2. He answered every question; he must know the subject well.
3. She can't be at home; I have just seen her at work.
4. He could is the new doctor.
5. You mustn't be tired, I suppose.

92. Choose the correct forms of past deduction.
1. He must have forgotten the meeting.
2. She can't have attended; she was abroad.
3. They may have taken the wrong road.
4. He should have been at home, so he certainly was.
5. She must have went to work.

93. Choose the correct permission and request forms.
1. May I come in?
2. Could you help me?
3. Can I borrow your pen?
4. Must I to sign here?
5. Would you mind to close the door?

94. Choose the correct semi-modal forms.
1. We used to live near the sea.
2. You had better leave now.
3. Visitors are supposed to report to reception.
4. I would rather to stay at home.
5. They have got finish today.

95. Choose the correct modal perfect forms.
1. You needn't have bought any bread.
2. They could have won the match.
3. I might have misunderstood you.
4. She should have went earlier.
5. He must have leave already.

96. Choose the correct forms with would and rather.
1. My grandfather would visit us every summer.
2. Would you mind waiting outside?
3. I would rather stay at home.
4. She would to call me every day.
5. We used to went there often.

97. Choose the correct modal forms in conditional sentences.
1. If I had time, I could help you.
2. If they had left earlier, they might have caught the train.
3. If it rains, we may stay at home.
4. If she would know, she could tell us.
5. If he had studied, he can pass yesterday.

98. Choose the correct modal forms in the Passive Voice.
1. The form must be signed.
2. The machine should have been checked.
3. The screen can be repaired.
4. The message must been sent.
5. The parcel may be deliver tomorrow.

99. Choose the correct forms with need and dare.
1. Need I bring my identity card?
2. You needn't wait for me.
3. He dare not object.
4. She doesn't dare speak in public.
5. Need he to comes with us?

100. Choose the grammatically correct modal sentences.
1. You mustn't disclose your password.
2. She may be working now.
3. They can't have known the truth.
4. We should to leave soon.
5. He will can join us later.

PASSIVE VOICE

1. Change the given sentences into the Passive Voice.
Nobody noticed Emma in the corridor. A secretary delivered all the documents to her.
A) Emma was not notice in the corridor, and all the documents delivered to her.
B) Emma hasn't been noticed in the corridor, and all the documents have been delivered to her.
C) Emma wasn't noticed in the corridor, and all the documents were being delivered to her.
D) Emma wasn't noticed in the corridor, and all the documents were delivered to her.
E) Emma wasn't noticed in the corridor, and all her documents were delivered by her.

2. Change the given sentence into the Passive Voice.
What rivers cross the northern part of the country?
A) What rivers is the northern part of the country crossed?
B) What rivers is the northern part of the country crossed by?
C) What rivers the northern part of the country is crossed by?
D) What rivers does the northern part of the country cross by?
E) What rivers are crossed the northern part of the country?

3. Choose the correct answer in the Passive Voice.
Does your aunt often send you useful articles?
A) No, she doesn't often send me useful articles.
B) No, I am not often send useful articles.
C) No, useful articles do not often send me.
D) No, I was not often sent useful articles.
E) No, I am not often sent useful articles.

4. Change the given sentence into the Passive Voice.
They built several modern schools in the region last year.
A) Several modern schools were built in the region last year.
B) Several modern schools had been built in the region last year.
C) The region was built several modern schools last year.
D) Several modern schools were being built in the region last year.
E) They were built several modern schools in the region last year.

5. Change the given sentence into the Passive Voice.
Who has designed this unusual building?
A) Who has this unusual building designed by?
B) Who has been designed this unusual building by?
C) By whom has this unusual building been designed?
D) By whom this unusual building has been designed?
E) Who have this unusual building been designed by?

6. Change the given sentence into the Passive Voice.
People speak English in many countries.
A) English speaks in many countries.
B) English was spoken in many countries.
C) English is spoken in many countries.
D) People are spoken English in many countries.
E) English has spoken in many countries.

7. Change the given sentence into the Passive Voice.
The workers are repairing the main road now.
A) The main road is being repaired now.
B) The main road has been repaired now.
C) The main road repairs now.
D) The workers are being repaired on the main road.
E) The main road was being repaired now.

8. Change the given sentence into the Passive Voice.
Someone has stolen my bicycle.
A) Someone has been stolen my bicycle.
B) My bicycle was stolen by someone now.
C) My bicycle has stolen.
D) My bicycle has been stolen.
E) My bicycle is being stolen.

9. Change the given sentence into the Passive Voice.
They will announce the results tomorrow.
A) The results announce tomorrow.
B) The results will be announced tomorrow.
C) The results are announced tomorrow.
D) The results will have announced tomorrow.
E) Tomorrow will announce the results.

10. Choose the correct Passive form.
You must complete the form before Friday.
A) The form must complete before Friday.
B) You must be completed the form before Friday.
C) The form has to completing before Friday.
D) The form must have completed before Friday.
E) The form must be completed before Friday.

11. Change the given sentence into the Passive Voice.
The storm damaged several houses last night.
A) Several houses damaged last night.
B) Several houses had damaged last night.
C) Several houses have been damaged last night.
D) The storm was damaged by several houses.
E) Several houses were damaged last night.

12. Change the given sentence into the Passive Voice.
The committee had approved the plan before the meeting.
A) The plan had been approved before the meeting.
B) The plan was approved before the meeting by then.
C) The committee had been approved the plan.
D) The plan has been approved before the meeting.
E) The plan had approved before the meeting.

13. Choose the correct Passive form.
They may postpone the match because of the weather.
A) The match may postponed because of the weather.
B) The match might have postpone because of the weather.
C) The match may be postponed because of the weather.
D) They may be postponed the match.
E) The weather may postpone by the match.

14. Change the given sentence into the Passive Voice.
Who wrote this poem?
A) Who was this poem written?
B) By whom this poem was written?
C) Who did this poem write by?
D) By whom was this poem written?
E) Who was written this poem by?

15. Choose the correct Passive sentence.
Did the police arrest the suspect yesterday?
A) Did the suspect arrest by the police yesterday?
B) Was the suspect arrested by the police yesterday?
C) Has the suspect been arrested yesterday?
D) Was arrested the suspect by the police yesterday?
E) Were the suspect arrested yesterday?

16. Change the given sentence into the Passive Voice.
They are going to open a new library next month.
A) A new library is going to open next month.
B) A new library is going to be opened next month.
C) A new library will going to be opened next month.
D) They are going to be opened a new library.
E) A new library has been opened next month.

17. Choose the correct Passive form.
Nobody had informed us about the change.
A) We had not informed about the change.
B) Nobody had been informed us about the change.
C) We were not informed about the change before.
D) We had not been informed about the change.
E) The change had not informed us.

18. Change the given sentence into the Passive Voice.
The manager is interviewing the candidates at the moment.
A) The candidates are being interviewed at the moment.
B) The candidates have been interviewed at the moment.
C) The candidates are interviewed at the moment.
D) The manager is being interviewed by the candidates.
E) The candidates were being interviewed at the moment.

19. Choose the correct Passive form.
They should have finished the work by now.
A) The work should finish by now.
B) The work should be finished by now.
C) They should have been finished the work.
D) The work has should been finished by now.
E) The work should have been finished by now.

20. Change the given sentence into the Passive Voice.
Someone was following us on the way home.
A) Someone was being followed us.
B) We were followed on the way home now.
C) We were being followed on the way home.
D) We had been followed on the way home.
E) We are being followed on the way home.

21. Choose the correct Passive sentence.
People believe that the painting is authentic.
A) The painting believes to be authentic.
B) It is believed the painting authentic.
C) The painting is believed to be authentic.
D) People are believed the painting to be authentic.
E) The painting has believed to be authentic.

22. Change the given sentence into the Passive Voice.
They gave the winner a gold medal.
A) The winner gave a gold medal.
B) A gold medal was given the winner by them only.
C) A gold medal gave to the winner.
D) The winner has been given a gold medal yesterday.
E) The winner was given a gold medal.

23. Choose the correct Passive form.
We expect them to complete the bridge in June.
A) The bridge is expected to be completed in June.
B) They are expected completing the bridge in June.
C) The bridge expects to complete in June.
D) It expects that the bridge is completed in June.
E) The bridge was expected to complete in June.

24. Change the given sentence into the Passive Voice.
The teacher made the pupils rewrite the essay.
A) The pupils were made rewrite the essay.
B) The pupils were made to rewrite the essay.
C) The essay was made the pupils rewrite.
D) The pupils made to rewrite the essay.
E) The teacher was made by the pupils to rewrite the essay.

25. Choose the correct Passive sentence.
Has anyone answered your question?
A) Has your question answered?
B) Was your question been answered?
C) Has been your question answered?
D) Has your question been answered?
E) Is your question been answered?

26. Choose the sentences in the Passive Voice.
1. Considerable research has been carried out on the ancient settlement.
2. The explorers found the entrance hidden behind the trees.
3. Several valuable objects were discovered near the temple.
4. The reports written by the students contained useful data.
5. We have been to that museum twice.

27. Choose the sentences in the Passive Voice.
1. My uncle collected rare coins when he was young.
2. A large sum of money was collected for the children's hospital.
3. The photographs taken during the expedition were impressive.
4. Aylin has been chosen captain of the team.
5. The students chose Aylin yesterday.

28. Choose the correct sentences in the Passive Voice.
1. Who were these letters written by?
2. Were the dishes cooked by the chef delicious?
3. Were the invitations sent by the manager yesterday?
4. Was the engineer employed by your company experienced?

29. Choose the correct sentences in the Passive Voice.
1. Who was the report prepared by?
2. Were the cakes baked by the cook tasted good?
3. Was the message sent by the secretary confidential?
4. Was the woman invited by you very surprised?

30. Choose the correct Passive forms of the given sentence. The company has already offered the graduates several positions.
1. The company has already been offered several positions.
2. The graduates have already been offered several positions.
3. Several positions have already been offered to the graduates.
4. The company's positions have already been offered the graduates.

31. Which sentences can be changed into the Passive Voice?
1. There were hundreds of people waiting outside the stadium.
2. They did not give us the details we needed.
3. Careless driving causes serious accidents.
4. The success of the project depends on good planning.
5. A local firm is repairing the bridge.

32. Choose the sentences in the Passive Voice.
1. Dinner prepared by the chef has been ready since seven o'clock.
2. Their roof has been damaged by the storm.
3. She has been abroad on business for two weeks.
4. Two passengers have been injured in the accident.

33. Choose the correct sentences in the Passive Voice.
1. You have been late three times this week.
2. All the printer paper has been used up.
3. Visitors are requested not to touch the exhibits.
4. Has any information been sent to Murad?
5. There hasn't been much sunshine lately.

34. Choose the correct sentences used in the Passive Voice.
1. More than fifty novels were written by the author during her career.
2. The author's latest novel written last year became a bestseller.
3. This beautiful melody was composed when the musician was twenty.
4. Was the application completed by your supervisor?

35. Choose the correct sentences used in the Passive Voice.
1. Online learning has become increasingly popular among adults.
2. Expensive equipment is stored in this room.
3. The large hall was divided into three smaller rooms.
4. The parcel had been delivered to the wrong address.

36. Choose the sentences in the Passive Voice.
1. The assistant sent by the director has been here since noon.
2. This coat has been worn by three generations of the family.
3. The exhibition organized by the students was successful.
4. The street was closed in both directions.

37. Choose the correct sentences in the Passive Voice.
1. Was the meal cooked by your sister delicious?
2. Was the speech made by the minister welcomed the guests?
3. Was the speech welcomed by the audience interesting?
4. Was the meal prepared by you?

38. Choose the correct sentences in the Passive Voice.
1. She was sent to Paris on business last month.
2. There has been a lot of rain this spring.
3. The visitors were asked to wait in the hall.
4. Are there any documents not translated into English?
5. Is this the woman invited to the conference?

39. Which sentences can't be used in the Passive Voice?
1. When we arrived, the courier had already delivered the package.
2. What has happened to the lights?
3. You should discuss this matter with your lawyer.
4. Such problems often occur in large cities.

40. Which sentences can't be used in the Passive Voice?
1. You must describe the process in detail.
2. After the meeting ended, the guests hurried home.
3. The ceremony will take place next Friday.
4. Seeing the child cross the road, the driver stopped the car.

41. Which sentences can be used in the Passive Voice?
1. The government has increased taxes recently.
2. Prices have risen sharply this month.
3. The nurse laid the patient on the bed.
4. The child lay under the tree and fell asleep.

42. Which sentences can be used in the Passive Voice?
1. The curtain rose slowly at the beginning of the play.
2. The workers raised the curtain before the performance.
3. Sara has already laid the files on the desk.
4. The dog lay near the fireplace all evening.

43. Which sentences can be changed into the Passive Voice?
1. People consider this village one of the region's oldest settlements.
2. I have been working since early morning.
3. The judge will make him pay the fine.
4. By next June, they will have been married for ten years.
5. She is cleaning the laboratory from top to bottom.

44. Which sentences can be changed into the Passive Voice?
1. The teacher told the parents that all the pupils could pass the test.
2. They might warn us about the approaching storm.
3. When she saw her brother off, she became upset.
4. We are lacking two important documents.
5. The company has been losing customers recently.

45. Choose the correct sentences in the Passive Voice.
1. Fortunately, all the passengers were rescued after the boat struck a rock.
2. Elderly people should be treated with respect.
3. Are they paid well for working at weekends?
4. The materials bought by you are not enough to complete the project.
5. Although Kamal was talented, he could not find a suitable job.

46. Choose the correct sentences in the Passive Voice.
1. The new sports centre will be opened in September.
2. The new sports centre will open by the mayor.
3. All the equipment has already been installed.
4. The workers have installed the equipment yesterday.
5. Tickets can be purchased online.

47. Which sentences can be changed into the Passive Voice?
1. The audience laughed loudly.
2. Someone has taken my seat.
3. The meeting lasted three hours.
4. They offered me a better position.
5. This bag belongs to my sister.

48. Choose the correct sentences in the Passive Voice.
1. The problem is being discussed now.
2. The problem has discussed by the experts.
3. The documents must be signed today.
4. The room was cleaning when we arrived.
5. Several mistakes were found in the report.

49. Which sentences can't be used in the Passive Voice?
1. The baby slept peacefully.
2. The technician fixed the computer.
3. The accident happened at midnight.
4. We discussed the proposal carefully.
5. The train arrived ten minutes late.

50. Choose the correct Passive forms.
1. He is said to know five languages.
2. It is believed that the missing hikers are safe.
3. The hikers believe to be safe.
4. She was expected to arrive before noon.
5. It expected her to arrive before noon.

51. Match the halves.
1. was being repaired
2. wouldn't be admitted
3. are being decorated
a. The lift ... when the electricity suddenly went off.
b. After the door ... someone damaged it again.
c. Do not enter the hall. The walls ... at the moment.
d. You ... to the examination without an identity card.
e. All the classrooms ... now; the work will finish tomorrow.

52. Match the halves.
1. is being prepared
2. had been awarded
3. were instructed
a. The report will be ready at noon. It ... now.
b. My cousin ... a scholarship two years ago.
c. She accepted the medal which ... to her.
d. The visitors ... to leave their bags at the entrance.
e. He ... team captain this semester.

53. Match the halves.
1. is being built
2. was destroyed
3. will be completed
a. The old warehouse ... by fire last night.
b. The new hospital ... near the city centre now.
c. The final stage of the project ... next month.
d. The road has repaired recently.
e. The offices were cleaning yesterday.

54. Match the halves.
1. has been postponed
2. must be submitted
3. had been stolen
a. All applications ... before 5 p.m. on Friday.
b. The match ... because of heavy rain.
c. The police discovered that the car ... the previous night.
d. The lesson is postpone today.
e. The forms must submitted online.

55. Match the halves.
1. was being questioned
2. are produced
3. should be repaired
a. These machines ... in Germany.
b. The witness ... when the lawyer arrived.
c. The damaged roof ... before winter.
d. The windows should repaired soon.
e. The factory produces last year.

56. Match the halves.
1. was given
2. has been sent
3. is expected
a. The email ... to all members already.
b. Sam ... a second opportunity after the interview.
c. The new director ... to start work on Monday.
d. The parcel has sent yesterday.
e. The director expects start Monday.

57. Match the active and passive sentences.
1. Someone is cleaning the windows.
2. They had cancelled the flight.
3. People use this room for meetings.
a. The flight had been cancelled.
b. This room is used for meetings.
c. The windows are being cleaned.
d. The windows have been cleaned.
e. The flight was cancelling.

58. Match the active and passive sentences.
1. They will deliver the furniture tomorrow.
2. The police have found the missing bag.
3. You must not touch these objects.
a. The missing bag has been found by the police.
b. These objects must not be touched.
c. The furniture will be delivered tomorrow.
d. The objects are not touching.
e. The furniture has delivered tomorrow.

59. Match the halves.
1. is believed
2. was made
3. may be announced
a. The final decision ... later today.
b. The ancient manuscript ... to be over a thousand years old.
c. The suspect ... to answer all the questions.
d. The decision may announce later.
e. The manuscript believes old.

60. Match the questions with their Passive forms.
1. Who painted this portrait?
2. Did they invite Leyla?
3. Has anyone repaired the printer?
a. Has the printer been repaired?
b. Was Leyla invited?
c. By whom was this portrait painted?
d. Did Leyla invited?
e. Has repaired the printer?

PREPOSITIONS

1. Choose the correct prepositions.
Did you travel here ... bus or ... foot?
A) in, by B) on, by
C) with, on D) by, with
E) by, on

2. Choose the correct prepositions.
The delegation left ... Warsaw ... nine o'clock.
A) —, since B) into, after
C) from, at D) for, at
E) to, by

3. Choose the correct prepositions.
Mina was looking ... her glasses, but she could not find them.
A) through B) for
C) — D) at
E) after

4. Choose the correct prepositions.
Major reforms have taken place ... the country ... 2005.
A) to, in B) on, about
C) into, since D) with, in
E) in, since

5. Choose the correct prepositions.
Our neighbours left ... the mountain resort last Monday.
A) into B) at
C) from D) for
E) to

6. Choose the correct prepositions.
Tourists who go ... excursions to Greece can visit many places ... historical interest.
A) to, for B) for, with
C) on, about D) on, of
E) in, of

7. Choose the correct prepositions.
During the expedition, our food was the meat ... wild animals which we shot ... our rifles.
A) in, of B) with, in
C) for, by D) from, in
E) of, with

8. Choose the correct prepositions.
We had an enjoyable time ... the concert ... Friday evening.
A) in, at B) on, at
C) at, in D) at, on
E) during, at

9. Choose the correct prepositions.
The couple took their children out ... a walk ... the afternoon.
A) for, in B) to, during
C) for, on D) for, at
E) to, on

10. Choose the correct prepositions.
After the operation, Murad stayed ... bed ... several days.
A) from, in B) in, till
C) to, for D) in, for
E) on, since

11. Choose the correct prepositions.
There is a clear difference ... the two designs.
A) among B) in
C) with D) between
E) of

12. Choose the correct prepositions.
Leyla is continuing her education ... leaving her job.
A) with B) without
C) because D) to
E) although

13. Choose the correct prepositions.
My uncle has been receiving treatment ... hospital ... nearly a month.
A) on, in B) on, after
C) at, during D) in, for
E) at, since

14. Choose the correct prepositions.
Who is the woman sitting ... the armchair ... the corner?
A) on, in B) at, on
C) to, in D) under, in
E) on, into

15. Choose the correct prepositions.
"I need to speak ... you privately, " the lawyer said ... his client.
A) to, about B) at, to
C) to, to D) about, with
E) with, for

16. Choose the correct prepositions.
I was walking ... the platform when the express arrived ... the station.
A) on, in B) on, to
C) in, at D) along, in
E) along, at

17. Choose the correct prepositions.
I hope to speak ... the manager ... the problem ... the phone.
A) to, of, by B) with, of, on
C) about, about, by D) with, over, by
E) to, about, on

18. Choose the correct prepositions.
You will pass ... the library ... your way ... the office.
A) from, in, to B) —, in, from
C) to, on, from D) by, on, to
E) in, to, on

19. Choose the correct prepositions.
... New Year I met Daniel and recognized him ... once because he looked ... his father.
A) On, by, like B) On, at, like
C) At, of, as D) At, by, after
E) At, at, like

20. Choose the correct prepositions.
The fans were excited ... the news ... the victory ... their national team.
A) by, with, of B) by, of, of
C) with, about, at D) at, on, by
E) about, in, with

21. Choose the correct prepositions.
We are grateful ... our instructors ... everything they have done ... us.
A) with, for, to B) to, for, for
C) with, with, for D) to, for, with
E) for, for, to

22. Choose the correct prepositions.
Nigar was different ... the other people I knew; I had never met anyone ... her.
A) from, like B) of, except
C) of, besides D) of, like
E) with, of

23. Choose the correct prepositions.
When I first saw the actress ... the stage, she was performing ... the first time.
A) from, from B) on, for
C) on, in D) from, since
E) in, for

24. Choose the correct prepositions.
The word "Oxbridge" is formed ... joining part ... Oxford ... the name Cambridge.
A) —, in, by B) in, in, with
C) by, of, with D) with, off, by
E) from, of, by

25. Choose the correct prepositions.
Which novels ... George Orwell have you read ... the original?
A) about, from B) of, from
C) of, on D) by, in
E) with, at

26. Choose the correct prepositions.
We went to the concert ... seven o'clock ... Thursday.
A) at, in B) from, on
C) for, on D) at, on
E) since, by

27. Choose the correct prepositions.
Samir is interested ... modern literature and owns many books ... contemporary writers.
A) in, —, about B) on, of, for
C) with, of, by D) in, —, for
E) in, of, by

28. Choose the correct prepositions.
The teacher was angry ... Elvin ... receiving a low mark ... history.
A) from, in, from B) at, with, in
C) with, for, in D) to, for, on
E) for, of, on

29. Choose the correct prepositions.
It is a tradition ... our college to hold a ceremony ... the 20th ... May.
A) at, at, in B) in, on, by
C) of, in, of D) in, in, of
E) at, on, of

30. Choose the correct prepositions.
The reporter asked one question ... another ... waiting ... a reply.
A) after, without, — B) in, without, at
C) by, without, for D) after, by, —
E) after, without, for

31. Choose the correct prepositions.
He completed the work ... turning ... anyone ... help.
A) without, to, for B) without, to, to
C) with, for, for D) to, to, for
E) by, to, to

32. Choose the correct prepositions.
During the conflict, Harrison served ... an inspector ... the federal army.
A) to, in B) with, into
C) of, with D) as, at
E) as, for

33. Choose the correct prepositions.
The athletes returned ... Japan ... April 12th.
A) from, since B) into, on
C) from, on D) from, at
E) to, in

34. Choose the correct prepositions.
My aunt went ... a business trip ... Central Europe ... two weeks.
A) to, in, about B) on, around, for
C) into, around, for D) on, to, in
E) to, to, in

35. Choose the correct prepositions.
The warehouse fire was put out ... the firefighters ... water.
A) by, out of B) without, by
C) with, with D) by, with
E) by, by

36. Choose the correct prepositions.
We had no key, so we climbed ... the window ... the building.
A) off, through B) to, towards
C) up, to D) —, for
E) through, into

37. Choose the correct prepositions.
"David wants to speak ... you ... yesterday's meeting, " said Aysel.
A) to, about B) —, at
C) about, for D) with, from
E) with, off

38. Choose the correct prepositions.
The Karimovs left ... Prague ... a week and will return ... a few days.
A) to, for, after B) for, for, in
C) to, in, during D) to, for, in
E) for, for, since

39. Choose the correct prepositions.
No similar incident has occurred ... the beginning ... the project.
A) at, of B) by, of
C) since, in D) from, in
E) since, of

40. Choose the correct prepositions.
The farmer exchanged his cottage ... a small piece ... land.
A) to, on B) for, in
C) for, of D) with, of
E) into, of

41. Choose the correct prepositions.
When we were ... holiday, we went ... several excursions ... nearby villages.
A) on, to, to B) on, on, to
C) at, on, to D) during, on, of
E) for, to, in

42. Choose the correct prepositions.
Almost everyone has heard ... Shakespeare; he is famous ... all ... the world.
A) by, —, over B) from, with, around
C) of, for, on D) of, —, over
E) about, —, on

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43. Choose the correct prepositions.
Mr Reed chose a good art school ... his daughter and spent a great deal ... money ... her education.
A) with, of, about B) for, of, on
C) of, —, on D) for, of, to
E) to, off, for

44. Choose the correct prepositions.
Regent's Park, one of the best-known parks ... London, is one of the favourite places ... local people ... warm summer days.
A) near, for, at B) in, of, on
C) in, with, after D) near, for, in
E) of, of, in

45. Choose the correct prepositions.
The young scientist shook hands ... the colleagues who had come ... the airport to see her off.
A) with, in B) with, through
C) to, to D) with, to
E) for, in

46. Choose the correct prepositions.
Daniel went ... the cottage and remained there ... two hours.
A) in, for B) out of, by
C) to, for D) into, for
E) behind, till

47. Choose the correct prepositions.
My cousin has been away ... Baku ... several months.
A) since, only B) from, for
C) for, from D) in, since
E) from, since

48. Choose the correct prepositions.
It was impossible ... us to return ... home ... time.
A) with, at, in B) for, —, for
C) for, —, in D) to, to, on
E) for, to, in

49. Choose the correct prepositions.
Someone pushed an envelope ... the door and ran ... the main entrance.
A) under, towards B) below, above
C) through, of D) under, off
E) out of, on

50. Choose the correct prepositions.
... the beginning ... the 12th century up ... the 15th century, several languages were spoken in the region.
A) From, of, to B) From, to, at
C) On, to, at D) Since, on, to
E) At, in, to

51. Choose the correct prepositions.
We have lived ... the same apartment ... fifteen years.
A) at, since B) in, since
C) in, for D) in, in
E) in, after

52. Choose the correct prepositions.
The foreign guests have been ... Ganja ... a week and will leave ... two days.
A) in, in, with B) from, to, since
C) in, since, in D) —, for, for
E) in, for, in

53. Choose the correct prepositions.
The news left him ... a state ... confusion.
A) with, among B) for, in
C) in, of D) at, —
E) —, of

54. Choose the correct prepositions.
As the terminal was far ... Rashad's flat, he left ... shaking hands ... everyone.
A) from, before, with B) from, after, —
C) of, with, with D) to, after, to
E) from, after, with

55. Choose the correct prepositions.
Mr Reed arrived ... the hotel late ... the evening ... a tiring journey.
A) at, on, before B) into, on, by
C) in, after, for D) to, in, after
E) at, in, after

56. Choose the correct prepositions.
— What will your class do next Monday? — ... lessons we will go ... the memorial and place flowers ... the graves ... the soldiers.
A) Before, —, under, at B) At, along, before, of
C) After, to, on, of D) In, to, over, for
E) After, into, on, with

57. Choose the correct prepositions.
— I am travelling to Budapest ... Daniel. — Are you going ... train? — No, we are going ... Daniel's car.
A) with, with, by B) with, by, in
C) with, in, by D) to, with, in
E) to, in, by

58. Choose the correct prepositions.
The surgeon was known ... everyone ... the town ... a considerate man.
A) to, in, for B) about, in, as
C) to, in, as D) with, in, for
E) for, in, about

59. Choose the correct prepositions.
The two visitors entered ... the restaurant and went ... a table ... the end ... the hall.
A) into, to, at, of B) into, to, in, of
C) out of, to, in, of D) up, from, on, in
E) into, on, in, of

60. Choose the correct prepositions.
Mr Reed, who lived ... a quiet district, was ... his way home ... the station.
A) at, on, to B) in, on, from
C) on, at, from D) by, with, in
E) near, to, by

61. Choose the correct prepositions.
... a rainy morning ... my way ... home, I noticed a wallet ... the pavement.
A) After, on, to, on B) On, in, to, at
C) In, on, to, in D) On, at, —, at
E) On, on, —, on

62. Choose the correct prepositions.
... the way ... home, he thought ... the events ... the previous night.
A) On, —, of, of B) Along, to, —, of
C) By, —, for, on D) On, to, of, of
E) To, —, of, in

63. Choose the correct prepositions.
The waiter poured the juice ... the jug ... the glasses and passed them ... the guests.
A) into, of, to B) to, into, to
C) in, with, off D) out of, into, —
E) from, into, to

64. Choose the correct prepositions.
There was a bowl ... soup and a glass ... water ... the table ... the kitchen.
A) with, with, into, at B) of, of, on, in
C) off, off, near, in D) with, with, above, at
E) of, of, at, on

65. Choose the correct prepositions.
I looked ... her eyes; there was an expression ... them that was unfamiliar ... me.
A) into, in, to B) at, on, —
C) into, at, for D) at, on, for
E) through, of, of

66. Choose the correct prepositions.
— How did you get ... here? Did you come ... train? — No, I came ... my car.
A) —, by, in B) to, on, in
C) —, on, by D) —, on, with
E) to, by, in

67. Choose the correct prepositions.
After work, he lay ... the sofa ... his coat and slept ... more than an hour.
A) on, on, since B) by, without, since
C) on, in, for D) in, with, during
E) in, under, for

68. Choose the correct prepositions.
Thank you ... the message ... which you told me ... the weather ... Wales.
A) for, in, about, in B) to, about, about, in
C) for, in, off, in D) with, from, about, in
E) in, at, about, of

69. Choose the correct prepositions.
If you travel ... the later train, you may not reach ... the village ... time.
A) to, to, in B) by, —, in
C) with, —, on D) by, to, at
E) by, to, in

70. Choose the correct prepositions.
She cut a slice ... bread and handed it ... the little girl.
A) with, of B) of, to
C) of, for D) —, to
E) of, —

71. Choose the correct prepositions.
He got ... the bus and stood ... the building, unsure whether to enter ... it.
A) on, near, —
B) off, in front of, —
C) off, near, to
D) off, in front of, into
E) on, at, out of

72. Choose the correct prepositions.
When everyone left the car, Leyla spread a cloth ... the shade ... a tree ... the side ... the road.
A) in, of, at, of
B) in, of, from, to
C) under, of, to, of
D) on, of, near, off
E) at, of, at, of

73. Choose the correct prepositions.
... Sunday morning Mr Reed and his wife went ... the station ... a taxi.
A) In, into, in
B) By, for, by
C) —, to, by
D) On, to, in
E) On, at, with

74. Choose the correct prepositions.
Daniel explained ... me that he was late ... class because he had missed ... his usual train.
A) for, —, to
B) before, in, at
C) —, to, for
D) after, at, —
E) to, for, —

75. Choose the correct prepositions.
There was a fireplace ... the corner ... the room and a sofa ... the left ... a lamp beside it.
A) in, of, to, into
B) at, of, on, at
C) in, of, on, between
D) at, of, to, of
E) in, of, on, with

76. Choose the correct prepositions.
He looked ... the telegrams, gave them ... his secretary and asked her to tell ... him that he would arrive ... ten.
A) through, to, —, at
B) for, to, —, at
C) at, to, to, at
D) at, to, to, since
E) through, to, to, at

77. Choose the correct prepositions.
— How do you get to university? — It depends ... the weather: ... wet days I go by bus, but ... fine weather I go ... foot.
A) from, in, in, by
B) of, on, in, on
C) on, on, in, on
D) on, on, on, on
E) on, in, on, by

78. Choose the correct prepositions.
My brother did not agree ... our plan to set out ... a long journey ... the mountain region.
A) with, on, in
B) to, —, to
C) with, to, to
D) to, to, from
E) in, on, to

79. Choose the correct prepositions.
The young driver was ... such difficulty that he turned ... help ... a stranger.
A) in, for, to
B) with, to, from
C) under, to, for
D) before, with, to
E) at, for, towards

80. Choose the correct prepositions.
The settlers borrowed words ... the languages with which they were ... contact ... the continent.
A) out of, in, in
B) of, on, on
C) from, in, on
D) out of, on, on
E) from, into, in

81. Choose the correct prepositions.
When the teacher enters, the pupils sit ... their desks and take their books ... their bags.
A) at, out of
B) down, off
C) up, into
D) to, of
E) down, from

82. Choose the correct prepositions.
The café ... the next street opens ... five ... the afternoon and closes ... midnight.
A) in, from, at, in
B) in, at, at, at
C) in, at, in, at
D) of, in, at, at
E) in, at, at, with

83. Choose the correct prepositions.
Which other works ... Dickens ... "Oliver Twist" did you read ... your school years?
A) by, besides, in
B) by, besides, since
C) from, except, in
D) after, except, since
E) about, from, at

84. Choose the correct prepositions.
I was awakened ... a noise ... the street and, looking ... the window, saw a man ... grey hair.
A) from, in, out of, with
B) with, along, through, of
C) by, in, out of, with
D) with, in, through, with
E) by, from, out of, of

85. Choose the correct prepositions.
Toronto is one of the largest cities ... Canada ... a population ... almost three million.
A) in, with, of B) in, to, from
C) of, with, at D) in, of, with
E) of, by, with

86. Choose the correct prepositions.
Most guests attended the reception: some sat ... the table, some ... the sofa and some ... the armchairs.
A) at, on, on B) round, at, on
C) at, on, in D) on, in, in
E) near, on, on

87. Choose the correct prepositions.
As a boy, Lincoln often went ... the forest, where he sat and looked ... the clouds ... the sky.
A) through, in, at B) to, at, under
C) along, on, of D) into, at, in
E) to, for, at

88. Choose the correct prepositions.
The employees' request ... higher wages was rejected ... the management ... the company.
A) about, by, off B) for, from, of
C) for, by, of D) in, with, at
E) of, by, on

89. Choose the correct prepositions.
The two meetings took place ... the time ... his arrival ... the capital.
A) in, by, to B) by, on, at
C) at, of, in D) since, of, to
E) at, of, of

90. Choose the correct prepositions.
I could not stop paying attention ... the sound ... the piano coming ... the adjoining room.
A) to, of, from B) at, of, in
C) at, off, from D) of, of, in
E) to, by, with

91. Choose the correct prepositions.
Our instructor asked us to pay attention ... the use ... prepositions ... the passage.
A) at, of, on B) of, of, in
C) to, with, on D) at, of, of
E) to, of, in

92. Choose the correct prepositions.
Aysel visited ... her colleague to talk ... their plans ... the following year.
A) —, to, in B) to, about, for
C) —, of, off D) —, about, for
E) to, for, in

93. Choose the correct prepositions.
1. The formal presentation was followed ... a short reception.
2. The engineers are still looking for a practical solution ... the drainage problem.
3. Which guest offered to ask ... the final bill after dinner?
a. for b. with c. to d. at e. by

94. Choose the correct prepositions.
1. There is an empty chair; you may sit ... the chief examiner.
2. The delivery company had to pay for the damage ... the antique cabinet.
3. The sealed case could only have been opened ... a special key.
a. by b. at c. for d. with e. to

95. Choose the correct prepositions.
1. The young reporter apologized ... the lecturer for interrupting her.
2. The entire committee was surprised ... the chairman's unexpected decision.
3. The mechanic suspects that something is wrong ... the braking system.
a. to b. of c. on d. at e. with

96. Match the halves.
1. by
2. up
3. on
a. Our coach passed ... the old stadium shortly before noon.
b. The rescue team slowly climbed ... the ice-covered track.
c. The last guest had left ... the time the manager arrived.
d. The investigators believe the alarm was set off ... purpose.
e. The laboratory staff have been ... strike since early March.

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97. Match the halves.
1. on
2. of
3. about
a. Early education has a lasting influence ... a child's social development.
b. The new goalkeeper has never been keen ... giving interviews.
c. There is no reason to be afraid ... an experiment that has been tested repeatedly.
d. During his university years, Daniel was particularly fond ... classical philosophy.
e. The revised policy is intended to limit harmful effects ... the local environment.

98. Match the halves.
1. from
2. into
3. across
a. translated ... Spanish
b. prevented ... entering
c. divided ... four parts
d. walked ... the bridge
e. recovered ... the illness

99. Match the halves.
1. under
2. between
3. among
a. ... pressure
b. ... the two buildings
c. ... the participants
d. ... the bridge
e. ... 2010 and 2015

100. Match the halves.
1. during
2. since
3. for
a. ... last winter
b. ... three months
c. ... the conference
d. ... 2021
e. ... the ceremony

CONJUNCTIONS

1. Choose the correct variant.
She is the head of the research centre ... has become famous for its recent discoveries.
A) whose B) who
C) which D) what
E) whom

2. Choose the correct variant.
I wanted to know ... Leyla had received the message from.
A) why B) who
C) how long D) how
E) when

3. Choose the correct variant.
Can you explain ... the technicians stopped the experiment?
A) what B) who
C) why D) when
E) which

4. Choose the correct variant.
Send me the report ... you finish checking it.
A) before B) till
C) until D) though
E) as soon as

5. Choose the correct variant.
The speaker is talking so quietly that I cannot hear ... he is saying.
A) which B) how
C) that D) whom
E) what

6. Choose the correct variant.
The witness described ... the accident had happened.
A) what B) whom
C) how D) which
E) who

7. Choose the correct variant.
I wonder ... the new manager is planning to move to.
A) when B) how
C) if D) where
E) why

8. Choose the correct variant.
I enjoy travelling ... by train ... by ship; ... of them is comfortable.
A) neither, nor; Both
B) either, or; Every
C) either, or; Both
D) both, and; Either
E) both, and; Neither

9. Choose the correct variant.
After the night shift, Samir was ... tired ... he fell asleep immediately.
A) so ... for
B) so ... as
C) as ... as
D) such ... that
E) so ... that

10. Choose the correct variant.
Yesterday I met a former teacher ... I had not seen for years.
A) whom
B) what
C) which
D) when
E) whose

11. Choose the correct variant.
The injured runner walked slowly ... he was exhausted.
A) so
B) but
C) if
D) because
E) whether

12. Choose the correct variant.
I cannot decide ... to stay at home ... attend the lecture.
A) both ... and
B) — ... and
C) whether ... or
D) neither ... nor
E) not only ... but also

13. Choose the correct variant.
The guide asked ... of the two routes we preferred.
A) which
B) why
C) what
D) whom
E) whose

14. Choose the correct variant.
The student is ashamed of ... she said during the interview.
A) that
B) how
C) whose
D) which
E) what

15. Choose the correct variant.
The documentary was ... interesting ... we watched it twice.
A) such ... that
B) not so ... as
C) so ... that
D) so ... but
E) as ... as

16. Choose the correct variant.
Murad completed the presentation ... he was rather nervous.
A) that
B) if
C) as
D) because
E) though

17. Choose the correct variant.
Ask Nigar ... she knows ... the visitors are waiting for.
A) if, what
B) whether, why
C) if, why
D) whether, how
E) that, what

18. Choose the correct variant.
The director has explained ... I wanted to say, and I am glad ... you understood it.
A) who, that
B) whom, though
C) what, what
D) that, that
E) what, that

19. Choose the correct variant.
My aunt rarely buys vegetables ... she grows them in her garden.
A) because of
B) and
C) though
D) nor
E) because

20. Choose the correct variant.
Sam will contact us ... he reaches the hotel.
A) how
B) as soon as
C) where
D) whether
E) since

21. Choose the correct variant.
That is the village ... my grandparents lived for many years.
A) where
B) when
C) that
D) whom
E) which

22. Choose the correct variant.
The charity supports the people ... its volunteers help and ... they believe will help others later.
A) that, whom B) who, whom
C) which, whom D) whom, who
E) whose, which

23. Choose the correct variant.
The route was not very long, ... none of the children felt tired.
A) so B) till
C) as D) but
E) until

24. Choose the correct variant.
He needs ... our advice ... our money; he prefers to work independently.
A) either ... or B) either ... nor
C) neither ... nor D) both ... or
E) both ... and

25. Choose the correct variant.
As ... the room ... the hotel was warm enough, we decided to leave.
A) both ... and B) — ... and
C) neither ... nor D) either ... or
E) neither ... or

26. Choose the correct variant.
The inspector asks ... we know ... the missing workers have done.
A) that, how B) what, that
C) whether, what D) if, why
E) if, when

27. Choose the correct variant.
We met a young architect ... everyone considered talented and reliable.
A) when B) what
C) which D) whom
E) whose

28. Choose the correct variant.
Leyla spent her holiday ... in Batumi ... in Ankara, did she?
A) neither ... or B) neither ... nor
C) both ... and D) either ... or
E) — ... and

29. Choose the correct variant.
He knew ... the witness's address ... phone number, did he?
A) neither ... or B) neither ... nor
C) either ... or D) both ... and
E) — ... and

30. Choose the correct variant.
The patient wanted ... to eat ... to drink, did he?
A) neither ... or B) — ... and
C) both ... and D) neither ... nor
E) either ... or

31. Choose the correct variant.
She underlined ... the phrase ... the final word, did she?
A) either ... or B) — ... and
C) neither ... or D) both ... and
E) neither ... nor

32. Choose the correct variant.
Is it true ... Marie Curie was the first woman ... won a Nobel Prize?
A) —, which B) that, who
C) if, who D) that, whom
E) that, which

33. Choose the correct variant.
The box was ... light ... I could carry it with one hand.
A) either ... or B) as ... as
C) not only ... but also D) so ... that
E) such ... that

34. Choose the correct variant.
Find out ... Aysel missed the meeting and ... she will return.
A) that, if B) why, that
C) why, when D) when, where
E) whether, that

35. Choose the correct variant.
They could not tell us ... the train would arrive or ... the passengers would meet.
A) what, when B) whom, that
C) when, whose D) when, since
E) when, where

36. Choose the correct variant.
It seems that ... you ... your partner has solved the problem correctly.
A) both ... and B) neither ... nor
C) and ... or D) either ... and
E) neither ... or

37. Choose the correct variant.
I did not understand ... the lecturer said about the new rule.
A) what B) which
C) who D) whose
E) whom

38. Choose the correct variant.
Daniel ... his cousin is careless; both are responsible students.
A) Not only ... but also B) Either ... or
C) Neither ... nor D) Both ... and
E) Neither ... or

39. Choose the correct variant.
Regular exercise makes us ... stronger ... healthier.
A) either ... or B) both ... or
C) only ... or D) neither ... nor
E) both ... and

40. Choose the correct variant.
I had lost the entrance card, ... I could not enter the building.
A) as B) though
C) because D) so
E) because of

41. Choose the correct variant.
I still do not know ... the consultant came for.
A) if B) what
C) when D) whether
E) why

42. Choose the correct variant.
We stopped to see ... the narrow path ended.
A) as soon as B) where
C) who D) when
E) what

43. Choose the correct variant.
Nigar could not remember the café ... she had first met him.
A) where B) which
C) when D) whom
E) that

44. Choose the correct variant.
Only a few students knew the reason ... the professor was absent.
A) why B) that
C) how D) when
E) where

45. Choose the correct variant.
Leave the note on the desk ... the secretary will notice it.
A) which B) what
C) when D) where
E) that

46. Choose the correct variant.
In the morning he received two letters ... were replies to his application.
A) what B) who
C) which D) where
E) when

47. Choose the correct variant.
There is one issue ... still concerns the committee.
A) that B) when
C) what D) who
E) if

48. Choose the correct variant.
I would like to know ... the two witnesses are discussing.
A) what B) why
C) which D) that
E) whose

49. Choose the correct variant.
I cannot join you ... I have an urgent appointment.
A) as soon as B) because
C) before D) though
E) after

50. Choose the correct variant.
Nobody knows the reason ... the early train is late again.
A) what B) which
C) that D) because
E) why

51. Choose the correct variant.
Elvin knew nothing about the change, so he could not decide ... to leave ... wait for us.
A) whether ... but B) whether ... or
C) either ... nor D) neither ... nor
E) both ... and

52. Choose the correct variant.
I asked her ... countries she had visited during the project.
A) what kind B) how much
C) how D) in which
E) which

53. Choose the correct variant.
We invited several specialists ... our department works with.
A) whose B) where
C) what D) who
E) which

54. Choose the correct variant.
Can you tell me ... else is joining the trip to Italy?
A) how B) who
C) whom D) when
E) which

55. Choose the correct variant.
Sam visited his former colleagues ... now live abroad.
A) which B) where
C) who D) whom
E) whose

56. Choose the correct variant.
Rashad is a dependable friend ... he always supports us.
A) when B) because
C) though D) but
E) as if

57. Choose the correct variant.
Can you show me the house ... the famous poet lived in?
A) where B) when
C) which D) whose
E) what

58. Choose the correct variant.
Aysel could not decide ... to answer the email or not.
A) whether B) that
C) when D) if
E) how

59. Choose the correct variant.
The manager could not decide ... to accept our proposal or not.
A) how B) if
C) when D) that
E) whether

60. Choose the correct variant.
I enjoy ... history ... geography; ... of them is useful for my research.
A) either, or; Both B) either, or; Every
C) neither, nor; Both D) both, and; Neither
E) both, and; Either

61. Choose the correct variant.
We have experienced teachers ... can explain ... important regular practice is.
A) that, why B) which, how
C) who, why D) who, how
E) that, what

62. Choose the correct variant.
It was the librarian ... told us ... to find the old maps.
A) who, where B) who, which
C) when, where D) whom, how
E) that, what

63. Choose the correct variant.
I asked ... anyone knew ... the inspectors had arrived and ... they wanted.
A) what, where, who B) that, how, what
C) if, when, what D) if, why, what
E) whether, when, who

64. Choose the correct variant.
The supervisor asks ... they know the reason ... the assistant has been away so long.
A) if, which B) whether, when
C) when, that D) if, why
E) how, when

65. Choose the correct variant.
I did not know ... to get up ... remain on the sofa.
A) whether ... or B) when ... where
C) either ... nor D) both ... and
E) neither ... nor

66. Choose the correct variant.
... the front ... the back of the building need painting; neither has been repaired for years.
A) Both ... or B) Either ... or
C) Both ... and D) Neither ... nor
E) If ... and

67. Choose the correct variant.
He asks ... I have ever lived in a place ... I could not understand the local language.
A) if, where B) when, which
C) that, where D) why, which
E) where, if

68. Choose the correct variant.
Do you want to know ... the investigator asked and the information ... the witness gave?
A) that, which B) what, that
C) why, what D) if, which
E) what, what

69. Choose the correct variant.
I refused to taste the drink ... I did not know ... it contained.
A) as, what B) because, when
C) as, whom D) till, what
E) because, which

70. Choose the correct variant.
... the afternoon was extremely hot, we felt comfortable ... the house was close to the sea.
A) As, why B) Although, as
C) Although, that D) As, though
E) When, though

71. Choose the correct variant.
The agent confirms ... the apartment ... has been empty since May has finally been sold.
A) if, when B) that, what
C) when, which D) that, where
E) that, which

72. Choose the correct variant.
... do you keep asking me ... person the new director is?
A) What, how kind B) Why, how well
C) What, which D) Why, what kind of
E) Who, which

73. Choose the correct variants.
The travel writer described the coastal village ... her grandparents had spent every winter.
1. where 2. in which 3. which 4. in that

74. Choose the correct variants.
The nervous assistant pointed to the cabinet ... the missing documents had been kept.
1. where 2. in which 3. which 4. that

75. Choose the correct variants.
The architect wanted to revisit the district ... he had grown up in and begun his career.
1. which 2. what 3. whom 4. where 5. that

76. Choose the correct variants.
Do you remember the narrow tunnel ... we drove through during the winter expedition?
1. — 2. where 3. that 4. which 5. what

77. Choose the correct variants.
The technician always performs the procedure ... the senior engineer instructs him.
1. which 2. that 3. as 4. what 5. as if

78. Choose the correct variants.
The contractors completed the restoration exactly ... they had promised.
1. which 2. that 3. as 4. what 5. as if

79. Choose the correct conjunctions.
The night guard had ... settled at his desk ... the security alarm went off.
1. neither ... nor 2. not only ... but also 3. hardly ... when
4. either ... or 5. no sooner ... than

80. Choose the correct conjunctions.
The candidate had ... begun to organize her argument ... the examiner asked another question.
1. no sooner ... than 2. not only ... but also 3. hardly ... when
4. neither ... nor 5. either ... or

81. Choose the correct conjunctions.
The climbers had ... reached the shelter ... a violent snowstorm began.
1. scarcely ... when 2. not only ... but also 3. hardly ... when
4. neither ... nor 5. either ... or

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82. Match the halves.
1. although
2. because
3. despite
a. ... the unexpected road closure, the medical team arrived on schedule.
b. The pilot continued the flight ... visibility was becoming poor.
c. The researchers repeated the trial ... the initial data were incomplete.
d. ... feeling completely exhausted, the surgeon finished the operation.
e. ... the equipment was old, it still produced reliable measurements.

83. Match the halves.
1. why
2. where
3. when
a. Please tell the coordinator ... early the technical crew can arrive.
b. I still remember the evening ... the research agreement was signed.
c. The secure laboratory ... the samples are stored is on the top floor.
d. The manager never explained the reason ... the final interview was cancelled.
e. The committee wants to know ... the revised timetable will be announced.

84. Match the halves.
1. who
2. which
3. whose
a. the researcher ... article won the prize
b. the device ... was repaired yesterday
c. the student ... helped us
d. the hall ... we met
e. the year ... it happened

85. Match the halves.
1. either
2. neither
3. both
a. ... Sam nor David
b. ... the teacher and the director
c. ... today or tomorrow
d. ... because of the rain
e. ... when we arrived

86. Match the halves.
1. as soon as
2. unless
3. though
a. ... you hurry, you will miss the train.
b. ... she was nervous, she spoke clearly.
c. Call me ... you arrive.
d. ... the bad weather
e. ... he had left

87. Match the halves.
1. no sooner
2. hardly
3. not only
a. ... had we sat down when the bell rang.
b. ... had she arrived than the meeting began.
c. ... was he late but he was also unprepared.
d. ... either tea or coffee
e. ... neither here nor there

88. Match the halves.
1. what
2. whether
3. how
a. I do not know ... he will agree or not.
b. Tell me ... you solved the problem.
c. She explained ... had happened.
d. the person ... called
e. the place ... we stayed

89. Match the halves.
1. so that
2. even though
3. because of
a. We whispered ... nobody would hear us.
b. ... the delay, we missed the opening.
c. ... he was exhausted, he finished the race.
d. ... unless it rains
e. ... where they live

90. Match the halves.
1. when
2. while
3. until
a. Wait here ... I return.
b. She was reading ... he was cooking.
c. Call me ... you reach the station.
d. ... the broken window
e. ... the city centre

INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES

1. Choose the correct question to the underlined part of the sentence.
The pupils completed the experiment yesterday.
A) When do the pupils complete the experiment?
B) When did the pupils completed the experiment?
C) When did the pupils complete the experiment?
D) When the pupils completed the experiment?
E) How often did the pupils complete the experiment?

2. Choose the correct question to the underlined part of the sentence.
Leyla returned from the conference late last night.
A) When did Leyla returned from the conference?
B) What time Leyla did return from the conference?
C) When Leyla returned from the conference?
D) How long did Leyla return from the conference?
E) When did Leyla return from the conference?

3. Choose the correct question to the underlined part of the sentence.
There is a great deal of flour in the bowl.
A) How much flour is there in the bowl?
B) What flour is there in the bowl?
C) How many flour is there in the bowl?
D) How many flour are there in the bowl?
E) How much flour there is in the bowl?

4. Choose the correct interrogative word.
... of the two assistants sent this email?
A) Why B) Where
C) What D) Whom
E) Which

5. Choose the correct interrogative word.
... have you worked at this laboratory?
A) When B) What time
C) What D) How long
E) How long ago

6. Choose the correct question to the underlined part of the sentence.
Nigar has just prepared the final report.
A) When did Nigar prepare the final report?
B) When has Nigar prepared the final report?
C) When Nigar has prepared the final report?
D) How often Nigar prepared the final report?
E) When did Nigar prepared the final report?

7. Complete the sentence.
Murad can join the expedition, ...?
A) isn't he B) can't he C) can he
D) does he E) couldn't he

8. Complete the sentence.
There were several useful maps in the drawer, ...?
A) were there B) aren't they
C) weren't there D) wasn't there
E) isn't there

9. Complete the sentence.
Aysel will not carry all these boxes, ...?
A) would she B) was she C) won't she
D) will she E) does she

10. Complete the sentence.
Daniel and Samir usually stay with their grandparents, ...?
A) doesn't he B) don't they C) do they
D) aren't they E) won't they

11. Choose the correct question to the underlined part of the sentence.
She expected him to meet her outside the museum.
A) What did she expect him?
B) Where she expected him to meet her?
C) Where did she expect him to meet her?
D) Why did she expect him to meet her?
E) Whom did she expect to meet her?

12. Choose the correct interrogative sentence.
Select the grammatically correct interrogative sentence.
A) Does he have breakfast at seven?
B) Does he to have breakfast at seven?
C) When has he breakfast?
D) He has breakfast at seven, doesn't he?
E) He doesn't have breakfast at home, has he?

13. Choose the correct question to the underlined part of the sentence.
There were six photographs on the noticeboard.
A) Were how many photographs on the noticeboard?
B) How many photographs were there on the noticeboard?
C) How much photographs were there on the noticeboard?
D) How many photographs was there on the noticeboard?
E) How many photographs there were on the noticeboard?

14. Choose the correct question to the underlined part of the sentence.
The instructor made us repeat the final rule.
A) Who did make you repeat the final rule?
B) Whom made you repeat the final rule?
C) Who did the instructor make repeat the rule?
D) When has the instructor made you repeat it?
E) Who made you repeat the final rule?

15. Choose the correct question to the underlined part of the sentence.
My cousin won an award for her research.
A) What your cousin won an award for?
B) Whose research won an award?
C) Why did your cousin win an award for?
D) For what won your cousin an award?
E) What did your cousin win an award for?

16. Choose the correct question to the underlined part of the sentence.
I was promised several reference books this week.
A) When was I promised several reference books?
B) When did I promise several books?
C) When I have been promised several books?
D) When have I been promised several reference books?
E) When I was promised several reference books?

17. Choose the correct question to the underlined part of the sentence.
The rope was cut with a sharp blade.
A) With what was cut the rope?
B) What cut the rope by?
C) What was the rope cut with?
D) What was cut the rope with?
E) How did cut the rope?

18. Choose the correct question to the underlined part of the sentence.
Aysel had to clean the laboratory twice yesterday.
A) What had Aysel to clean twice yesterday?
B) What did Aysel had to clean twice yesterday?
C) What did Aysel have to clean twice yesterday?
D) What has Aysel cleaned twice yesterday?
E) What did Aysel do twice yesterday?

19. Choose the correct question to the underlined part of the sentence.
A serious collision occurred near the bridge at midnight.
A) What kind of accident did occur near the bridge?
B) What had an accident occurred?
C) What kind of accident occurred near the bridge at midnight?
D) What accident was occur near the bridge?
E) What did occurred near the bridge?

20. Choose the correct question to the underlined part of the sentence.
He has been informed about the changes today.
A) When has he been informed about the changes?
B) When has he informed about the changes?
C) When was he informed about the changes today?
D) When he has been informed?
E) When did he inform about the changes?

21. Choose the correct question to the underlined part of the sentence.
Kamal has lunch in the staff room.
A) Where does Kamal has lunch?
B) Where do Kamal have lunch?
C) Where Kamal has lunch?
D) Where does Kamal have lunch?
E) Where has Kamal lunch?

22. Choose the correct question to the underlined part of the sentence.
The children were afraid of staying alone during the storm.
A) What was the children afraid of?
B) Of what the children were afraid?
C) What did the children afraid of?
D) What were the children afraid of?
E) Why the children were afraid of?

23. Choose the correct question to the underlined part of the sentence.
She had to tell the director the truth.
A) Whom she had to tell the truth?
B) Whom did she has to tell the truth?
C) Whom had she to tell the truth?
D) Whom did she have to tell the truth?
E) Who did she had told the truth?

24. Choose the correct question to the underlined part of the sentence.
You will be responsible <u>for the equipment</u>.
A) Why will you be responsible for?
B) What will you be responsible for?
C) For what you will be responsible?
D) Who will be responsible for?
E) What will you be responsible?

25. Choose the correct question to the underlined part of the sentence.
<u>A power failure</u> occurred during the lecture.
A) What did occurred during the lecture?
B) What did occur during the lecture?
C) What had occurred during the lecture?
D) What was occurred during the lecture?
E) What occurred during the lecture?

26. Choose the correct question to the underlined part of the sentence.
I have never heard <u>Leyla</u> sing so confidently.
A) What have you never heard?
B) Who have you never heard sing?
C) Why have you never heard her sing?
D) Whom did you never heard sing?
E) Whom have you never heard sing so confidently?

27. Choose the correct question to the underlined part of the sentence.
<u>A very unusual event</u> happened on Monday.
A) What kind of event did happen on Monday?
B) What event was happen on Monday?
C) Which event happen on Monday?
D) What did happened on Monday?
E) What kind of event happened on Monday?

28. Choose the correct question to the underlined part of the sentence.
Rashad usually has dinner <u>at his parents' house</u>.
A) Where has Rashad usually dinner?
B) Where does Rashad usually have dinner?
C) Where does Rashad usually has dinner?
D) Where Rashad usually has dinner?
E) Where do Rashad usually have dinner?

29. Choose the correct question to the underlined part of the sentence.
The meeting lasted <u>for three hours</u>.
A) How long lasted the meeting?
B) How long the meeting lasted?
C) How much did the meeting last?
D) How long did the meeting lasted?
E) How long did the meeting last?

30. Choose the correct question to the underlined part of the sentence.
The students have <u>five lessons</u> a day.
A) How many lessons have the students a day?
B) How many lessons do the students have a day?
C) How many lessons the students have a day?
D) How much lessons do the students have?
E) How many lessons does the students has?

31. Choose the correct question to the underlined part of the sentence.
<u>A practical solution</u> came to her mind.
A) What did come to her mind?
B) What kind of solution did came to her mind?
C) What solution come to her mind?
D) What came to her mind?
E) What has come her mind?

32. Choose the correct question to the underlined part of the sentence.
<u>Nearly fifty people</u> gathered near the entrance.
A) How many people did gathered near the entrance?
B) What people gathered near the entrance?
C) Who did gather near the entrance?
D) How many people gathered near the entrance?
E) How much people gathered there?

33. Choose the correct question to the underlined part of the sentence.
They had to postpone the trip <u>because the road was closed</u>.
A) Why did they have to postpone the trip?
B) Why did they postpone the trip?
C) Why did they had to postpone it?
D) Why have they postponed it?
E) Why had they to postpone the trip?

34. Choose the correct question to the underlined part of the sentence.
The hikers had to walk <u>for two hours</u> through the forest.
A) How long had the hikers to walk?
B) How long did the hikers had to walk?
C) How long did the hikers have to walk through the forest?
D) How many time did the hikers have to walk?
E) How long do the hikers walk?

35. Choose the correct question to the underlined part of the sentence.
The patient has been awake <u>since five o'clock</u>.
A) How long has the patient been awake?
B) When has the patient been awake?
C) Since when the patient has been awake?
D) How long was the patient been awake?
E) How long the patient has been awake?

36. Choose the correct question to the underlined part of the sentence.
She published her first article <u>when she was nineteen</u>.
A) When was she nineteen?
B) When did she publish her first article?
C) When had she published her first article?
D) When was her first article published?
E) When did she published her first article?

37. Choose the correct question to the underlined part of the sentence.
Murad waited for the doctor <u>for forty minutes</u>.
A) How long did Murad wait for the doctor?
B) When did Murad wait?
C) How much Murad waited?
D) How long did Murad waited for the doctor?
E) How did Murad wait?

38. Choose the correct question to the underlined part of the sentence.
She wanted <u>all the participants to understand the new rules</u>.
A) What did she wanted the participants?
B) Who did she want to understand?
C) What she wanted all the participants to understand?
D) What did she want all the participants to understand?
E) Why does she want all the participants?

39. Choose the correct question to the underlined part of the sentence.
The documents have been ready <u>for several days</u>.
A) When have the documents been ready?
B) When the documents were ready?
C) How long have the documents been ready?
D) How long have been the documents ready?
E) How long were the documents been ready?

40. Choose the correct question to the underlined part of the sentence.
We ordered lunch <u>for the visiting engineers</u>.
A) Whom did you order lunch for?
B) Whom did you ordered lunch for?
C) Who did order lunch for the engineers?
D) Why did you order lunch for?
E) Whose engineers did you order lunch for?

41. Choose the correct question to the underlined part of the sentence.
<u>Two days later</u> the group reached the village.
A) When has the group reached the village?
B) When the group reached the village?
C) How long did the group reach the village?
D) When did the group reached the village?
E) When did the group reach the village?

42. Choose the correct question to the underlined part of the sentence.
The topic has been discussed <u>three times</u> this month.
A) How many times has the topic been discussed this month?
B) How much time has the topic been discussed?
C) How many times have the topic been discussed?
D) How many times has been discussed the topic?
E) When has the topic discussed?

43. Choose the correct interrogative word.
... have the guests returned from?
A) Why B) What time
C) When D) Where
E) How long

44. Choose the correct variant.
There are four designs here. ... do you prefer?
A) Which one B) What one do
C) What D) Which one do
E) Whose

45. Choose the correct interrogative sentence.
Select the correct sentence about an obligation.
A) The runners have to be there, haven't they?
B) Have the runners to be at the stadium now?
C) Do the runners have to be at the stadium now?
D) Does the runners have to be there now?
E) Do the runners has to be there now?

46. Choose the correct question to the underlined part of the sentence.
I had to open the box with a screwdriver.
A) With what you had to open the box?
B) With what had you opened the box?
C) What did you have to open the box with?
D) What had you to open the box with?
E) What did you have to open the box?

47. Choose the correct question to the underlined part of the sentence.
She will write a letter to her former teacher.
A) To whom she will write a letter?
B) Whom will she write a letter to?
C) Whom she will write a letter tomorrow?
D) Who she will write a letter to?
E) Who will write her a letter?

48. Choose the correct interrogative sentence.
Select the grammatically correct question.
A) How much time do you spend on your homework?
B) How many hours you spend on it?
C) How much it takes you to do your homework?
D) How long does it takes you to do it?
E) How long do you usually your homework?

49. Choose the correct question to the underlined part of the sentence.
You will be punished for ignoring the safety rules.
A) Why you will be punished?
B) What will you be punished for?
C) For what you will be punished?
D) What will you be punished?
E) What you will be punished for?

50. Choose the correct question to the underlined part of the sentence.
This engineer usually works with the quality-control team.
A) Whom does this engineer usually works?
B) With whom usually works this engineer?
C) Who did this engineer usually works with?
D) Who does this engineer usually work with?
E) Who usually works this engineer with?

51. Choose the correct question to the underlined part of the sentence.
A week later the entire crew gathered at the port.
A) When the crew gathered at the port?
B) When did the crew gathered at the port?
C) How long did the crew gather there?
D) When has the crew gathered there?
E) When did the entire crew gather at the port?

52. Choose the correct question to the underlined part of the sentence.
Three new agreements have been signed this month.
A) When have three new agreements been signed?
B) When have three agreements signed?
C) When did agreements been signed?
D) When did three agreements sign?
E) When were three new agreements signed?

53. Choose the correct question to the underlined part of the sentence.
The writer's mother was a physician.
A) How was the writer's mother?
B) What was the writer's mother?
C) Whose mother was a physician?
D) What profession the writer's mother was?
E) Who the writer's mother was?

54. Choose the correct question to the underlined part of the sentence.
The delegates have been here for twelve days.
A) How long have been the delegates here?
B) When the delegates were here?
C) How long have the delegates been here?
D) How many days were the delegates been here?
E) When have the delegates been here?

55. Choose the correct question to the underlined part of the sentence.
He began to earn money <u>when he was sixteen</u>.
A) When was he sixteen?
B) What did he begin to earn?
C) How much did he earn? D) What did he begin to do?
E) When did he begin to earn money?

56. Choose the correct question to the underlined part of the sentence.
Kamal has been informed about the decision <u>this morning</u>.
A) When had Kamal been informed?
B) When Kamal has been informed?
C) When was Kamal told this morning?
D) When did Kamal informed about it?
E) When has Kamal been informed about the decision?

57. Choose the correct question to the underlined part of the sentence.
They had to stay at the border <u>for three hours</u>.
A) When did they have to stay?
B) How long did they had to stay?
C) How long had they to stay?
D) How long did they have to stay at the border?
E) How much time had they to stay?

58. Choose the correct question to the underlined part of the sentence.
<u>Several neighbours</u> came to congratulate us.
A) Who did come to congratulate you?
B) How many neighbours came to congratulate you?
C) How many neighbours did came to congratulate you?
D) Who came to congratulate us?
E) How many neighbours did come to congratulate?

59. Choose the correct question to the underlined part of the sentence.
<u>About nine million people</u> live in the capital.
A) How many people does live there?
B) How many people live in the capital?
C) How many people do live there?
D) How much people live in the capital?
E) How many people lives there?

60. Choose the correct question to the underlined part of the sentence.
The gallery has been closed <u>for six weeks</u>.
A) When has the gallery been closed?
B) How long did the gallery close?
C) How long has the gallery been closed?
D) How long was the gallery closed?
E) When was the gallery been closed?

61. Choose the correct question to the underlined part of the sentence.
The mechanic had to work <u>from dawn until late evening</u>.
A) How long did the mechanic have to work?
B) When did the mechanic had to work?
C) How long did the mechanic has to work?
D) How long had the mechanic to work?
E) When had the mechanic to work?

62. Choose the correct question to the underlined part of the sentence.
<u>An encouraging event</u> took place the following day.
A) What kind of event did take place?
B) What kind of event took place the following day?
C) What event did took place?
D) Which event take place?
E) What was taken place?

63. Choose the correct interrogative sentence.
Select the grammatically correct question.
A) How often the doctor has a rest?
B) When did the doctor have a short rest?
C) When did the doctor has a rest?
D) When has the doctor had a rest yesterday?
E) Since when the doctor has had a rest?

64. Choose the correct question to the underlined part of the sentence.
My mother has planted many roses <u>this spring</u>.
A) When your mother has planted roses?
B) When did your mother planted many roses?
C) How long has your mother planted roses?
D) When did your mother plant many roses?
E) When has your mother plant roses?

65. Choose the correct question to the underlined part of the sentence.
The visitors had to remain there another week.
A) When had the visitors to remain there?
B) How long had the visitors to remain?
C) How long did the visitors have to remain there?
D) When did the visitors remain?
E) How long did the visitors had to remain?

66. Complete the sentence.
You will have to practise every day, ...?
A) haven't you B) will you
C) do you D) won't you
E) aren't you

67. Choose the correct question to the underlined part of the sentence.
Elvin called us as soon as he reached Berlin.
A) When did Elvin reach Berlin?
B) What did Elvin do in Berlin?
C) When had Elvin called you?
D) When did Elvin call you?
E) How often did Elvin call you?

68. Choose the correct variant.
A: Sam has decided to repaint the office. B: Oh, ...?
A) has he B) isn't he
C) hasn't he D) is he
E) did he

69. Choose the correct variant.
A: Leyla has decided to study Japanese. B: Oh, ...?
A) has she B) did she
C) is she D) isn't she
E) hasn't she

70. Choose the correct question to the underlined part of the sentence.
My cousin can play the violin extremely well.
A) How your cousin plays the violin?
B) How can your cousin plays it?
C) How well can your cousin play the violin?
D) How well your cousin can play?
E) How does your cousin play the violin?

71. Choose the correct question to the underlined part of the sentence.
Nigar had to leave the city for two months.
A) How much time had Nigar to leave?
B) When did Nigar have to leave?
C) When had Nigar to leave the city?
D) How long had Nigar to leave?
E) For how long did Nigar have to leave the city?

72. Choose the correct question to the underlined part of the sentence.
The town where my father grew up is a large industrial centre now.
A) What is a large industrial centre now?
B) What kind of centre is it now?
C) Which place is a large industrial centre now?
D) Where did your father grow up?
E) Which town your father grew up?

73. Choose the correct question to the underlined part of the sentence.
Many important experiments have been completed recently.
A) When did experiments complete?
B) When have many important experiments been completed?
C) When were experiments been completed?
D) When have experiments completed?
E) When were many experiments completed?

74. Choose the correct question to the underlined part of the sentence.
A new sports centre has been built near the school lately.
A) When a sports centre was built?
B) When has a new sports centre been built?
C) When did a sports centre build?
D) When was a sports centre built lately?
E) When was a sports centre been built?

75. Choose the correct question to the underlined part of the sentence.
Several foreign guests have been invited to the ceremony today.
A) When have been several guests invited?
B) When were several guests invited?
C) When have several foreign guests been invited?
D) When did guests invite?
E) When guests were invited?

76. Choose the correct interrogative sentence.
Select the grammatically correct question.
A) Does Aysel always has a music lesson?
B) What lesson does Aysel have on Tuesday?
C) Aysel has a lesson, hasn't she?
D) When has Aysel a lesson?
E) What does Aysel has on Tuesday?

77. Choose the correct question to the underlined part of the sentence.
The manager and his assistants have been invited today.
A) When were they invited today?
B) When was the manager and assistants invited?
C) When have the manager and his assistants been invited?
D) When have they invite?
E) When were they been invited?

78. Choose the correct interrogative sentence.
Select the correct question about Ottawa.
A) Which country is Ottawa the capital of?
B) Which country Ottawa is the capital?
C) Of which country Ottawa is the capital?
D) Which country's capital Ottawa is?
E) Which country is Ottawa the capital?

79. Choose the correct question to the underlined part of the sentence.
These samples have been examined by a young biologist.
A) Who have been these samples examined?
B) By whom these samples have been examined?
C) Who has examined been these samples?
D) Who have these samples been examined by?
E) Who these samples have been examined by?

80. Choose the correct question to the underlined part of the sentence.
He had made friends with the Browns by then.
A) Who did he make friends by then?
B) With whom he had made friends by then?
C) Who he had made friends by then?
D) Who had he made friend with?
E) Who had he made friends with by then?

81. Choose the correct interrogative sentence.
Select the correct tag question.
A) You spent your childhood there, weren't you?
B) You have spent your childhood there, have you?
C) You have to spent it there, didn't you?
D) You spent your childhood in the village, didn't you?
E) You had to spent it there, hadn't you?

82. Choose the correct interrogative sentence.
Select the grammatically correct question.
A) How much does he has to spend?
B) How much time has he to spends?
C) How much time does he spends?
D) How much time he spends on English?
E) How much time does he have to spend on English every day?

83. Choose the correct interrogative sentence.
Select the correct embedded question.
A) Do you know what did he want to discuss?
B) Do you know what does he want?
C) Do you know what he want to discuss?
D) Do you know what does he wants?
E) Do you know what he wants to discuss with us?

84. Choose the correct interrogative words.
... have you known Professor Reed?
1. How long 2. What time 3. How often 4. Since when 5. When

85. Choose the correct interrogative words.
... have they been studying Italian?
1. How long 2. What time 3. How often 4. Since when 5. When

86. Choose the correct sentences.
1. Nobody was hurt in the crash, were they?
2. Nothing was done to stop the leak, was it?
3. There was nothing in the box, wasn't there?
4. They were given no warning, weren't they?

87. Choose the correct sentences.
1. No one is aware of the change, are they?
2. Nothing is wrong with the machine, isn't it?
3. They are given much homework, are they?
4. There is hardly any coffee left, is there?

88. Choose the correct interrogative sentences.
1. How long have you been preparing this report?
2. When did Sam begin driving?
3. Which bus go to the airport?
4. Haven't we meet before?
5. Have you ever felt so tired?

89. Choose the correct interrogative sentences.
1. The girl hurt her arm, didn't she?
2. The child shut the gate, doesn't he?
3. The boys let us enter, didn't they?
4. The boy put the books away, doesn't he?

90. Choose the correct interrogative sentences.
1. What are the new students interested in?
2. Do you know what city does she live in?
3. What kind of apartment you want?
4. Do you know which subjects he studied?
5. In which subjects have you assigned tasks?

91. Choose the correct interrogative sentences.
1. They had a test yesterday, hadn't they?
2. Does your watch show what time is it?
3. How much flour shall I add?
4. Can you explain how did it happen?
5. Nigar no longer works here, does she?

92. Choose the correct interrogative sentences.
1. You enjoyed the concert, hadn't you?
2. Will you explain what makes him so angry?
3. Did your niece show what did she make?
4. How much fabric this factory produces?
5. You have never heard this song, have you?

93. Choose the correct interrogative sentences.
1. What subjects is your sister good at?
2. Do you know how do they manage?
3. What district you live in?
4. Does he know how we solved the problem?
5. In what fields have they achieved success?

94. Choose the correct interrogative sentences.
1. He cut the paper, doesn't he?
2. Would you recommend an interesting novel?
3. Someone entered the office, didn't they?
4. How much do these trousers cost?
5. Why must people work under such pressure?

95. Choose the correct interrogative sentences.
1. How many free seats does the hall have?
2. Who does the elderly man live with?
3. You have never visited Japan, have you?
4. What kind of information have been provided?
5. What made her to leave?

96. Match the halves.
1. Both students had to call the office, ...
2. All employees have to follow the rule, ...
3. The waiter has to clear this table, ...

a. don't they? b. didn't they? c. hasn't he? d. doesn't he? e. hadn't they?

97. Match the halves.
1. Leyla rarely misses a lesson, ...
2. The guests have already arrived, ...
3. Nobody informed the manager, ...

a. did they? b. has she? c. haven't they? d. does she? e. didn't he?

98. Match the halves.
1. Let us check the figures, ...
2. Open the window, ...
3. I am expected to attend, ...

a. shall we? b. will you? c. aren't I? d. am I? e. do we?

99. Choose the correct interrogative sentences.
1. How often does the committee meet?
2. Where the committee meets?
3. Who prepared the final version?
4. Who did prepared the final version yesterday?
5. How long has the meeting lasted?

100. Match the halves.
1. There is little time left, ...
2. Everyone understood the rule, ...
3. Nothing can change the result, ...

a. can it? b. is there? c. did they? d. isn't it? e. can't they?

NEGATIVE WORDS AND SENTENCES

1. Choose the correct negative sentence.
There was a map and a guidebook in the office.
A) There was not either a map or a guidebook.
B) There was no map and a guidebook in the office.
C) There was not a map and a guidebook too.
D) There was neither a map nor a guidebook in the office.
E) There was neither map nor guidebook in the office.

2. Choose the correct negative sentence.
Select the grammatically correct negative sentence.
A) I could not leave without no explanation.
B) There is hardly somebody to help us.
C) Nigar did not shopping either.
D) The driver had not to practise.
E) Neither the coach nor the players knew about the change.

3. Choose the correct negative sentence.
There was an email and a message on her phone.
A) There was no email or a message on her phone.
B) There was not email and message too.
C) There was no email or message on her phone.
D) There was not an email and a message either.
E) There was neither email nor a message on her phone.

4. Choose the correct negative sentence.
Select the correct sentence.
A) I do not like such behaviour too.
B) I like not such behaviour too.
C) I like such behaviour either.
D) I like such behaviour neither.
E) I do not like such behaviour either.

5. Choose the correct negative sentence.
My colleague will join us too.
A) My colleague will join us neither.
B) My colleague not join us either.
C) My colleague will also not join us.
D) My colleague will not join us either.
E) My colleague will not join us too.

6. Choose the correct negative sentence.
There is a notebook and a dictionary in the bag.
A) There is not notebook and dictionary.
B) There is not a notebook and dictionary too.
C) There is neither notebook nor dictionary in the bag.
D) There is no any notebook or dictionary.
E) There is no notebook or dictionary in the bag.

7. Choose the correct negative sentence.
Select the correct sentence.
A) Daniel had neither a brother or sister.
B) Daniel had no brother or sister.
C) Daniel had no any brother and sister.
D) Daniel had not neither brother nor sister.
E) Daniel had not brother and sister too.

8. Choose the correct negative sentence.
Select the correct sentence.
A) There is neither doctor or nurse on this floor.
B) There is no doctor or nurse on this floor.
C) There is neither a doctor or a nurse on this floor.
D) There is no doctor or a nurse on this floor.
E) There is not a doctor or nurse on this floor.

9. Choose the correct negative sentence.
Select the correct sentence.
A) He built no shelter too.
B) He built no shelter neither.
C) He also did not build a shelter.
D) He built a shelter either.
E) He did not build a shelter for the animals either.

10. Choose the correct negative sentence.
Select the correct sentence.
A) They did not see neither deer nor foxes.
B) They saw no deer and foxes too.
C) They saw neither deer nor fox in the forest.
D) They saw no deer or foxes in the forest.
E) They did not see deer and foxes neither.

11. Choose the correct negative sentence.
The gardener has a greenhouse and a shed.
A) The gardener has not a greenhouse and a shed too.
B) The gardener has no greenhouse or shed.
C) The gardener has neither a greenhouse or shed.
D) The gardener has no greenhouse and shed.
E) The gardener does not have greenhouse or shed.

12. Choose the correct negative sentence.
We need somebody's assistance.
A) We need not anybody's assistance.
B) We do not need nobody's assistance.
C) We do not need anybody's assistance.
D) We do not need somebody's assistance too.
E) We need not somebody's assistance.

13. Choose the correct negative sentence.
Select the correct sentence.
A) If you do not remain here, I will not remain either.
B) You needn't tomatoes for this salad.
C) Hardly nobody reached the summit.
D) We did everything, and neither did you.
E) Sam read books, and Leyla did not either.

14. Choose the correct negative sentence.
Select the correct sentence.
A) There was not an address and phone number.
B) There was not neither an address nor a number.
C) There was no address or a phone number.
D) There was no address and a phone number.
E) There was neither an address nor a phone number on the form.

15. Choose the correct negative sentence.
Select the correct sentence.
A) Aysel and Nigar are not willing to go somewhere.
B) Either Aysel or Nigar are willing to go anywhere.
C) Neither Aysel nor Nigar is hardly willing.
D) Neither Aysel nor Nigar is willing to go anywhere tonight.
E) Neither Aysel nor Nigar is willing to go nowhere.

16. Choose the correct negative sentence.
Select the correct sentence.
A) I was told neither Sam nor they knows the address.
B) Murad did not his exercises yesterday.
C) I never read or spoke German at that time.
D) He cannot hardly speak German.
E) The child did not show interest in the toy too.

17. Choose the correct negative sentence.
Select the correct sentence.
A) Neither Daniel nor his friends are excited too.
B) Neither Daniel nor his friends are hardly excited.
C) Daniel and his friends are not excited neither.
D) Neither Daniel or his friends are excited.
E) Neither Daniel nor his friends are excited about the examination.

18. Choose the correct response.
A: I did not meet the new manager.
A) So does her brother. B) So did Sam.
C) Neither did I. D) I did not meet him too.
E) I met him either.

19. Choose the correct variant.
He does not live with his parents.
A) I do not live with mine too.
B) Neither they do.
C) Neither she does.
D) Neither do they.
E) So do they.

20. Complete the sentence.
I did not attend the lecture yesterday, ...
A) Sam did not also attend.
B) neither did Sam.
C) Sam did not attend too.
D) so did Sam.
E) neither Sam did.

21. Complete the sentence.
She did not enjoy detective stories as a child, ...
A) neither did her brother.
B) neither did not he.
C) so did her brother.
D) her brother did either.
E) neither her brother did.

22. Choose the correct variant.
Our students could not speak French well last year. ...
A) Neither could theirs. B) They also could not.
C) They could not too. D) Ours could either.
E) So could not we.

23. Complete the sentence.
They did not enjoy the excursion at all, ...
A) neither did we.
B) we did not neither.
C) neither we did.
D) we also did not enjoy ourselves.
E) we did not enjoy too.

24. Choose the correct negative sentence.
Select the correct sentence.
A) Nobody never told me anything.
B) Nobody has ever told me nothing.
C) Nobody has ever told me anything about it.
D) No one has never told me anything.
E) Anybody has told me anything.

25. Choose the correct negative sentence.
Select the correct sentence.
A) Neither the pupils nor the teacher were satisfied too.
B) Neither the pupils nor the teacher was satisfied with the result.
C) Neither the pupils nor the teacher were not satisfied.
D) Neither the pupils nor the teacher were satisfied neither.
E) Neither the pupils nor the teacher were also satisfied.

26. Choose the correct negative sentence.
Select the correct sentence.
A) I cannot hardly hear the speaker.
B) Sam had done much work either.
C) When Murad travelled abroad, neither his wife nor his sister knew about his plan.
D) We should not force him without no explanation.
E) Leyla does not cleaning every day.

27. Choose the correct negative sentence.
On Sundays I do either shopping or cleaning.
A) On Sundays I do neither shopping nor cleaning.
B) I do not do neither cleaning nor shopping.
C) Neither shopping nor cleaning are done also.
D) I do not do both shopping or cleaning.
E) I do not shopping or cleaning.

28. Choose the correct negative sentence.
Select the correct sentence.
A) She never reads science fiction or goes to the cinema too.
B) She hardly never reads it.
C) She neither reads science fiction or goes there.
D) She does not read science fiction nor goes to the cinema.
E) She never reads science fiction or goes to the cinema.

29. Choose the correct negative sentence.
Select the correct sentence.
A) Neither his parents nor his brother agrees with him.
B) He has not breakfast this morning.
C) The boy has not to do the work alone.
D) I did not like both shirts too.
E) They will not hardly invite anyone.

30. Choose the correct negative sentence.
Select the correct sentence.
A) Sam did not lie to me no longer.
B) Leyla did not object and Murad did either.
C) Nigar did not anything to find work.
D) Kamal could not decide whether to leave or stay.
E) Kamal did not many exercises.

31. Choose the correct negative sentence.
At the weekend I do either gardening or cooking.
A) I do not gardening or cooking.
B) At the weekend I do neither gardening nor cooking.
C) I do not do neither gardening nor cooking.
D) I do not do both gardening or cooking.
E) Neither gardening nor cooking are done also.

32. Choose the correct negative sentence.
Select the correct sentence.
A) I needn't any advice.
B) I cannot give any advice until you are ready.
C) Sam neither wrote nor phoned also.
D) I do not need any advice or help too.
E) No visitor has never bought these paintings.

33. Choose the correct negative sentence.
Select the correct sentence.
A) Hardly somebody advised me not to stay.
B) Nobody did not advise me to leave.
C) The doctor did not advise me and do not work too.
D) The doctor advised me do not drive.
E) The doctor advised me not to drive and not to work late.

34. Choose the correct negative sentence.
Select the correct sentence.
A) My colleague did not need anybody's advice.
B) My colleague needn't somebody's advice.
C) My colleague needs nobody's advice too.
D) My colleague did not need nobody's advice.
E) My colleague needn't anybody's advice.

35. Choose the correct negative sentence.
Select the correct sentence.
A) There was neither a pen nor pencil.
B) He has to change his office either.
C) They have not English on Friday too.
D) He had neither time nor money to attend the conference.
E) He hardly ever needs help neither.

36. Choose the correct negative sentence.
Select the correct sentence.
A) We have not to wait for them.
B) We did not have wait.
C) We did not have to wait for them very long.
D) We had not to wait.
E) We did not had to wait.

37. Choose the correct negative sentence.
Select the correct sentence.
A) Neither your colleague or you has to attend.
B) Neither you nor your colleague has to attend today.
C) Neither you nor your colleague does not have to attend.
D) Neither you nor your colleague have not to attend.
E) Both you and your colleague have not to attend.

38. Choose the correct negative sentence.
Aysel's sister shops there, and so does Aysel.
A) Aysel's sister never does not shop there either.
B) Neither Aysel's sister nor Aysel do shopping there.
C) Aysel's sister does not shop there, and neither does Aysel.
D) Aysel's sister does not shop, neither has Aysel.
E) Aysel's sister does not shop, Aysel does either.

39. Choose the correct negative sentence.
Sam solves the problems well, and so does Daniel.
A) Sam does not solve them, and Daniel does either.
B) Sam does not problems well.
C) Neither Sam nor Daniel does not solve them.
D) Sam and Daniel do not problems either.
E) Sam does not solve the problems well, and neither does Daniel.

40. Choose the correct negative sentence.
Select the correct sentence.
A) There was not sofa and chair too.
B) The girls have not dinner at home.
C) There was neither bread nor cheese on the table.
D) He had not to copy the report.
E) He cannot speak neither English nor French.

41. Choose the correct negative sentence.
Select the correct sentence.
A) Hardly somebody asked me to worry.
B) They did not ask me to call and do not worry too.
C) They asked me not to worry or call the police.
D) They asked me do not worry.
E) They did not ask me worry and call.

42. Choose the correct negative sentence.
Select the correct sentence.
A) We did not expect that the professor would arrive either did they.
B) No one expected the professor so did we.
C) Nobody did not expect him.
D) Nobody expected the professor to arrive so early.
E) Anybody did not expect the professor.

43. Choose the correct negative sentence.
Select the correct sentence.
A) She asked me not to disturb her after midnight.
B) Nobody did not see me.
C) She has not to go anywhere either has Sam.
D) Somebody saw you find the key, neither did I.
E) Neither the pupils nor teacher are right, so were we.

44. Choose the correct negative sentence.
Select the correct sentence.
A) Nobody expected they would finish, so would we.
B) No one expected them, so did I.
C) Anybody did not expect the workers.
D) No one expected the workers to finish so soon.
E) No one never expected them.

45. Choose the correct negative sentence.
Select the correct sentence.
A) Do not speak to Daniel until he apologizes.
B) We do not need help too.
C) No building is not as old as this one.
D) I want neither help and advice.
E) We needn't any help.

46. Choose the correct negative sentence.
Select the correct sentence.
A) Not only him but his friends attend too.
B) Not a single animal was not seen.
C) No sooner my father had sat down than the bell rang.
D) Never have I met such patient children before.
E) Neither I did not mean to hurt you.

47. Choose the correct sentences.
A: Sam has not finished yet. B: Neither has Leyla.
1. Sam has already decided to leave.
2. Nigar has never lied to us.
3. Murad is never late.
4. Aysel has not been introduced to the guests.

48. Choose the correct negative sentences.
1. Daniel will not refuse, and Sam will not either.
2. Daniel will refuse, and Sam will not either.
3. Daniel will not refuse, and Sam will either.
4. Daniel will not refuse, and neither will Sam.

49. Choose the correct negative sentences.
1. Leyla will not attend, and Aysel will either.
2. Leyla will not attend, and Aysel will not either.
3. Leyla will attend, and Aysel will not either.
4. Leyla will not attend, and neither will Aysel.

50. Choose the correct negative sentences.
1. You need not come if you do not want to.
2. I need not anything.
3. You do not need to help if you are busy.
4. You do not need to come if you do not want to.

51. Choose the correct negative sentences.
1. You need not pay now if you have no money.
2. I need not to water the plants.
3. You do not need be afraid.
4. You do not need to pay if the service is free.

52. Choose the suitable variants.
Sam has not seen the documentary yet, and ...
1. I have not either 2. nor I have not 3. either have I
4. neither have I 5. nor have I

53. Choose the suitable variants.
A: Leyla has not read the report yet. B: ...
1. I have not either 2. I do not neither 3. Neither have I
4. Either do I 5. Nor have I

54. Choose the correct negative sentences.
1. He did not even try, and neither did Sam.
2. She looked neither surprised or pleased.
3. There were no any stairs.
4. You can hardly expect free assistance.
5. She had neither the time nor the money.

55. Choose the correct negative sentences.
1. We did not visit the castle, nor did we see the cathedral.
2. There was no the other route.
3. Neither of them cared about the result.
4. Leyla neither looked up or stopped writing.
5. Nobody replaced anything on the board.

56. Choose the correct negative sentences.
1. Mother does not any shopping on Sunday.
2. He attends neither lectures nor seminars.
3. None of them never watches television.
4. I had not to decide.
5. She does not drink tea or coffee.

57. Choose the correct negative sentences.
1. The passengers had to wait no longer.
2. No words cannot describe it.
3. Neither of them was not able to explain.
4. There is nothing to do but wait.
5. Why do you not wait until Monday?

58. Choose the correct negative sentences.
1. You need not to pay so much.
2. I need no further help.
3. You need not send every document.
4. You do not need anybody's advice.
5. He does not have to attend.

59. Choose the correct negative sentences.
1. I need not all these files.
2. He never needs anybody's help.
3. You need not to pay so much.
4. I do not need any advice.
5. They do not need anyone to assist them.

60. Match the sentences to their negative equivalents.
1. Both candidates arrived.
2. Either your brother or you are responsible.
3. Either of them will support us.
a. Neither of them will support us.
b. Neither your brother nor you are responsible.
c. Neither of them will not act.
d. Neither your brother nor you is responsible.
e. Neither candidate arrived.

61. Match the sentences and complete the dialogues.
1. A: Sam does not study physics any more. B: ...
2. A: The electricity had been cut. B: ...
3. A: I cannot understand this rule. B: ...
a. Nor have we. b. Neither can I. c. He does not study chemistry either.
d. So had the gas. e. This one does not neither.

62. Complete the sentences.
1. There were ... newspapers left by noon.
2. When the boat sank, we were frightened because ... of us could swim.
3. As the information was secret, ... of them mentioned it.
a. some b. none c. anything d. neither e. no

63. Match the halves.
1. nothing 2. no 3. none
a. He did not remember ... details.
b. There was ... of the staff in the office.
c. It has ... to do with our plan.
d. I can wait ... longer.
e. Hardly any proposal will be accepted.

64. Match the halves.
1. neither 2. either 3. nor
a. I have not completed the task ...
b. ... the manager nor the assistant was present.
c. The lights were off, and ... was the heating.
d. ... of the answers is correct.
e. Both reports were ready.

65. Complete the sentences.
1. Nobody has ... informed us about the delay.
2. There is ... reason to repeat the test.
3. We could ... hear the announcement.
a. ever b. no c. hardly d. neither e. nothing

66. Match the halves.
1. no longer 2. never 3. hardly ever
a. She has ... visited that region.
b. He ... arrives late for work.
c. They ... live in this district.
d. neither of the boys
e. no useful information

67. Choose the correct negative sentences.
1. Neither answer is correct.
2. I do not know nothing about it.
3. We have no further questions.
4. She hardly never visits us.
5. Nobody has called yet.

68. Match the responses.
1. I cannot solve this problem.
2. Leyla has not received the email.
3. We did not attend the meeting.
a. Neither did we. b. Neither can I. c. Nor has Sam.
d. So can I. e. We did too.

69. Complete the sentences.
1. There is ... milk left in the fridge.
2. ... of the two plans is practical.
3. He did not say ... about the accident.
a. no b. neither c. nothing d. anything e. either

70. Match the halves.
1. not only 2. neither 3. no sooner
a. ... had we arrived than the lights went out.
b. ... the teacher nor the pupils were ready.
c. ... did she refuse, but she also complained.
d. either of the routes
e. nobody at the door

71. Choose the correct negative sentences.
1. I have never seen such a view.
2. No one did not answer.
3. She does not need to come.
4. We cannot hardly hear you.
5. Neither proposal was accepted.

72. Match the halves.
1. nobody 2. nowhere 3. nothing
a. There was ... to sit.
b. ... knew the correct password.
c. We found ... unusual in the report.
d. any of the candidates
e. either of the rooms

73. Complete the sentences.
1. I do not need ... help.
2. ... of us had seen the document before.
3. She has ... finished the assignment.
a. any b. neither c. never d. no one e. nothing

74. Match the responses.
1. Sam never eats meat.
2. I have not been to Rome.
3. They cannot stay late.
a. Neither can we. b. Nor have I.
c. Leyla does not either.
d. So do I. e. Neither did they.

75. Choose the correct negative sentences.
1. There is no information available.
2. Nobody did not answer the phone.
3. We need not wait any longer.
4. He has not never visited us.
5. Neither of the keys fits the lock.

COMPLETING THE SENTENCE

1. Complete the sentence.
I would like ... .
A) him help me
B) you to help me
C) she to help me
D) they to help me
E) he to help me

2. Complete the sentence.
The manager explained that he ... return ... .
A) would be, last Monday
B) would, the next day
C) should, a week ago
D) has come, last Monday
E) will, next Monday

3. Complete the sentence.
Where ... ?
A) your uncle works
B) does your uncle work
C) does your uncle works
D) is your uncle work
E) do your uncle work

4. Complete the sentence.
This unexpected gift made her... .
A) felt happy
B) that she became happy __
C) to feel happy
D) feel happy
E) that she felt happy

5. Select the correct variant.
My cousin paints well. ...
A) So does my brother.
B) So is my brother.
C) Neither does my brother.
D) My brother does so.
E) So my brother does.

6. Select the correct variant.
I prefer oranges to pears. ...
A) I also don't prefer oranges to pears.
B) Neither do I.
C) So have I.
D) So does my son.
E) I don't prefer oranges to pears too.

7. Complete the sentence.
Can you tell me how long ... to prepare the presentation?
A) did it take you
B) it take you
C) did you take
D) does it take you
E) it took you

8. Complete the sentence.
Is that the man ... last Monday?
A) you've met
B) which you met
C) she was met
D) met you
E) you met

9. Select the correct variant.
He never sleeps after dinner. ...
A) I never sleep after dinner, too.
B) I never sleep after dinner either.
C) I don't also sleep after dinner.
D) Neither I do.
E) So do I.

10. Complete the sentence.
Laura's parents want ... English well.
A) she learn
B) her learned
C) she to learn
D) her to learn
E) her learning

11. Complete the sentence.
The documents have been sent ...
A) in the morning
B) at 9 o'clock
C) a year ago
D) when you were away
E) too

12. Complete the sentence.
Emma doesn't speak Italian, ...
A) Laura doesn't either
B) Laura doesn't too
C) neither doesn't Laura
D) so doesn't Laura
E) neither Laura does

13. Complete the sentence.
Does she know ... ?
A) why has he come for
B) what did he come for
C) what he has come for
D) what he come for
E) why he came for

14. Complete the sentence.
Try to find out what time ... .
A) the train arrives
B) did the train arrive
C) will the train arrive
D) the train was arrived
E) does the train arrive

15. Complete the sentence.
Close your notes and let's see how much... .
A) do you remember
B) you will able to remember
C) you can remember
D) will you remember
E) can you remember

16. Complete the sentence.
Have you got any brown shirts? No, we've got... .
A) little red one
B) some brown ones
C) some red one
D) some red ones
E) a red ones

17. Complete the sentence.
Please check carefully and tell me ... .
A) who is talking Michael with
B) who does speak with Michael
C) who does Michael speak with
D) who Michael is talking with
E) who is Michael talking with

18. Complete the sentence.
She wanted ... beside her.
A) him standing
B) him stand
C) he to stand
D) he stand
E) him to stand

19. Complete the sentence.
I can't speak to you now. I'll speak to you later
A) when I'll be busy
B) when I'll be free
C) when I have many time
D) when I have time
E) when have I less time

20. Complete the sentence.
Can you show me ... ?
A) how have you made the sandwich
B) how are you going to make a sandwich
C) how you make sandwiches
D) how do you make sandwiches
E) how did you make the sandwich

21. Daniel never makes mistakes, and ... .
A) neither do I
B) so do I
C) neither did I
D) I don't neither
E) so I do

22. Complete the sentence.
He never read newspapers, ...
A) I never read newspapers either
B) so did they
C) neither do I
D) she never read newspapers too
E) neither does his sister

23. Complete the sentence.
I need a lot of advice, ...
A) so Fred needs
B) so Fred need
C) so does Fred
D) so needs Fred
E) Fred needs them, too

24. Complete the sentence.
Can you take care of our flowers ... ?
A) while will you stay here
B) till we come back from holiday
C) till we'll leave for Sochi
D) while we'll be away
E) when we have been there

25. Complete the sentence.
He wanted to know ... .
A) if Philip speaks Spanish
B) whether did Philip speak Spanish
C) if Philip spoke Spanish
D) did Philip speak Spanish
E) that Philip speaks Spanish

26. Complete the sentence.
The secretary asked me. .. .
A) whom did I want to see
B) whom I want to see
C) what did I want
D) what I wanted
E) what I want

27. Select the correct variant.
He couldn't swim well last year. ...
A) Neither could I.
B) I couldn't too.
C) I could either.
D) Neither can I.
E) So can I.

28. Complete the sentence.
How much money ... ?
A) were they stolen
B) they had stolen
C) has they stolen
D) did they steal
E) did they stole

29. Complete the sentence.
There is something else ... to speak to you about.
A) that he must
B) that can I
C) which I should
D) I wanted
E) what I wanted

30. Complete the sentence.
Ask your classmate ... .
A) if he want to spend his weekend here
B) how long will he stay in our town
C) if he has seen our town before
D) how does he like our town
E) when he has arrived

31. Complete the sentence.
Which of you can tell me ... ?
A) when Daniel Defoe has died
B) when did Daniel Defoe die
C) when Daniel Defoe died
D) when Daniel Defoe was died
E) when Daniel Defoe had died

32. Complete the sentence.
Is the twenty-eighth of July the day when ...
' the test?
A) you passed
B) had you passed
C) did you pass
D) were you taken
E) do you pass

33. Complete the sentence.
I wanted to know ff... .
A) they hadn't to do much work
B) they had accepted the invitation
C) these documents have been paid for
D) was he always listened to
E) he wasn't invited too -7)- Completing th

34. Complete the sentence.
We need to know ... .
A) what the rules of the competition are
B) what time the meeting has begun
C) when the instructor has checked our tests
D) why has he come
E) how could we get there

35. Complete the sentence.
The workers wanted to know ... .
A) what time the accident has happened 4
B) what the matter was
C) why was the ambulance late
D) how has all happened
E) when will the manager receive them

36. Complete the sentence.
Is the fifteenth of September the day when ..
to academy after their summer vacation?
A) will learners go back
B) are learners going back 4
C) learners are going back
D) learners have gone back
E) learners go back

37. Select the correct variant.
Tom is respected by everyone in his group
because he is ... and. .. .
A) envious, creative
B) sociable, rude
C) selfish, caring 4
D) serious, ignorant
E) polite, honest

38. Complete the sentence.
_ We can't response all these questions
because ....
A) we have a very few information
B) we have a lot information
C) we have very httle information
D) we have not an information 4
E) we have few information

39. Complete the sentence,
- The tram was full so they had to take a taxi.
A) Neither did we.
B) We did either.
C) We had either.
D) So did we.
E) Neither had we.

40. Complete the sentence.
My scissors aren't sham, ...
A) neither are hers
B) neither hers are 4
C) neither are their
D) mine isn't sharp either
E) so are mine

41. Complete the sentence.
Can these ladies take anything ... ?
A) which do they want =H"
B) what they want
C) they want
D) whom they want
E) do they want

42. Complete the sentence.
Is she the girl... ?
A) which you told me about
B) you told me about
C) you were told me about
D) whom did you tell me about
E) what you told me about

43. Complete the sentence.
Ask her when ... to Turkey.
A) have they moved
B) they will move
C) did they move
D) they have moved
E) will they move

44. Complete the sentence.
Who knows ... ?
A) when he has come
B) why has he come
C) what he has come for
D) what has he come for
E) why he has come for

45. Complete the sentence.
Ask Sophie when ... .
A) will she post the message
B) she has posted the message
C) did she post the message
D) has she posted the message
E) she will post the message

46. Complete the sentence.
Can you tell me ... ?
A) when was the contract signed
B) when the contract was signed
C) when did the contract sign
D) when the contract did sign
E) when has the contract signed

47. Complete the sentence.
Who ... by?
A) sent the invitation
B) was the invitation sent
C) were the invitation sent
D) has the invitation sent
E) did the invitation send

48. Complete the sentence:
The ticket collector ... him our tickets when we were on the bus.
A) made us show
B) made us to show
C) wanted we show
D) watched us to show
E) asked us show

49. Complete the sentence.
She asks... .
A) what do we do in the mornings
B) why I did that
C) why did I do that
D) when they have done it
E) what are they doing there

50. Complete the sentence.
The lawyer advised his client to follow the contract... .
A) that he was signed
B) what was signed
C) which have been signed
D) he had signed
E) what he had signed

51. Complete the sentence.
I am not sure ...
A) when the stolen vehicle found
B) when did he steal the man's vehicle
C) if the police has found the stolen vehicle
D) what was the driver doing at that time
E) where the stolen vehicle is

52. Complete the sentence.
Can you tellus... ?
A) when was World War II broken out
B) when World War II has broken out
C) when World War II broke out
D) when World War II have broken out
E) when did World War 1 break out

53. Complete the sentence.
Does she know ... ?
A) who these pictures has been painted
B) what book must she read
C) that it's cold outside
D) that there are some water in the bottle
E) if has he got a large family

54. Complete the sentence.
Ben didn't expect his uncle ... .
A) let him took part in the race
B) to let him take part in the race
C) to let him to take part in the race
D) let him to take part in the race
E) let him take part in the race

55. Complete the sentence.
I don't want... .
A) somebody to see me
B) nobody to see me
C) anybody to see me
D) somebody sees me
E) that anybody see me

56. Select the correct variant.
He never writes to us. ...
A) Neither does she.
B) Neither I do.
C) So do I.
D) We write either
E) Neither did I.

57. Complete the sentence.
Do you understand ... ?
A) why does he need a knife
B) why he needs a knife for
C) why did he need a knife
D) what does he need a knife for
E) what he needs a knife for

58. Complete the sentence.
Can you tell me ...
A) why did he say it so?
B) why does he say it so?
C) what he said it for?
D) why he said it for?
E) what did he say it for?

59. Complete the sentence.
Do you remember... ?
A) when they have left for Turkey
B) where you left your pen
C) when were they here last
D) where did you leave your pen
E) when did they leave for Turkey

60. Complete the sentence.
Can you tell me when , .. him?
A) have they met
B) are you going to meet
C) did you meet
D) you met
E) they have met

61. Complete the sentence.
... when you returned from the voyage?
A) Why haven't you phoned me
B) What has happened
C) How long had passed
D) Have you had a good time
E) How much time has passed

62. Complete the sentence.
Can you tell me ... at 5 o'clock?
A) where did they meet
B) where they have been
C) where they met
D) where are they going to meet
E) where will they be

63. Complete the sentence.
Remember and say ... .
A) what he said when you met
B) how long did you work there
C) what were your sons doing
D) when has she been there
E) who else did you see in the office

64. Complete the sentence.
I haven't spoken with the representatives, ...
A) neither have most of my classmates
B) most of my classmates didn't either
C) neither has most of my classmates
D) neither had most of my classmates we. - Foe
Completing th
E) neither did most of my classmates

65. Complete the sentence.
- Where can we get a dictionary?
- Let's ... Daniel.
A) lend from
B) lend one from
C) to borrow to
D) to borrow one to
E) borrow one from

66. Complete the sentence.
Can you show us... ?
A) how shall we decorate the office for the party
B) how do you decorate the office
C) how we shall decorate the office for the party
D) why we shall decorate the office for
E) what shall we decorate the office with

67. Complete the sentence.
Can you tell me where ... ?
A) the nearest post office is located
B) is the nearest post office located
C) the nearest located post office
D) located the nearest post office
E) is located the nearest post office

68. Complete the sentence.
People who go in for sports are stronger than those ... .
A) which don't
B) who doesn't
C) that doesn't
D) who don't
E) who aren't

69. Complete the sentence.
Aunt Emily wants to know... .
A) if the message has been posted
B) when you have posted the message
C) when was the message posted
D) that has he posted the message
E) when the message posted

70. Complete the sentence.
They ask... .
A) when the lecture began
B) when will the lecture begin
C) when has the lecture begun
D) when the lecture has begun
E) when did the lecture begin

71. Complete the sentence.
Laura asks when and where ... .
A) was I finished academy
B) ! have finished academy
C) have I finished academy
D) did I finish academy
E) I finished academy

72. Complete the sentence.
Uncle Tom wants to know... .
A) when did they see the films
B) where are these young people from
C) when I have been there
D) if our son reads a lot
E) to whom had we spoken

73. Select the correct variant.
Those ... ... much are often greedy.
Those ... ... little always share.
A) that has, that has
B) who have, who has
C) who have, who have
D) who has, who has
E) that has, that have

74. Select the correct variant.
- The physician let Tom smoke no more.
A) So does his sister.
B) Neither do we.
C) Neither does his mother.
D) Neither did his parents.
E) So did I.

75. Complete the sentence.
Who knows ... ?
A) when all this has happened
B) why they are here for
C) what they are busy with
D) does it often rain there
E) what is he so angry about

76. Complete the sentence.
Henry told. .. .
A) his classmates when he has gone sightseeing
B) if were swimming and boxing his hobbies
C) his classmate he would do his best to help him
D) if had the contract been signed
E) whether can't he recognize the signature

77. Complete the sentence.
You must give me back the money ... .
A) was borrowed
B) has borrowed
C) which has borrowed
D) that were borrowed
E) you have borrowed

78. Complete the sentence.
We couldnt remember the name of the location where we had stopped for the night, ...
A) they also could not remember it
B) they could not remember it either
C) they couldn't remember it too
D) so could we
E) neither we can

79. Complete the sentence.
The policeman ordered ... .
A) us stop
B) we to stop
C) that to stop
D) to us stopped
E) us to stop

80. Complete the sentence.
.. while I was out?
A) What is happened
B) What did happen
C) Did anyone cal
D) Has anyone called
E) Had anyone called

81. Complete the sentence.
Is this man the lawyer ... ?
A) who told you about
B) which told you about me
C) who you told me about
D) that told about
E) what you told me

82. Complete the sentence.
Can you tell me ...?
A) is there a telephone in the building
B) where can we find a telephone
C) if she has been here for a long time
D) where the nearest post office situated
E) if is it the right road to the station

83. Complete the sentence.
Tell me. .. .
A) why did she look at me so strangely
B) what are you looking for here
C) why have you been away so long
D) what kind of dress did Josephina weal when she married
E) how long you are going to stay here

84. Complete the sentence.
.. before I found it out myself?
A) Why hadn't she told me the truth
B) How many times you had told a lie
C) Who has he made classmates with
D) Who has already told the news
E) Why you didn't tell the address

85. Complete the sentence:
Some of the boys ... didn't come.
A) I invited them
B) L invited
C) who has been invited
D) who was invited
E) whom I was invited

86. Complete the sentence.
- The apartment cost me a lot of money.
A) Hers doesn't cost much money either.
B) So mine does.
C) So did the Smiths
D) So did ours.
E) So did her.

87. Complete the sentence.
He wanted to know ... .
A) where did he put his socks
B) if she let them drive the vehicle
C) whose glasses had the boy broken
D) that we fed the hungry chicken
E) what Kate is waiting for

88. Complete the sentence.
Can you tell me ... ?
A) what she made you write
B) what did they let you do
C) who made you to tell him
D) how long does your mother let you stay there
E) whose portrait do you want me to draw

89. Complete the sentence.
Not a bird was seen through the thick leaves of the trees, ...
A) neither was a butterfly
B) so wasn't a butterfly
C) so was another insect either
D) neither was also any fruit
E) neither was other insects

90. Complete the sentence.
She told ... a message.
A) that we shall write
B) they hadn't to write
C) must we write
D) us to write
E) us write

91. Complete the sentence.
How long ... to translate the text?
A) it'll take you
B) it has taken you
C) did it take you
D) it takes you
E) have you to take

92. Complete the sentence.
The instructor wanted ... .
A) us do it by ourselves
B) to assign 4 tasks
C) give his learners some advice
D) me spell the word
E) us learn the poem by heart

93. Complete the sentence.
- Who has to make arrangements for the conference?
A) We had
B) Neither of them did
C) Monica does
D) Each of us do
E) Everybody have to

94. Complete the sentence.
Ask her why ... .
A) top high schools are located in Cambridge
B) she haven't had any authority to give orders
C) she needs these facts for
D) neither of these learners have never been to England
E) do they grow so much grain here

95. Complete the sentence.
The woman ... was young and attractive
A) 1 speak to her
B) whom I spoke to her
C) which I'm speaking to - $—_————
D) which I speak
E) I spoke to ,

96. Complete the sentence. '
She asked ... .
A) that the information was accurate
B) how could all this information be accurate
C) if all the sources of information was reliable
D) if all the information was accurate
E) how he could believe all these information

97. Complete the sentence.
Who ... by?
A) was the list checked
B) checked the list
C) were the list check
D) has the list checked ,
E) did the list check

98. Complete the sentence.
Sam ... the hall where the meeting was held.
A) noticed them leave
B) noticed her to leave
C) asked me leave
D) watched them to leave
E) wanted they leave

99. Select the correct variant.
She is fond of ... and nobody can make her ... it up.
A) drawing, to give
B) to draw, to give
C) drawing, give
D) drawing, giving
E) to draw, giving

100. Complete the sentence.
Can you explain to me ... ?
A) which exercise do you want me to choose
B) why did you let them to go
C) why you let them go out in such weather
D) what did you make them to do
E) how long does it take you to make this sandwich

101. Complete the sentence.
Sam told ... .
A) us when he has received the documents
B) whether the contest has finished in time
C) the manager that the delegation would arrive the next day
D) the chief when would the received documents be signed
E) his classmate if can he show him the direction

102. Complete the sentence.
Did you get the money ... ?
1. what you wanted
2. you wanted
3. that did you want
4. which you wanted
5. that you wanted

103. Complete the sentence.
Have you received the man ... ?
1. the manager recommended
2. which did the manager recommend
3. whom the manager recommended
4. that the manager recommended
5. what the manager recommended

104. Select the correct variants.
When I entered the hall I noticed the servant
... something from the table,
1. takes
2. take
3. taking
4. to take

105. Select the correct variants.
- Neither have my brothers.
1. Tom's never ready for his lessons.
2. Tom's been waiting for you since morning.
3. Mr. Green's never seen such a play.
4. Merlin hasn't been invited to the party.

106. Complete the sentence.
After cleaning the kitchen, Sue. .. .
1. will clean the bathroom too
2. will clean the bathroom either
3. will clean the bathroom as well
4. will not clean the bathroom too

107. Complete the sentence.
After graduating from the university,
Nathan... .
1. won't work in the central clinic too
2. will work in the central clinic too
3. will work in the central clinic as well
4. will work in the central clinic either

108. Complete the sentence.
I don't mind ... .
1. if they renovate the apartment
2. when will you have to pay
3. if you reschedule the payment for the equipment
4. what will the hotel be like
5. why they gave up this idea for

109. Complete the sentence.
I don't mind ... .
1. what will the colour of the vehicle be
2. if Laura postpones her vacation
3. when will they have to return
4. if they arrange the party
5. why he turned down the proposal for

110. Complete the sentence.
I have completely forgotten the location of the
cottage ... .
1. which we stayed
2. we stayed in
3. where we stayed in
4. where we stayed

111. Complete the sentence.
I remember the location ... .
1. we met in
2. where we met
3. which we met
4. where we met in

112. Match the halves.
1. The chef couldn't find the eggs ... .
2. Her fiancée still remembers the location ... .
3. I haven't seen my instructor since the
year ... .
a. who she is married to
b. she moved to another nation
c. who was memorable for them
d. which had already been bought
e. where they first met

113. Complete the sentences.
1. I can't repair the dishwasher myself ... .
2. Tourism is a good thing as... .
3. I used to love listening to her, even
though ... .
a. she has nothing interesting to mention
b. it brings people of different nations together
c. I could only understand about half of what she said
d. therefore, I'll have it mended as soon as possible
e. unless the repairman had helped me

MAKE UP A TEXT

1. Make up a story.
1. Conan Doyle laughed.
2. The cabman recognized him at once.
3. One day he arrived in Boston.
4. When he was about to pay his fare, the cabman said:
5. He was very tired and took a cab.
6. "Tell me how you knew who I was. I'll give you tickets for your whole family then."
7. "I saw your name on the side of your travelling bag."
8. "Please give me a ticket to your lecture,"
9. The famous detective Conan Doyle was fond of travelling.

A) 9, 3, 1, 4, 8, 2, 5, 6, 7
B) 3, 2, 9, 1, 5, 4, 8, 6, 7
C) 9, 3, 8, 7, 6, 1, 5, 2, 4
D) 9, 3, 5, 2, 4, 8, 1, 6, 7
E) 3, 5, 4, 8, 2, 9, 1, 7, 6

2. Make up a story.
1. "Have you got anything for a headache?" he asked.
2. "What did you do that for?" he asked in surprise.
3. The smell was so strong that tears came into the man's eyes.
4. One day a man went into a chemist's shop.
5. "But that medicine has cured your headache, hasn't it?" the chemist said smiling.
6. "It's my wife that has the headache, not me!" he said angrily.
7. The chemist took a bottle from the shelf and held it under the gentleman's nose.

A) 4, 1, 7, 3, 2, 5, 6 B) 4, 7, 5, 2, 3, 1, 6
C) 4, 2, 3, 5, 7, 6, 1 D) 4, 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 6
E) 4, 1, 3, 7, 2, 5, 6

3. Make up a story.
1. He decided to sail west as he was sure that our planet was round.
2. It was America-Central America in fact.
3. Columbus was born in Italy, but lived in Spain for a long time.
4. In 1492, the king of Spain gave him money to go to India.
5. It was a new land a new continent.
6. He was a seaman and made many sea voyages.
7. After sailing 4000 miles, he reached land.
8. Columbus thought that it was India, but it was not.

A) 3, 6, 4, 1, 7, 8, 5, 2 B) 4, 6, 1, 7, 8, 3, 2, 5
C) 3, 8, 7, 1, 2, 4, 5, 6 D) 3, 1, 6, 4, 7, 8, 5, 2
E) 6, 1, 7, 8, 5, 2, 3, 4

4. Make up a story.
1. Suddenly, the waiter came back with two tickets for a bull-fight.
2. They asked the waiter to bring some milk and sandwiches, but he didn't understand them.
3. Once, while travelling to Spain, two Americans went to a small restaurant.
4. They didn't know Spanish and the waiter didn't know English.
5. They repeated the word "milk" many times and then one of the Americans took a piece of paper and drew a cow.
6. The waiter looked at it and ran out of the restaurant.
7. "You see, he understood. I'm sure, he will bring some milk," said the American to his friend joyfully.

A) 1, 5, 4, 7, 3, 2, 6 B) 6, 3, 4, 1, 2, 5, 7
C) 3, 4, 2, 5, 6, 7, 1 D) 3, 4, 6, 7, 1, 2, 5
E) 4, 6, 7, 1, 2, 5, 3

5. Make up a text.

1. The servant brought him a tongue.
2. "What is it?" the chief asked angrily.
3. The servant brought a tongue again.
4. The next day, the chief told the servant to bring him the worst meat from the market.
5. Once a chief told one of his servants to bring him the best meat.
6. The servant said: "Sometimes man is very unhappy because of his tongue, and sometimes his tongue makes him very happy".
7. "You are right," the chief said."Let us be masters of our tongues."
8. "When I ask you for the best meat, you bring me a tongue, and then you bring the same thing for the worst meat."

A) 5, 2, 1, 3, 8, 4, 7, 6 B) 5, 1, 4, 3, 2, 8, 6, 7
C) 3, 2, 1, 5, 4, 6, 7, 8 D) 5, 4, 1, 3, 2, 8, 7, 6
E) 5, 1, 2, 4, 3, 8, 6, 7

6. Make up a story.

1. He had a large piece of meat in his mouth, too.
2. There was a little bridge over it.
3. What he saw was his own reflection in the clear water,
4. A dog with a large piece of meat came to a river.
5. While crossing the bridge, he looked down and saw another dog.
6. But instead of getting anything, he lost his own meat.
7. He dropped his own meat and tried to take the other.
8. The dog decided to cross the bridge.

A) 4, 8, 7, 5, 1, 3, 2, 6
B) 4, 2, 8, 5, 1, 3, 7, 6
C) 8, 5, 3, 7, 4, 6, 1, 2
D) 8, 7, 3, 1, 5, 4, 2, 6
E) 4, 3, 7, 1, 5, 8, 6, 2

7. Make up a story.

1. An old woman carrying a heavy basket took the same train.
2. When he saw the old woman, he got up and said: "Please take this seat."
3. But he said: "You didn't offer a seat to this woman, but you offer it to me."
4. Once a general was travelling in a train full of people.
5. At once, a lot of men stood up and offered their seats to the general.
6. At last, she came to the place where the general was sitting.
7. She walked from one carriage to another, but could not find a seat, and nobody offered her one.
8. "Thank you. I prefer to stand."

A) 1, 7 , 6, 5, 3, 2, 4, 8
B) 4, 1, 7, 5, 2, 3, 8, 6
C) 4, 2, 5, 3, 6, 1, 8, 7
D) 1, 7, 6, 2, 5, 3, 8, 4
E) 4, 1, 7, 6, 2, 5, 3, 8

8. Make up a story.

1. The doctor decided to try a new method and said to the patient:
2. "Repeat three times the sentence-I am paid-and it will help you."
3. The patient did it and felt much better.
4. "500 dollars," said the doctor, satisfied with the result of his method.
5. He told the doctor about it.
6. Once a man went to the doctor.
7. "Repeat three times the sentence I am well,"
8. "I have a terrible headache, help me, please," he said.
9. The man was very clever and he said; -79.

A) 1, 7, 3, 5, 4, 2, 9, 8, 6
B) 6, 8, 7, 3, 5, 4, 1, 2, 9
C) 1, 7, 8, 5, 3, 4, 9, 2, 6
D) 6, 8, 1, 7, 3, 5, 4, 9, 2
E) 6, 1, 7, 3, 5, 4, 9, 2, 8

9. Make up a story.
1. When the ticket-inspector came up to the scientist and asked him for his ticket, the old man began to look for it everywhere, but could not find it.
2. But at the next station, it was just the same.
3. "Oh, but I must find the ticket," said the man.
4. Once an old and well-known English scientist was travelling by train.
5. "Don't be in a hurry," said the ticket-inspector, who also knew the scientist very well,
6. "I can come again at the next station."
7. The old scientist could not find his ticket again.
8. "I want to know where I am going".
9. "That's all right," said the ticket-inspector.
A) 4, 1, 5, 6, 2, 7, 9, 3, 8
B) 7, 9, 6, 1, 5, 2, 3, 4, 8
C) 4, 7, 9, 6, 2, 5, 3, 1, 8
D) 7, 1, 3, 6, 4, 2, 5, 9, 8
E) 7, 5, 6, 2, 9, 3, 8, 4, 1

10. Make up a story.
1. So the doctor took a piece of coal and wrote the prescription on the door,
2. But there was neither a pen nor paper at home.
3. A man fell ill and the doctor was sent for.
4. So the man's wife went out to get them.
5. The doctor came and when he found out what the matter was, he asked for a pen, ink and paper to write a prescription.
6. She did not come back a long time.
7. So the door was carried to the drugstore to get the medicine.
8. Then he went away.
9. The problem was that nobody in the house could read or write Latin.
A) 5, 1, 7, 8, 3, 2, 4, 6, 9
B) 3, 5, 2, 4, 6, 1, 8, 9, 7
C) 3, 5, 1, 2, 8, 4, 6, 9, 7
D) 9, 3, 5, 2, 4, 8, 6, 1, 7
E) 3, 8, 9, 5, 2, 4, 6, 1, 7

11. Make up a story.
1. One day, the man saw an umbrella on the train.
2. 'Do you think we can buy umbrellas every day?"
3. When his wife saw it, she began to laugh and said:
4. "Today I shall not lose my umbrella," he thought, and brought the umbrella home.
5. Avery busy man often lost his umbrellas.
6. "But you did not take an umbrella with you this morning."
7. He lost them in trams, trains, and shops.
8. His wife always said:
A) 5, 7, 1, 3, 2, 4, 8, 6
B) 1, 4, 7, 5, 8, 2, 3, 6
C) 5, 7, 8, 2, 1, 4, 3, 6
D) 5, 1, 3, 6, 2, 4, 8, 7
E) 1, 7, 4, 5, 3, 6, 8, 2

12. Make up a story.
1. "What are you doing here so late?" asked Professor Brown.
2. "But when do you find time to think?" he asked angrily.
3. "Yes, professor, I work early in the morning, too," answered the student proudly.
4. One evening, Professor Brown went to his laboratory. It was very late. One of his students was still working there.
5. "I am working, sir," was the answer.
6. "Do you work early in the morning?"
7. '] work, of course, sir," answered the student.
8. "And what do you do in the daytime?"
A) 4, 5, 6, 3, 1, 8, 7, 2
B) 4, 1, 5, 8, 7, 6, 3, 2
C) 4, 1, 5, 6, 3, 2, 7, 8
D) 4, 6, 7, 3, 2, 5, 8, 1
E) 4, 8, 7, 6, 5, 1, 3, 2

13. Make up a story.
1. So he took a piece of paper and wrote on it:
2. When he returned, his coat was not there, but he found a piece of paper in its place which said:
3. Once a famous boxer went to a restaurant to have dinner.
4. "This coat belongs to Tom Brown, the famous boxer. He will be back soon."
5. He took off his coat at the door, but was afraid that somebody would take it.
6. "Your coat has been taken by a famous runner, who will not come back at all."
7. He put the paper on his coat and went to have dinner.

A) 1, 3, 4, 2, 6, 7, 5 B) 4, 7, 2, 1, 5, 6, 3
C) 3, 5, 1, 4, 7, 2, 6 D) 7, 3, 5, 1, 6, 2, 4
E) 3, 6, 4, 1, 2, 7, 5

14. Make up a story.
1. They could not remember what comes first, «in or «ey,
2. The pupils were very much interested.
3. Some of the pupils were having difficulty with the spelling of words.
4. At last, the inspector said: "Listen! I can give you the rule that I always follow."
5. Even the teacher was eager to learn this important rule.
6. One day, the inspector of schools was visiting an English class.
7. The inspector continued: "It is simply this: write "i" and "e" exactly alike, and then put a dot in the middle over them."

A) 3, 1, 6, 4, 2, 5, 7 B) 6, 3, 1, 4, 2, 5, 7
C) 6, 1, 3, 4, 2, 5, 7 D) 6, 3, 1, 2, 4, 7, 5
E) 3, 1, 2, 5, 6, 4, 7

15. Make up a story.
1. Trying to get the water, the fox fell into the well. Drinking enough, he tried to get out.
2. As soon as the silly goat jumped down, the fox climbed up the goat's back and got out.
3. Seeing the goat, the fox said: "Come down here. The water is so fresh."
4. Soon a goat came to the well to drink.
5. But the sides of the well were high.
6. On a hot summer day, a fox was looking 5 for some water to drink and he could find an old well.

A) 6, 4, 5, 1, 2, 3 B) 6, 5, 1, 4, 3, 2
C) 6, 1, 5, 4, 2, 3 D) 4, 1, 6, 2, 5, 3
E) 6, 1, 5, 4, 3, 2

16. Make up a story.
1. "No, I have never gone for swimming to my regret," the philosopher answered.
2. "I'm very sorry for you," said the philosopher.
3. Once a philosopher and a boatman were crossing the river on a small boat. While talking, the philosopher asked him: "Have you ever heard anything about philosophy?"
4. The boatman answered "No".
5. At that moment, the boat ran on a rock and then the boatman asked the 6 philosopher: "Have you ever learned to swim?"
6. "I am very sorry for you too, the boat is sinking," cried the boatman.

A) 3, 4, 1, 5, 2, 6 B) 3, 4, 1, 6, 5, 2
C) 3, 1, 2, 6, 4, 5 D) 3, 6, 5, 4, 1, 2
E) 3, 4, 2, 5, 1, 6

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17. Make up a story.
1. The policeman advised him to take the animal to the Zoo.
2. "Why didn't you take him to the Zoo?" asked the policeman.
3. But the next day, the policeman saw the elephant with the man again.
4. One day, a man met an elephant in the park.
5. He took the elephant to a policeman.
6. "I did and he liked it very much, but now I am taking him for a walk," he added joyfully.

A) 4, 1, 3, 2, 6, 5 B) 4, 5, 1, 2, 3, 6
C) 4, 5, 3, 2, 6, 1 D) 4, 5, 1, 3, 2, 6
E) 5, 1, 2, 4, 6, 3

18. Make up a story.
1. "There is a package for you downstairs, sir," said the servant politely.
2. After a while, the servant knocked at the door again and apologized for disturbing him.
3. Hearing some loud knocks on his door he opened it nervously.
4. "Well, let it be there till morning," the man asked.
5. One night, Mr. Brown stopped at a small hotel and soon fell fast asleep in his room.
6. "Sorry, the package is not for you," he added.

A) 5, 3, 1, 4, 2, 6 B) 5, 2, 3, 1, 6, 4
C) 5, 3, 1, 2, 6, 4 D) 5, 3, 2, 4, 6, 1
E) 5, 4, 3, 6, 1, 2

19. Make up a story.
1. A small country boy was sitting nearby.
2. 'Do you know why there are no apples on that tree?"
3. Two men, who had come to the country for their holidays, were walking in an orchard.
4. They called him.
5. They saw that all the trees were bending under a heavy load of apples, except one tree on which there were no apples at all.
6. "Come here, boy. Here's a sixpence for you".
7. "Of course I do, sir. Because it is an oak-tree", answered the boy.

A) 7, 2, 3, 5, 1, 4, 6 B) 3, 5, 2, 7, 1, 4, 6
C) 3, 5, 1, 4, 6, 2, 7 D) 3, 5, 7, 1, 4, 6, 2
E) 7, 3, 5, 4, 6, 1, 2

20. Make up a story.
1. There was some water in it.
2. He couldn't find any water.
3. He picked up little stones and dropped them into the jar.
4. Once a crow wanted to drink.
5. At last he saw a jar.
6. But he couldn't get at the water.
7. At last the water in the jar was high and he could drink it.

A) 4, 2, 5, 1, 6, 3, 7 B) 2, 5, 1, 3, 6, 4, 7
C) 4, 2, 1, 3, 7, 5, 6 D) 4, 2, 5, 6, 3, 7, 1
E) 4, 2, 5, 1, 6, 7, 3

21. Make up a story.
1. 'I am trying to get my hat," he answered.
2. A woman saw him and shouted from a nearby house:
3. "But that is our little black hen you are running after."
4. Once a man with poor eyesight lost his hat in a strong wind.
5. "What are you doing there?"
6. "Your hat?" said the woman in surprise.
7. He ran after his hat.

A) 2, 1, 3, 5, 7, 4, 6 B) 4, 7, 2, 5, 1, 6, 3
C) 4, 3, 2, 1, 7, 5, 6 D) 2, 3, 6, 4, 7, 5, 1
E) 4, 6, 1, 3, 2, 5, 7

22. Make up a story.
1. He has not noticed it and he will be delighted in getting the kind he always smokes."
2. One day, a lady asked her friend: "What birthday present are you going to give to your husband?"
3. "How much did you pay for them?" asked the lady.
4. 'Oh, a hundred cigars."
5. "Nothing! For the last few months I have been taking one or two from his box daily."

23. Make up a story.
1. In the street, he was stopped by a policeman.
2. "What have I done?" asked Brown.
3. One day Brown was out walking with his large family.
4. 'I certainly don't know what you've done.
5. But] want to know why these people are following you!" said the policeman.

24. Make up a story.
1. "What is the matter with you?" their father asked.
2. It was bathing time, and from the twins' bedroom came sounds of laughter and loud crying.
3. It happened to twin brothers one day.
4. "Nothing, only Nurse has given him two baths and hasn't given me any at all."
5. The laughing twin pointed to his crying brother and said:

25. Make up a story.
1. One day, an old woman showed him an exercise book and asked him to tell the truth about the character of its owner.
2. He could tell people's character by their handwriting. He was proud of this ability and often boasted among his friends.
3. Balzac looked through the exercise book and said: "All right, I'll tell you the truth about its owner. He is a bad and lazy boy."
4. The woman said smiling: "This is your own exercise book and I was your teacher."
5. Balzac, the famous French writer, was a man of great talent.

26. Make up a story.
1. "Frank, you bad boy!" shouted Mr. Adams looking angrily at his son."When George Washington was your age he was at the top of his class!"
2. "Oh, no, it's Frank. He's doing badly at school. The Principal insists on his leavirng school."
3. "What's the matter, darling?" he asked."I hope you don't mind my coming late."
4. "Well, when George Washington was your age, he was President of the United States." answered the boy.
5. Once, Mr. Adams found Mrs. Adams in tears.

27. Make up a story.
1. The gentleman sitting next to her said angrily: "Why don't you let the child have what he wants?"
2. One day a gentleman was travelling in a tramcar.
3. The mother tried to calm the child, but he went on crying.
4. A lady was sitting opposite him with a small child crying bitterly.
5. 'I would if I could. He wants your funny hat," answered the mother shyly.

28. Make up a story.
1. He decided to give good advice to his pupils before starting the lesson.
2. The teacher stood with his back to the fireplace on a winter morning.
3. Your coat is on fire, sir."
4. He noticed that the lips of his pupils cried out: "Ninety-nine, one hundred!
5. "Before you speak, think.
6. Count to fifty before you say anything important, to a hundred, if it is very important," the teacher said.

29. Make up a story.
1. One day John got on a crowded bus with his father in the rush hour,
2. "May I offer you my seat?"
3. There was not an empty seat in the bus.
4. At that time an elderly lady got on the bus.
5. John jumped down at once, politely took off his hat and said;
6. John had to sit on his father's knee.

30. Make up a story.
1. They didn't know each other, but they began to talk.
2. Two men got on a bus and sat next to each other.
3. "Are you going to Milberry's lecture today?" asked the first.
4. "Don't go. Milberry is a bad speaker."
5. "Yes," answered the other.
6. "I must go. I'm Milberry," the other replied.

31. Make up a story.
1. "I never ask a gentleman to pay me money," the tailor replied.
2. "Well, after some time I no longer think he is a gentleman."
3. A man met his tailor in the street and stopped him.
4. "Then what do you do if the gentleman doesn't pay?"
5. "Why didn't you remind me to pay you?"
6. "I quite forgot to pay you for the suit which you made for me," he said.

32. Make up a story.
1. He read the letter:
2. One day a man came home.
3. He climbed up to the window and with great difficulty entered the room.
4. He saw that his door was locked.
5. On the dining-room table he saw a letter for him.
6. "Dear John, I'll come late. The key, will be under the door', read the letter.

33. Make up a story.
1. A man was riding a bicycle without a lamp.
2. It happened in a very dark night.
3. "Wet paint."
4. He came to a crossroad and didn't know which way to turn.
5. He noticed a pole with something white which looked like a sign.
6. Climbing to the top of the pole, he lit a match and read:

34. Make up a story.
1. As the American ordered, at six o'clock, the servant entered the room and, seeing that he was sleeping, took a sheet of paper and wrote something on it.
2. Once he wanted to get up very early, so asked his servant to wake him up at 6 in the morning.
3. An American had a Japanese servant who was very polite.
4. He read: "Dear sir, it is 6 o'clock, please get up at once."
5. Then the servant left the room as quietly as he could.
6. The American woke up at 11 o'clock, jumped out of bed, looked at his watch and saw a sheet of paper on the table.

35. Make up a story.
1. "And what is the world record?" the champion asked.
2. "Forty", said the doctor.
3. "You have a high temperature, young man," the doctor said.
4. The doctor was standing by the side of the bed where the champion athlete was lying.
5. "How high?" the champion asked.
6. A famous sportsman was lying in hospital.

36. Make up a story.
1. A farmer was on his way home.
2. You have no right to enjoy the sunlight, 'he added.
3. Suddenly, he saw one of his sons sleeping in the shade of a tree.
4. "Yes, father, you are right. That is why I am lying in the shade."
5. "How can you sleep here while all your brothers are working in the garden?
6. It happened on a fine summer day.

37. Make up a story.
1. "I don't want to play," the boy replied.
2. A well-dressed gentleman sat on a bench in the park.
3. "Because I am just waiting till you get up. A man painted the bench you are sitting on fifteen minutes ago," the boy said calmly.
4. A boy lay on the grass looking at him.
5. "But why don't you run about?" the gentleman insisted.
6. "What's the matter, boy, why don't you go and play?" asked the gentleman.

38. Make up a story.
1. "Because I have one dog already at home, sir," said the boy.
2. "Why, Tom?"
3. "Four dogs," the boy answered.
4. "Tom, how much is two plus one?" asked the teacher.
5. "Sorry! Fancy I give you two dogs and then one dog more. How many dogs have you got now?"
6. "I don't know, sir," answered the boy.

39. Make up a story.
1. "I wasn't asleep," the man protested.
2. Once a group of women got on a bus and saw that every seat had been already occupied.
3. "But your eyes were closed," the conductor said.
4. At that moment the conductor noticed a man who looked asleep.
5. "I know. I just hate to look at ladies standing up in a crowded bus," the man answered.
6. Thinking that the sleeping man might miss his stop, the conductor woke him up.

40. Make up a story.
1. Suddenly he remembered the telegram he had sent to his wife.
2. Once an Englishman arrived in Madrid, found a small hotel, left his things there, and went to send his wife a telegram with his new address.
3. She already knew his address and could help him.
4. After he had sent the telegram, he went to the theatre.
5. So, at a late hour, his wife received this strange telegram: "Please send me my address at once."
6. On his way back to the hotel, he found out that he had forgotten the address of the hotel,

41. Make up a story.
1. "It is a prize, mother," he said.
2. "But an ostrich has two legs, my dear," his mother said in surprise.
3. "] know that now, mother, but the rest of the class said “4”. I was the nearest."
4. "A prize? What for, dear?" his mother asked.
5. Little Tom came home from school with a new book under his arm.
6. "At the lesson the teacher asked how many legs an ostrich had and I said “3”," he said to his mother.

42. Make up a story.
1. "I never thought to see such a famous man as you in my house," cried the farmer joyfully.
2. "Good God! Robinson Crusoe, the great traveller!
3. Caruso, the famous Italian singer, was once driving a car through a small village in America.
4. Entering a farm house, he was asked his name.
5. Suddenly his car broke down.
6. "Caruso", said the singer.

43. Make up a story.
1. When she came to Johnny's room sorne time later, she saw him sleeping peacefully with his pillow over his stomach.
2. "Well, may I sleep with a bit under my pillow?" asked the boy.
3. The boy thanked his mother and ran to bed.
4. "Here you are, but remember to keep it under your pillow."
5. "May I have a piece of cake, Mother?" asked Johnny after his birthday party.
6. "No, you have had quite enough," answered his mother.

44. Make up a story.
1. One day, his dog broke its leg.
2. The next week, the surgeon asked the painter to come to his place.
3. Joseph Turner, a famous English painter, was fond of dogs.
4. He treated the dog carefully, and soon it was quite well.
5. As he was rich enough to send it to the best surgeon instead of taking it to a veterinary, he asked the surgeon to help his dog because it was very important to him.
6. He greeted him and said: "My door needs painting. I ask you to do it. It is so important to me."

45. Make up a story.
1. "All right, madam," he said."What hospital do you want me to take you to if we have an accident?"
2. "You must drive slowly. Don't go until the policeman lowers his arm."
3. The taxi driver got angry.
4. An old lady was going to take a taxi.
5. "OK, madam," said the driver.
6. "Driver, I want you to take me to the station," she said.

46. Make up a story.
1. A boy saw the blind man with the lighted lantern.
2. He had a jug in one hand and a lighted lamp in the other.
3. "What is the use of your lantern if you are blind?"
4. He came up to him, and said:
5. One dark night, a blind man went to get some water.
6. "The lantern is not for me. It is for boys like you who may run to me in the darkness and break my jug," said the blind man.

47. Make up a story.
1. "I'm staying here by myself and only need a small room," he added.
2. "Yes", answered the rich man."His father is a wealthy man, but mine is not."
3. One day, a very rich American went to stay at a hotel in New York.
4. The manager showed him an apartment which cost little money and told him that it was the smallest room they had.
5. He asked the hotel manager for the cheapest and smallest room they had.
6. Then the manager asked the rich man: "Why do you take the cheapest room like that? When your son stays here, he always takes the most expensive apartments."

48. Make up a story.
1. "I need it, it's hot water," the boy said seriously.
2. Mr Brown was busy writing letters in his room.
3. Mr Brown saw a big pot of boiling water on the stove in the burning kitchen.
4. The servant, a very stupid boy, rushed into his master's room shouting loudly: "Fire, fire! The kitchen is on fire!"
5. "You silly boy! Why didn't you throw it on the burning fire?" he said angrily.
6. Mr Brown got up quickly and they ran into the kitchen as fast as they could.

49. Make up a text.
1. Your advice certainly helped me, but you told me to smoke one cigarette a day, and that one cigar a day almost killed me.
2. Go to a quiet country place for a month, go to bed early, drink milk, walk a lot, and smoke just one cigar a day."
3. "Thank you very much," said the gentleman, "I'll do everything you say."
4. "It's no joke to start smoking at my age."
5. Once an old gentleman went to see a doctor. The doctor examined him and said: "Medicine won't help you.
6. "Oh, doctor," said the gentleman a month later, "I feel quite well now. I had a good rest. I went to bed early, drank a lot of milk and walked a lot.

50. Make up a text.
1. "How long has it been raining like this?"
2. He found that it was pouring.
3. A Londoner who was going to the West of England for a holiday, arrived by train at a town.
4. He called a porter to carry his bags to a taxi.
5. On the way out of the station, partly to make the conversation and to get a local opinion on prospects of weather for his holiday, he asked the porter.
6. "I don't know, sir, I've only been here for fifteen years," was the reply.

51. Make up a story.
1. He called the bell-boy and asked him to run up to room 48 and see whether he had left a box on the table.
2. He had only 10 minutes to pay his bill and reach the station.
3. "Yes, sir," he said, "you left it there. It's on the table."
4. The boy ran up the stairs and came back 5 minutes later.
5. A traveller was standing in the lobby of a Washington hotel.
6. Suddenly he remembered that he had forgotten something.

52. Make up a story.
1. "Madam, if you can't give me anything or if you are kind enough to do something for me, here is a button.
2. He asked: "Madam, can you give me anything?"
3. A poor man knocked at the door of a house.
4. Please, sew a pair of trousers on it."
5. "My good man," said the lady, "I have no money at all, but if there is anything to sew, I can do it for you."
6. He wanted to get some money or bread.

53. Make up a story.
1. "It took me 30 years to learn how to do it within an hour," said the clever painter.
2. "Three thousand dollars?" asked the lady in surprise.
3. Once a rich lady asked a painter to draw her portrait.
4. The painter did it within an hour and asked three thousand dollars for it.
5. "It is too expensive and it took you only an hour." she added.

54. Make up a story.
1. "What are you laughing at?" asked the thief.
2. The thief was sure that Mr. Brown was asleep.
3. "I am laughing because you are looking for money at night in a desk where I can never find any in the daytime."
4. He was astonished when he heard a loud laugh behind him.
5. Mr. Brown was lying in bed when a man entered his room and tried to open the lock of his writing-desk.

55. Make up a story.
1. "Here is a sixpence tip for you. Tell me what you can recommend to me."
2. He asked for the menu and said to the waiter:
3. It was dinner time.
4. The waiter whispered: "I recommend you to go to another restaurant."
5. A man entered a restaurant and sat down at a table.

56. Make up a story.
1. He went up to the girl who worked there and gave her the stamp and the envelope.
2. "Why must I stick the stamp on myself?" asked the student. "I want to send the letter, but not myself."
3. "No, no," said the girl. "You must stick the stamp on yourself."
4. A German student, who did not know English very well, came to a post office in London.
5. In one hand he had a letter in an envelope, and in the other hand, he held a stamp.

57. Make up a story.
1. When he understood his mistake, the poor servant got frightened and apologized to the actor.
2. "Never mind, my good fellow, I'll swallow a piece of blotting-paper and everything will soon be all right," he said calmly.
3. Once a well-known actor was ill.
4. But the actor was not angry with him at all.
5. His servant took the wrong bottle by mistake and gave him some ink instead of medicine.

58. Make up a story.
1. At a physics lesson, the teacher asked the children about the effects of heat and cold on the body,
2. "Can you give an example?" she asked.
3. "Heat makes things bigger, but cold makes them smaller," answered a bright boy.
4. "In summer, when it is hot, the days are longer, but in winter, when it is cold, the 3 days are shorter," answered the bright boy.
5. "Quite right," said the teacher.

59. Make up a story.
1. "The class couldn't answer the teacher's question, only I could answer."
2. Pete was a schoolboy.
3. One day, he came from school and said:
4. "Very good, Pete. And what was the question?" asked his father.
5. "The teacher asked who had broken the window in the classroom," answered Pete.

60. Make up a story.
1. "My father, sir," answered the boy.
2. "I am sorry, sir, but Ted is ill and will be absent from school for three days," he said,
3. "Oh, I am sorry to hear that. Who is speaking?" asked the teacher.
4. He thought that he could speak like his father.
5. One day an English schoolboy who didn't want to go to school rang his teacher up.

61. Make up a story.
1. "We ran from them and they ran after us," answered the traveller.
2. Among other things, he told them that he and his servant had made fifty armed robbers run.
3. A famous traveller, who had just returned from one of his voyages, was telling his friends about his adventures.
4. "Oh, it was quite easy", giggled one of his friends.
5. His friends asked him in surprise how they could make the robbers run.

62. Make up a story.
1. Then he saw that one of the boys, Johnny, was not listening.
2. Johnny stood up and said, "There is some ink on it."
3. During a geography lesson, the teacher was telling the pupils about the North, the South, the East and the West.
4. The teacher asked him: "Johnny, stand up and tell me what is on your left hand."
5. He said that when they face the North, the South is behind them, the East is on their right hand, and the West is on their left hand.

63. Make up a story.
1. "My boy, why don't you give Uncle John a' kiss?" asked his mother.
2. The hoy did not want to kiss.
3. "I cannot, there is no room for a kiss', answered the boy.
4. Uncle John decided to grow a beard.
5. During a visit to his sister's, he tried to make his little nephew kiss him.

64. Make up a story.
1. "Oh! What a memory you've got!"
2. A little boy with eyes wide open said with wonder;
3. A school teacher told a class of small
4. "And all this happened more than 400 years ago."
pupils the story of the discovery of America by Columbus.
5. After he had finished the story, he said:

65. Make up a story.
1. "I shot tigers in Africa."
2. "You are right. I shot them all," he answered calmly.
3. There was a traveller who liked to boast very much.
4. One day he said to his friend proudly:
5. "There are no tigers in Africa; it is a lie," said his friend.

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MAKE UP A DIALOGUE

1. Choose the correct variant.
- How do you do? I'm James White.
- ...
A) Not at all.
B) Very well.
C) How do you do?
D) Well, not so bad.
E) It's very kind of you.

2. Choose the correct variant.
- Tell me what your grandson likes.
- ...
A) Plump and fair
B) Like his father
C) Watching cartoons
D) He's as sweet as honey
E) All his friends like Mathew

3. Complete the dialogue.
Patient: The pain in my back still hasn't gone away.
Doctor: ...
Patient: Well, I did it for a day or two. However, it didn't help me.
Doctor: If you had done as I had said, you would feel a lot better now.
A) Have you taken the medicine as I prescribed you?
B) In that case, I'll give you some more medicine.
C) How long has this been going on? '
D) Well, you should come to see me in time.
E) You'll recover soon. Don't worry.

4. Complete the dialogue.
- Do you know who will represent us in this year's Eurovision contest?
- ...
A) I don't think so, and you?
B) You are quite right, take it easy.
C) It's impossible, nobody can.
D) They will announce it soon.
E) It will be late, won't it?

5. Choose the correct variant.
- Ann, I haven't got any information to add.
- Oh, ... I'll get some on the internet then. '
A) didn't we? B) have you?
C) haven't you? D) did you?
E) have we?

6. Complete the dialogue.
- Excuse me, sir, which is the nearest way to the post office?
- ...
A) There is no other way out of this situation.
B) I don't mind.
C) I am on my way home.
D) You are quite right.
E) I'm afraid I don't know.

7. Complete the dialogue.
- ...
- Go along this street and turn right at the traffic lights.
- ...
- No, it's only about five minutes' walk.
- ...
- That's quite all right.
1. I'm afraid I've lost my way.
2. How can I get to the town centre?
3. How long will it take me to get there?
4. Is it too far to walk?
5. At what stop do I get off?
6. Thank you very much indeed.
A) 1, 5, 3 B) 2, 4, 6
C) 3, 1, 6
D) 1, 2, 4 E) 2, 5, 4

8. Complete the dialogue.
- Computers are extremely important in our lives.
- ...
A) Why do you consider them to be useless?
B) I don't think so. They are necessary in our daily life.
C) Really? I think everyone must visit it.
D) I know how widely they are used everywhere.
E) I don't it. I can't imagine our life without them?

9. Complete the dialogue.
- ...
- I'll just see what flight is available.
- ...
- AZAL Flight LH 203 leaving at 9. 20 is just the one you want.
- ...
- You had better be there before 8. 30.

1. I want to travel first class, please.
2. I want to fly to Geneva tomorrow morning.
3. Fasten your seatbelts, please.
4. What time do I have to be at the airport?
5. Our plane is landing in Amsterdam.

A) 2, 3, 4 B) 2, 1, 4
C) 3, 2, 5
D) 4, 1, 5 E) 3, 1, 5

10. Complete the dialogue.
- I have seen two films this month and enjoyed them.
- ...
- One of them was about animals, and the other was a love story.
- ...
- The one about animals. I like such films.
- ...
- I like dogs most of all.

1. Which of them did you enjoy more?
2. Were they about animals or birds?
3. What were they about?
4. And what animals do you like most?
5. Did you like birds or animals?
6. Where did you see the animals?

A) 4, 5, 6 B) 3, 2, 1
C) 5, 6, 2
D) 3, 1, 4 E) 2, 1, 3

11. Make up a dialogue.
1. Doctor: "Let me have a look. Oh, it's broken."
2. Jack: "I jumped down from a tree and hurt it."
3. Doctor: "What's the matter with you?"
4. Jack: 'Thank you, doctor."
5. Doctor: 'Don't worry. Your arm will be put in plaster and everything will be all right.'
6. Jack: "Something is wrong with my arm. It hurts very much."
7. Doctor: "Next time be more careful."

A) 3, 2, 5, 6, 7, 4, 1 B) 3, 6, 1, 2, 5, 4, 7
C) 4, 7, 3, 2, 5, 1, 6 D) 5, 6, 1, 4, 7, 2, 3
E) 2, 3, 1, 4, 5, 6, 7

12. Make up a dialogue.
1. — Isn't it too much for such a sweater?
2. — It is expensive, but it's hand-knitted.
3. — No, the one in bright colours.
4. - Do you mind showing me that sweater, please?
5. — This one?
6. — It's rather expensive. It costs $50.
7. — All right. I'll take it.

A) 4, 6, 7, 1, 2, 5, 3 B) 1, 2, 7, 5, 3, 6, 4
C) 4, 5, 3, 6, 1, 2, 7 D) 4, 5, 6, 3, 2, 7, 1
E) 1, 2, 5, 7, 6, 4, 3

13. Make up a dialogue.
1. How long will it take me to get there?
2. Take bus 85.
3. Does it stop here?
4. It will take you half an hour to get there.
5. Excuse me, what bus do I take to Azadlig Square?
6. Many thanks.
7. Not at all.
8. Yes, one has just left.

A) 5, 2, 3, 8, 1, 4, 6, 7
B) 5, 4, 1, 2, 3, 8, 6, 7
C) 1, 4, 5, 2, 3, 7, 8, 6
D) 1, 5, 2, 8, 6, 3, 7, 4
E) 5, 8, 6, 3, 2, 1, 4, 7

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14. Complete the dialogue.
Mr. Simon: ...
Mr. Barry: Must you really?
Mr. Simon: ...
Mr. Barry: Well, thank you very much for coming. :
Mr. Simon: ...
Mr, Barry: Good-bye. And please, give my best wishes to Mrs. Simon.
1. Yes, I get up rather early.
2. I want to make an appointment with you.
3. I'm afraid I must go now.
4. Thank you for the most enjoyable party.
5. When can we meet?
A) 3, 1, 4 B) 2, 5, 3
C) 3, 2, 1
D) 3, 2, 4 E) 4, 3, 1

15. Choose the correct variant according to the
Jack: - I really must go now.
t Ann; - Won't you stay for dessert?
Jack: - That's very kind of you, but I mustn't be too late.
Ann: - It was nice to see you at the party.
A) Jack had to leave.
B) Ann made Jack leave the party.
C) Jack was not accepted warmly.
D) Jack was not going to leave.
E) Jack apologized for coming late.

16. Complete the dialogue.
- ...
- I'm sorry, I can't. I've got other plans.
- ...
- How about next weekend? I think I'll be free.
- ...
- Perfect!
1. That's a pity.
2. Look here, there's a concert this evening at the club.
3. Will you come to my place?
4. Next weekend? All right.
5. That's fine.
A) 1, 2, 5 B) 2, 5, 1
C) 2, 4, 1
D) 3, 1, 4 E) 3, 4, 2

17. Make up a dialogue.
1. Tom: Yes, who made it?
2. Ann: Do you want another piece?
3. Tom: This cake is very good.
4. Ann: 1 made it myself.
5. Tom: You've never told me that you can bake.
6. Ann: Oh, is it? You like it, don't you?
7. Tom: Yes, please.
A) 3, 2, 5, 4, 7, 6, 1 B) 5, 2, 7, 6, 3, 4, 1
C) 3, 1, 6, 4, 5, 2, 7 D) 7, 2, 1, 6, 5, 4, 3
E) 3, 6, 1, 4, 5, 2, 7

18. Complete the dialogue.
- Excuse me, this pen won't write. Could I use yours? .
- ...
- Thanks a lot. Is your flight to New York for pleasure or business?
- ...
- This is my first business flight. lam trying to set up my own business in New York.
- ...
- Thanks a lot. Have a good weekend with your family.
- ...
1. Thank you. Have a nice flight.
2. I'm flying home to visit my family. What about you?
3. Good luck to you in your business, then.
4. Oh, sure.
A) 1, 4, 3, 2 B) 4, 2, 3, 1
C) 4, 3, 1, 2
D) 3, 4, 2, 1 E) 4, 2, 1, 3

19. Complete the dialogue.
- Hello, Mr. Levis. It's me, Carol.
- ...
zi Well, I'd like to come and see you this week.
- ...
- Ok, well, perhaps I can make an appointment with you for next week then?
- ...
- I'm sorry but I'm busy at 2. Would it be all right if I came at 3?
- ...
1. I'm afraid that's impossible. You see, I'm flying to Rome on business for a few days.
2. Fine. What about Tuesday at 2?
3. Hello, Carol, how can I help you?
4. That's fine. I'd be grateful if you could inform my secretary.

A) 4, 2, 1, 3 B) 3, 4, 1, 2
C) 3, 1, 2, 4
D) 3, 2, 1, 4 E) 4, 1, 3, 2

20. Complete the dialogue.
Tom: Hello, Nick. I haven't seen you for a lon time. Where have you been?
Nick: Hello, Tom. I have been ill.
Tom: ...
Nick: I had a bad cold.
A) What are you going to do?
B) How long did you stay in bed?
C) What was the matter with you?
D) Do you feel better now?
E) Are you going to see a doctor?

21. Complete the dialogue.
- May I have a look at your paintings?
- ...

A) Never mind. B) Congratulations!
C) Here you are! D) Best wishes.
E) Good luck.

22. Complete the dialogue.
A. ... ?
B. To the library.
A) Are you going to the library?
B) Do you go to the cinema?
C) Where do you live?
D) Where are you going?
E) You are going to the library, aren't you?

23. Complete the dialogue.
- ... ?
- No, I can't. My watch has stopped.
A) Have you got a watch?
B) Can you tell me the time?
C) What is the time?
D) Has your watch stopped?
E) Is your watch made of gold?

24. Complete the dialogue.
P. ... ?
A. Yes, I am.
P. Where do you study?
A. I am a student at the University of Languages.
A) Are you a student?
B) Are you a driver?
C) Are you a worker?
D) Are you a painter?
E) Are you a doctor?

25. Complete the dialogue.
- Good night. Thanks for all you've done for us.
- ...
A) Yes, of course.
B) Here you are.
C) Don't mention it.
D) Receive my congratulations.
E) I am so sorry.

26. Complete the dialogue.
- Oh, my bus is coming. I must get on, girls, bye.
- ...

A) See you soon. B) Congratulations!
C) Thank you. D) Hi.
E) Not at all.

27. Complete the dialogue.
- Would you give me the salt, please?
- ...

A) Here is it. B) Here are you.
C) Here they are. D) Here it is.
E) Not at all.

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28. Complete the dialogue with the correct variant.
Anna: My English exchange visitor came yesterday.
Nina: Oh, good! What is her name? ...
Anna: Susan. She is really friendly. I am sure we will get on really well.
A) What does she like doing?
B) What is she like?
C) How is she?
D) How did she greet you?
E) What does she look like?

29. Complete the dialogue.
Stranger. Excuse me, can you direct me to St. James's Park?
Passer-by;: ... I don't know the way ... -
A) I'm afraid not; either
B) Neither can 1; also
C) I don't think so; too
D) I'm not really sure; neither
E) I'm sorry; too

30. Complete the dialogue.
It was a cold winter day. A boy and a girl were coming from school. It was slippery in the street. Suddenly they saw an old woman fall down. The boy ran quickly to the old woman and helped her to get up.
When he came back the girl asked:
"... ?"
"She is just an old woman," he answered calmly.
A) She was thankful to you, wasn't she?
B) Why didn't you help the old woman?
C) Have you ever seen him before?
D) What did she say?
E) Who is that woman?

31. Choose the correct variant.
- As far as I know, you went to the Crimea last year, didn't you? .
- That's right. ...
1. I haven't been to the Crimea since last year.
2. The last time I went to the Crimea was a few years ago.
3. I didn't go to the Crimea last year.
4. The last time I was in the Crimea was a year ago.

32. Complete the dialogue.
- I see you are talking again. What do women always talk about?
- ...
1. They usually discuss their family problems.
2. They are talking to one another.
3. They used to talk about their children.
4. The most common topic is their husbands.
5. Some women prefer doing the housework on their own.

33. Choose the correct variant.
- As far as I know, you last saw your friend two weeks ago, didn't you?
- That's right. ...
1. I haven't seen her for two weeks already.
2. We haven't seen each other for some weeks.
3. The last time I saw my friend was a fortnight ago.
4. I didn't see my friend two weeks ago.

34. Make up a dialogue.
1. -'All right. You can help me then. I want you to clean the bedroom and the study, but you must do it well."
2. - 'Thank you, Ann."
3. - "Yes, I am, Ann. Do you want to help me?"
4. —"I'll do my best. I will do it well."
5. - "Of course, I do, I have no lessons to prepare for today."
6. - "Mummy, are you going to clean the rooms today?"

35. Make up a dialogue.
1. - How long are you going to stay there?
2. — Where are you going?
3. - About two months.
4. - Your passport, please.
5. - To London.
6. - Here you are.

36. Make up a dialogue.
1. How did you like the city?
2. Yes, some of them. I'm fond of travelling.
3. What about London? Is it your first visit here?
4. Very much. But it is a bit rainy.
5. Yes, it is.
6. Have you travelled to any European cities before?

37. Make up a dialogue.
1. Teacher: Well, what is your coat made op
2. Boy: Wool.
3. Teacher: And what do we make from wool?
4. Boy: My coat was made from Father's old coat.
5. Teacher: What do we get from sheep?
6. Boy: I don't know.

38. Make up a dialogue.
1. "This way, please. Will you have your luggage checked in?"
2. "We are flying to Frankfurt."
3. On Sunday morning, Mr. Brown and his wife rode up to the airport in a taxi.
4. "Which gate, please?"
5. "Yes, we shall check in our luggage before departure."
6. A porter took their luggage, and asked:

39. Make up a dialogue.
1. "Well, let me see. Oh, I think we must send you to hospital", said the doctor.
2. 'Oh, I am in pain", said the patient as soon as he saw the doctor.
3. "Do you mean to say Jl have to be operated on?" asked the patient surprisingly.
4. "What's the trouble?" asked the doctor who had examined him once.
5. 'There is something wrong with my leg. I can hardly walk", cried the patient bitterly.
6. 'Don't cross the bridge before you come to it. Well see", answered the doctor, i

40. Make up a dialogue.
1. - Are you serious?
2. - No, I haven't heard anything.
3. - Yes,] am really excited.
4. - That's great. Congratulations.
5. -I haven't told you what happened yet, have 1?
6. - My boss offered me a promotion, and I took it.

41. Make up a dialogue.
1. - Can you give me some examples?
2. — How do you like living in the big city?
3. - Yes, of course, it certainly is more interesting than the country. There is much more to do and see in the city.
4. - Oh, yes. The city is more expensive than the country.
5. — How about the cost of living? Is the country cheaper than the city?
6. - There are many things in the city that are better than living in the country!

42. Make up a dialogue.
1. - For only six months. I like it. it's a nice city.
2. - There's a lot of traffic on the freeways and streets.
3. -Yes, it is. But I don't mind living in a colder climate.
4. —It's a lot colder and wetter than your country, isn't it?
5. -Yes, but, if you avoid driving downtown, the traffic doesn't bother you.
6. - How long have you been living in San Francisco?

43. Make up a dialogue.
1. - It wasn't as exciting as I thought it would be.
2. - How did you like the movie?
3. -l really expected it to be a lot more interesting.
4. - Disappointed? Why? It had great reviews, I , didn't it? ;
5. - Well, to tell the truth, I was a little bit disappointed.
6. — Really? All my friends told me it was the most exciting movie they'd ever seen.

44. Make up a dialogue.
1. - Since when have you been feeling this way, sir?
2. - About a week, if you follow my instructions.
3. - Since yesterday. It's the flu, isn't it?
4. - How long will it last, doctor?
5. — Hello doctor. I'm all feverish. I've got a cough and a headache.
6. -— Yes, I'm afraid it is. But this is a very infectious disease and it will take time to get well.

45. Make up a dialogue.
1. — Let's see ... We have it in red in a medium size.
2. - Just a minute, I'll go and check. Here you are. A black medium one. Do you want to try it on?
3. -— Yes, I really like this sweater. Do you have it in a medium size?
4. - No, thanks, I'm sure it'll be fine.
5. - No, I want it in black.
6. - Can I help you?

46. Make up a dialogue.
1. - OK, the small and medium sizes of this T-shirt are £22. 65 and the large and extra-large ones are £26. 40.
2. - Of course, I can. Please, tell me the number of the page you're looking at.
3. - Right. I would like to order a small size.
4. - Sportswear, Kevin speaking. How can I help you?
5. - The first thing I want is on page 14 and it's the T-shirt.
6. - Hi. I've got your catalogue here, but I can't find the price list. Could you give me some information about the prices?

47. Make up the dialogue.
1. - In Glendenning Road? Is there any place to get some food and drink?
2. — That's great, but I'm coming from London. Do you have a car park nearby?
3. - Yes, there's a srnall cafe on this road. You can have some food, as well as get some sweets, newspapers and books there.
4. - I'd like to get some information. Are you open on Saturdays?
5. - We have four car parks. From London it's much easier for you to park in the one in Glendenning Road.
6. -— We're open every day from nine in the morning until six, but on Saturdays we close much later, at ten.

48. Make up a dialogue.
1. How do you like it here?
2. Yes, a lot.
3. This is your first visit to London, isn't it?
4. Very much, But it is a bit rainy.
5. Yes, it is.
6. Do you travel much?

49. Make up a dialogue.
1. - Oh, it is great. What do you think I must see first?
2. - Yes, it is.
3. - Well, you must go to Trafalgar Square.
4. —Is this your first visit to London?
5. - How do you like it?

50. Make up a dialogue.
1. Nancy: Yes, you look wonderful in it! Is it new?
2. Jessica: Thank you. Do you like it?
3. Nancy: What a pretty dress, Jessica!
4. Jessica: Yes, my mum made it for me.
5. Nancy: Oh, how nice of her!

51. Make up a dialogue.
1. "But I didn't ask anybody how to do it', Mozart said angrily.
2. "In the beginning, write a ballad, and if you like it, come to me", he continued.
3. One day a young man asked Mozart to explain to him how to compose a symphony.
4. "But you! At the age of ten you composed a lot of music," objected the young man.
5. "You are too young to compose a symphony", Mozart said.

52. Make up a dialogue.
1. - In all the places where I don't understand Einstein in the original, I don't understand him in my cousin's translation, either.
2. — My cousin is translating an article by Einstein.
3. — Really?
4. - What makes you think so?
5. - Yes, he is. And I think it is a very good translation.

53. Make up a dialogue.
1. Ann: No, I'm not. I try, but I can't speak very well.
2. Hans: Why do you say that? I think you're making a lot of progress.
3. Ann: Thank you for your good advice. [11] try again and do my best to learn English well.
4. Hans: Learning any foreign language is a hard task. But don't give up. Try again and again. I believe you will succeed.
5. Ann:I give up! I simply can't learn English.

54. Make up a dialogue.
1. What are you going to see?
2. The last show is at 8.
3. I'm going to the cinema tonight. Would you like to come with me?
4. What time does it start?
5. "Cleopatra".

55. Make up a dialogue.
1. - Wasn' it the one that arrives at the station at 5. 10?
2. -I thought you might be here earlier. Was your train late?
3. = No, that's Saturdays only. Didn't you know?
4. = No, I don't think so; it was just on time. Which one did you think I was catching then?
5. - How silly of me. Perhaps I have forgotten about it.

56. Make up a dialogue.
1. You are right. Is it possible to take some time off right now?
2. My job is so stressful, Karen! I'd better have a vacation, but I have a lot of things to do.
3. All right. 11] postpone all my work till I feel better.
4. Certainly, you need to make a change. You are going to get sick. You have to take care of yourself.
5. Why not. I think you should ask the boss for taking a break next week.

57. Complete the dialogue.
- ...
- Fine, thanks, John. And you?
- ...
- Not so good, I'm afraid. In fact, it's the worst year we have had.
- ...
- I hope next year will be more successful.
1. Good afternoon, Peter. How are you?
2. Morning. What's the news?
3. Oh, I'm all right. And how are things with you?
4. Quite well. Is your family all right?
5. I'm sorry to hear that.

58. Complete the dialogues.

1. — Are you still employed at the airport?

- ...

2. - Do you mean there was no food left when you got there?

- ...

3. - Why haven't you told me about your problems before?

- ...

a. ~- To me, writing process is very difficult to learn in all languages.

b. - Exactly, they had eaten everything up.

c. — Well, I've been trying to tell you all about them all this week.

d. - Yes, I have been working there since 1978.

e. — Information in that newspaper article was incorrect.

LISTENING PASSAGES

Passage 1

Audio link: fzacademy.az/dinlemeler/ingilis-dili/#passage-1

QR kodu skan etməklə müvafiq audiofaylın yerləşdirildiyi səhifəyə birbaşa keçə bilərsiniz.

1. Choose the correct statement according to the passage.
A) Seeing the Northern Lights is often considered an ordinary experience.
B) The Northern Lights are also called the Aurora Borealis.
C) Norway makes a lot of money from tourists, who visit there just because of the Northern Lights.
D) The Northern Lights are in shades of red, yellow and green.
E) The Northern Lights were discovered in 1873.

2. Answer the question according to the passage.
Where are the best places to watch the Northern Lights?
A) Near the Pacific Ocean, such as Vietnam, Indonesia and Malaysia.
B) Far from the Arctic Circle, such as Norway, Denmark and Finland.
C) They can be seen from anywhere very easily.
D) America, Canada and Greenland.
E) Near the Arctic Circle, such as Norway, Iceland, Canada and Finland.

3. Complete the sentence according to the passage.
The Northern Lights are usually visible from...
A) Late autumn to early spring, when the nights are long, cold, and dark.
B) Autumn to winter, when it is freezing outside.
C) December to February, when the weather is windy.
D) Early autumn to late winter, when the nights are short, cold, and dark.
E) Anywhere and anytime.

4. Which of the following questions does the passage answer?
A) Why are the Northern Lights also called the Aurora Borealis?
B) Which cultures have legends about the lights?
C) How many wonders nature can offer if we take the time to look?
D) Why do photographers travel from around the world to capture their beauty?
E) When were the Northern Lights discovered?

5. It is clear from the passage that...
A) Watching the Northern Lights is unforgettable.
B) Countries like Norway, Iceland, Canada and Finland are the worst places to see the Northern Lights.
C) The Northern Lights are seen by visitors every 4 years.
D) The Northern Lights are a result of climate change.
E) There are not any tours with experienced guides to watch the Northern Lights.

Passage 2

Audio link: fzacademy.az/dinlemeler/ingilis-dili/#passage-2

QR kodu skan etməklə müvafiq audiofaylın yerləşdirildiyi səhifəyə birbaşa keçə bilərsiniz.

6. Choose the correct statement according to the passage.
A) Ayrton Senna was born in Rio de Janeiro in 1962.
B) Ayrton Senna is considered one of the greatest Formula 1 drivers in history.
C) Ayrton Senna won his first World Championship in 1994.
D) Ayrton Senna became famous only in Brazil.
E) Ayrton Senna never raced in rainy weather.

7. Answer the question according to the passage.
When did Ayrton Senna win his first World Championship?
A) 1984
B) 1994
C) 1990
D) 1991
E) 1988

8. Complete the sentence according to the passage.
Ayrton Senna was admired in Brazil not only for his racing skills but also for...
A) his interest in art and music.
B) his work for poor children and education.
C) his success in politics.
D) his championship in football.
E) his love for traveling.

9. Which of the following questions does the passage answer?
A) Who won the most Formula 1 championships in history?
B) How many championships did Ayrton Senna win?
C) Which driver replaced Senna after his death?
D) What was the fastest race Ayrton Senna ever completed?
E) How many races did Ayrton Senna lose in his career?

10. It is clear from the passage that...
A) Ayrton Senna is remembered both as a champion and as an inspiration.
B) Ayrton Senna never became popular outside Brazil.
C) Ayrton Senna's career ended because he retired in 1994.
D) Ayrton Senna won only one World Championship.
E) Ayrton Senna was not respected by other drivers.

Passage 3

Audio link: fzacademy.az/dinlemeler/ingilis-dili/#passage-3

QR kodu skan etməklə müvafiq audiofaylın yerləşdirildiyi səhifəyə birbaşa keçə bilərsiniz.

11. Choose the correct statement according to the passage.
A) The Great Pyramid of Giza was built for Pharaoh Menkaure.
B) The pyramids were built about 2,000 years ago.
C) The pyramids were tombs for the pharaohs and their families.
D) Ancient Egyptians never believed in life after death.
E) The Great Pyramid is less than 100 meters high.

12. Answer the question according to the passage.
Why did the Ancient Egyptians place treasures and food inside the pyramids?
A) To decorate the walls.
B) To show respect to visitors.
C) To help the pharaoh in the next world.
D) To make the pyramids look beautiful.
E) To trade with other countries.

13. Complete the sentence according to the passage.
Building a pyramid was difficult because...
A) there were no workers available.
B) they had to move and place very heavy stones with simple tools.
C) modern machines were used incorrectly.
D) workers had no organization or planning.
E) the pharaohs did not allow farmers to help.

14. Which of the following questions does the passage answer?
A) How tall is the Great Pyramid of Giza?
B) Who was the last pharaoh of Egypt?
C) How many pyramids exist in total?
D) Why is the Sphinx broken?
E) When were the pyramids discovered by archaeologists?

15. It is clear from the passage that...
A) the pyramids are only important for archaeologists, not for tourists.
B) the pyramids are a symbol of Egypt and still amaze people today.
C) the pyramids were built in the last century using modern machines.
D) the pyramids were used only as temples for religious rituals.
E) the pyramids are not related to Ancient Egyptian culture.

Passage 4

Audio link: fzacademy.az/dinlemeler/ingilis-dili/#passage-4

QR kodu skan etməklə müvafiq audiofaylın yerləşdirildiyi səhifəyə birbaşa keçə bilərsiniz.

16. Choose the correct statement according to the passage.
A) Climate change happens when the Earth becomes colder.
B) Cutting down too many trees can make climate change worse.
C) Climate change is caused only by natural events.
D) Carbon dioxide helps cool the Earth.
E) Climate change has no effect on animals or plants.

17. Answer the question according to the passage.
What is one reason for climate change?
A) Planting too many trees.
B) Recycling and saving energy.
C) Gases from cars, factories, and power plants.
D) Using renewable energy.
E) Eating too much food.

18. Complete the sentence according to the passage.
Climate change can cause...
A) very hot summers, heavy rain, strong storms, and rising sea levels.
B) only cold winters and snow.
C) better homes for animals.
D) more food for farmers.
E) fewer storms and less rain.

19. Which of the following questions does the passage answer?
A) How can people fight climate change?
B) Who discovered climate change first?
C) Which countries do not believe in climate change?
D) How much carbon dioxide is in the air today?
E) When will climate change end?

20. It is clear from the passage that...
A) climate change is not a serious problem.
B) small actions by people can help fight climate change.
C) only scientists can stop climate change.
D) animals and plants are not affected by climate change.
E) people cannot do anything to protect the Earth.

Passage 5

Audio link: fzacademy.az/dinlemeler/ingilis-dili/#passage-5

QR kodu skan etməklə müvafiq audiofaylın yerləşdirildiyi səhifəyə birbaşa keçə bilərsiniz.

21. Choose the correct statement according to the passage.
A) Pizza first appeared in France hundreds of years ago.
B) Pizza was always made with many toppings from the beginning.
C) Pizza became famous in the United States in the 1500s.
D) Chicago-style pizza comes from Italy.
E) The first pizzas had flatbread, tomatoes, and cheese.

22. Answer the question according to the passage.
How did pizza change in the United States?
A) It became smaller and simpler.
B) People stopped adding cheese.
C) People made bigger pizzas, added more cheese, and used many different toppings.
D) It was only eaten at home.
E) It was made without tomatoes.

23. Complete the sentence according to the passage.
Pizza is part of culture and social life because...
A) it is eaten only by children.
B) it is only a fast food option.
C) families and friends often eat it together on special occasions.
D) people eat it only in restaurants.
E) it cannot be made at home.

24. Which of the following questions does the passage answer?
A) Who invented pizza delivery?
B) What are some popular styles of pizza in the United States?
C) How many pizzas are eaten every year?
D) Which country eats the most pizza today?
E) Why do children like pizza more than adults?

25. It is clear from the passage that...
A) pizza stayed the same in every country.
B) pizza is not connected to culture or traditions.
C) pizza can only be eaten in Italy.
D) pizza is always spicy.
E) pizza is loved by people from many different cultures.

Passage 6

Audio link: fzacademy.az/dinlemeler/ingilis-dili/#passage-6



QR kodu skan etməklə müvafiq audiofaylın yerləşdirildiyi səhifəyə birbaşa keçə bilərsiniz.

26. Complete the sentence according to the dialogue.
The beginning Japanese class is offered on...
A) Monday, Wednesday, and Friday mornings
B) Tuesday and Thursday mornings
C) Wednesday and Friday afternoons
D) Saturday and Sunday mornings
E) Monday and Thursday evenings

27. Choose the correct statement according to the dialogue.
A) The intermediate Japanese class is available three times a week in the morning.
B) The intermediate French class meets in the mornings.
C) The man rejects the morning Japanese class because of his work schedule.
D) The woman offers a beginner French class on Friday afternoons.
E) The man wants to study both Japanese and French at the same time.

28. Answer the question according to the dialogue.
Why does the man decide against the intermediate Japanese class?
A) It is only offered on weekends.
B) He has no previous knowledge of the language.
C) It conflicts with his French class.
D) The tuition is too high.
E) The teacher is not a native speaker.

29. Complete the sentence according to the dialogue.
The man cannot take the advanced Chinese class because...
A) he prefers learning French instead
B) it will begin after one month
C) it is too expensive for him
D) it meets in the evenings
E) he doesn't like Chinese

30. Which statements are incorrect according to the dialogue?
1. The man is speaking with a representative of Globetrotters Language School.
2. The beginning Japanese class meets on Tuesday and Thursday afternoons.
3. The advanced Chinese class meets in the mornings.
4. Besides Japanese and Chinese, the man has some knowledge of French.
A) 1, 3
B) 2, 4
C) 2, 3
D) 3, 4
E) 1, 2

Passage 7

Audio link: fzacademy.az/dinlemeler/ingilis-dili/#passage-7

QR kodu skan etməklə müvafiq audiofaylın yerləşdirildiyi səhifəyə birbaşa keçə bilərsiniz.

31. Complete the sentence according to the dialogue.
To save time during registration, the man can...
A) call Mr. Lindsay in advance
B) register over the phone
C) download and complete the form online
D) pay for two levels at once
E) bring a credit card instead of a check

32. Choose the correct statement according to the dialogue.
A) The most economical option per week is to pay for one week at a time.
B) The man immediately agrees that the bundled twelve-week course is the best choice.
C) Registering for two levels together requires payment in cash.
D) The man can complete his registration entirely from his home.
E) The six-week beginning class is more expensive per week than other levels.

33. Answer the question according to the dialogue.
Which two items must the man bring to the office?
A) A passport photo and a pen
B) A check and a photo ID
C) A registration form and a book
D) Mr. Lindsay's phone number and an ID
E) a check and a pen

34. Choose the incorrect statement according to the dialogue.
A) The six-week course costs one hundred and seventy-five dollars.
B) The man can pay four hundred and ten dollars for four weeks of classes.
C) The man cannot register for the class by making a phone call.
D) The man plans to visit the school office that afternoon.
E) The beginning-level classes are the cheapest option available.

35. Complete the sentence according to the dialogue.
The beginning-level classes meet...
A) three times a week
B) four times a week
C) every day
D) twice a week
E) only on weekends

Passage 8

Audio link: fzacademy.az/dinlemeler/ingilis-dili/#passage-8

QR kodu skan etməklə müvafiq audiofaylın yerləşdirildiyi səhifəyə birbaşa keçə bilərsiniz.

36. Answer the question according to the dialogue.
Why can't the woman's son join the book club that is about to start?
A) It is scheduled for Tuesday and Thursday evenings.
B) The subject matter is too advanced for a teenager.
C) He is required to attend tutoring sessions at that time.
D) It is for adults only.
E) The membership fees are too high for teens.

37. Complete the sentence according to the dialogue.
The yoga classes at the community center are divided into several groups, including...
A) teens only
B) younger children, teens, and adults
C) adults only
D) parents with toddlers
E) men and women separately

38. According to the dialogue, all of the following statements are true EXCEPT:
A) Tutoring sessions are held on Wednesdays and Saturdays.
B) Tennis lessons for teens and adults are on the same day.
C) The book club's first meeting is on a weekday morning.
D) The woman is interested in signing up for a yoga class.
E) A teen book club is currently available for joining.

39. Fill the gap according to the dialogue.
The first meeting of the new book club will focus on...
A) Late nineteenth-century literature
B) Early twentieth-century literature
C) The Romantic period
D) The contemporary bestseller list
E) The science-fiction genre

40. Choose the correct statement according to the dialogue.
What does the woman say about the tennis lessons?
A) Her entire family will sign up for the Sunday morning session.
B) She thinks her son would enjoy them, but her husband would not.
C) She is personally very interested in attending the adult lessons.
D) She doubts her son would like them, but her husband might.
E) She finds the timing for the teen lessons to be inconvenient.

Passage 9

Audio link: fzacademy.az/dinlemeler/ingilis-dili/#passage-9

QR kodu skan etməklə müvafiq audiofaylın yerləşdirildiyi səhifəyə birbaşa keçə bilərsiniz.

41. Choose the correct statement according to the dialogue.
A) The woman is interested in both art and museums.
B) The large shopping mall is located just three bus stops away.
C) The woman will take a taxi from the airport.
D) The subway runs until midnight.
E) The woman will have a couple of free hours on Monday morning.

42. Complete the sentence according to the dialogue.
The man says the hotel front desk stays open until...
A) Midnight
B) One o'clock
C) Two o'clock
D) Ten o'clock
E) Eleven o'clock

43. What is the dialogue mainly about?
A) The woman asking about sightseeing, shopping, and hotel services
B) The man explaining the history of the city
C) The woman discussing her work trip
D) The man inviting the woman to dinner
E) The woman booking a room at the hotel

44. Based on the dialogue, which of these statements is NOT true?
A) The subway is the fastest way to get to the hotel from the airport.
B) The art museum is located very close to the hotel.
C) A bus can be taken to reach the shopping mall.
D) The science museum is a popular attraction in the city.
E) The science museum is open for visitors during the winter.

45. Answer the question according to the dialogue.
Where is the shopping mall located in relation to the post office?
A) Across from the post office
B) Behind the post office
C) Next to the post office
D) Opposite the bus stop
E) Inside Monument Square

Passage 10

Audio link: fzacademy.az/dinlemeler/ingilis-dili/#passage-10

QR kodu skan etməklə müvafiq audiofaylın yerləşdirildiyi səhifəyə birbaşa keçə bilərsiniz.

46. Answer the question according to the dialogue.
What is the man's work phone number?
A) 637-555-9014
B) 673-555-9014
C) 637-555-9104
D) 637-555-9041
E) 637-555-9140

47. Choose the correct statement according to the dialogue.
A) The man has been at his job for eight years.
B) The man is not interested in any special services.
C) The technician's visit is scheduled for Tuesday morning.
D) The man already has a working answering machine.
E) The woman needs a detailed history of all his past jobs.

48. Complete the sentence according to the dialogue.
The man cannot be available on Tuesday because...
A) the technicians are not in his area.
B) he will be at a conference all day.
C) morning is the best time for him.
D) his answering machine is broken.
E) he will be starting his new job.

49. Which of the following statements is mentioned in the conversation?
A) The man's current job is his first job.
B) The basic phone service includes free voicemail.
C) Unlimited long-distance service can save money.
D) The installation requires the customer to buy special equipment.
E) The man is unsure how long he has worked at his job.

50. Choose the incorrect statement according to the dialogue.
A) The man decides to get Internet service.
B) The man declines the voicemail service.
C) The appointment is finally made for Friday morning.
D) The woman suggests Wednesday as a possible installation day.
E) The man has been at his current job for nine years.

Passage 11

Audio link: fzacademy.az/dinlemeler/ingilis-dili/#passage-11

QR kodu skan etməklə müvafiq audiofaylın yerləşdirildiyi səhifəyə birbaşa keçə bilərsiniz.

51. Which of the following questions does the dialogue answer?
A) What kind of weather will the south of the UK have at the start of the week?
B) Why will Manchester have thunderstorms?
C) How much rain will fall in Scotland this week?
D) When will temperatures fall below 20 degrees?
E) Which city will have the highest temperature tomorrow?

52. Complete the sentence according to the dialogue.
The north-west of the UK will have...
A) sunny skies and light breezes all week
B) heavy and possibly thundery showers today
C) warm and dry weather until Saturday
D) fog and drizzle for the next three days
E) no rainfall at all

53. Choose the correct statement according to the dialogue.
A) Leeds will have thunderstorms today.
B) Wales will be foggy in some areas.
C) The south coast will get rain before Scotland.
D) London will have constant heavy rain until Thursday.
E) Temperatures will drop to 15 degrees by the weekend.

54. Complete the sentence according to the dialogue.
The weather reporter said that by the weekend...
A) the south would remain completely dry
B) rain would move from Scotland towards the south coast
C) thunderstorms would arrive in Leeds
D) high temperatures would continue at 30 degrees
E) the north-west would finally get sunshine

55. Answer the question according to the dialogue.
What will happen after the mini-heatwave?
A) The temperature will rise above 30 degrees in most places.
B) The south will have no rainfall until next week.
C) Mostly cloudy skies and rain will replace the dry weather.
D) Scotland will become completely dry and sunny.
E) There will be storms all across the UK.

Passage 12

Audio link: fzacademy.az/dinlemeler/ingilis-dili/#passage-12

QR kodu skan etməklə müvafiq audiofaylın yerləşdirildiyi səhifəyə birbaşa keçə bilərsiniz.

56. Which of the following questions does the conversation answer?
A) How has work-life balance changed over time?
B) How many books has Chris Svensson written?
C) Why do people work longer hours in winter?
D) What are the most popular holiday destinations for office workers?
E) How do sports improve productivity?

57. Complete the sentence according to the conversation.
In more traditional workplaces, it was unusual for people to...
A) work at the weekend or on holiday
B) work overtime in the evenings
C) spend time with family and friends
D) have hobbies and interests
E) separate their working lives from their private lives

58. Choose the correct statement according to the conversation.
A) Most people today prefer not to work from home.
B) In the past, people could not work overtime.
C) Accessing work emails from mobile phones has made no difference to work-life balance.
D) People in traditional workplaces could clearly separate work and private life.
E) Chris believes it is healthy to spend most of your time working.

59. Complete the sentence according to the conversation.
According to Chris, modern technology...
A) has stopped people from replying to emails in the evening
B) has reduced the need for overtime
C) has made it easier to access work outside office hours
D) is less important than family life
E) has made people prefer traditional offices

60. Answer the question according to the conversation.
Why does Chris think it's important to have free time?
A) It helps people check their work emails regularly.
B) It allows people to focus on hobbies, family, and other non-work areas of life.
C) It makes working overtime more enjoyable.
D) It increases the number of hours people can work.
E) It improves access to mobile technology.

Passage 13

Audio link: fzacademy.az/dinlemeler/ingilis-dili/#passage-13

QR kodu skan etməklə müvafiq audiofaylın yerləşdirildiyi səhifəyə birbaşa keçə bilərsiniz.

61. Which of the following questions does the conversation answer?
A) How many employees joined the team last year?
B) What is the definition of equality?
C) How can a workplace make better use of diversity?
D) Why are workshops more important than meetings?
E) Which department has the most diverse staff?

62. Complete the sentence according to the conversation.
One concern mentioned was that...
A) everyone has the same ideas and opinions
B) some employees may feel isolated because they are different
C) people are refusing to attend meetings
D) the team has too many workshops
E) no one supports diversity in the workplace

63. Choose the correct statement according to the conversation.
A) Workshops will not be part of the diversity plan.
B) Diversity is always a problem for teamwork.
C) Some people may ignore a workplace charter if they are not involved in creating it.
D) Everyone already values differences in the team.
E) The workplace is planning to reduce cultural differences.

64. Complete the sentence according to the conversation.
Before creating the workplace charter, the plan is to...
A) run team-building sessions
B) send an anonymous survey to all staff
C) hire a new diversity officer
D) reduce the number of meetings
E) visit other companies for ideas

65. Answer the question according to the conversation.
Why is diversity seen as valuable in the workplace?
A) It prevents disagreements between employees.
B) It increases creativity and innovation.
C) It allows everyone to think the same way.
D) It makes work faster and easier.
E) It reduces the need for training sessions.

Passage 14

Audio link: fzacademy.az/dinlemeler/ingilis-dili/#passage-14

QR kodu skan etməklə müvafiq audiofaylın yerləşdirildiyi səhifəyə birbaşa keçə bilərsiniz.

66. Which of the following questions does the dialogue answer?
A) Why did the customer come to the pharmacy?
B) What medicine does the customer usually take?
C) How much does the syrup cost?
D) Why is the customer allergic to medicine?
E) Where did the customer's wife go?

67. Complete the sentence according to the dialogue.
The customer decides to buy...
A) the syrup because it is stronger
B) the syrup because it is cheaper
C) the lozenges because they are cheaper
D) both the syrup and the lozenges
E) only the antibiotics

68. Choose the correct statement according to the dialogue.
A) The chemist sold the customer antibiotics without a prescription.
B) The customer has a sore throat and a cough.
C) The chemist told the customer to take two lozenges at a time.
D) The customer has a strong headache.
E) The chemist did not mention a doctor.

69. Complete the sentence according to the dialogue.
The chemist asked the customer...
A) how much money he had
B) if he had a headache
C) when the sore throat started
D) how often he bought medicine
E) if his wife was also sick

70. Answer the question according to the dialogue.
Why couldn't the chemist give the customer antibiotics?
A) Because the pharmacy was closed
B) Because the customer had already taken some
C) Because antibiotics were too expensive
D) Because the customer needed a prescription
E) Because the customer was allergic to them

Passage 15

Audio link: fzacademy.az/dinlemeler/ingilis-dili/#passage-15

QR kodu skan etməklə müvafiq audiofaylın yerləşdirildiyi səhifəyə birbaşa keçə bilərsiniz.

71. Which of the following questions does the dialogue answer?
A) Why did Selina return from London?
B) How much did Selina earn in London?
C) Where are Selina's parents working now?
D) Why didn't Patrick move abroad?
E) What did Selina study in London?

72. Complete the sentence according to the dialogue.
Selina is living...
A) in London in her own flat
B) with her husband and children
C) in a shared flat with friends
D) back at home with her parents
E) in another city far from her parents

73. Choose the correct statement according to the dialogue.
A) Patrick is single and unhappy.
B) Selina has been living back home for about five months.
C) Selina's job in London was better than she expected.
D) Patrick recently moved abroad.
E) Patrick hasn't seen Selina for about five months.

74. Complete the sentence according to the dialogue.
Patrick asked Selina...
A) if she had any children
B) why she left her husband
C) what she was doing there
D) whether she wanted to move again
E) how much her rent in London was

75. Answer the question according to the dialogue.
What do we learn about Patrick?
A) He is divorced and planning to leave town.
B) He has lived abroad for ten years.
C) He is married and has just celebrated his tenth anniversary.
D) He is unhappy and wants to change his life.
E) He is working in London now.

Passage 16

Audio link: fzacademy.az/dinlemeler/ingilis-dili/#passage-16

QR kodu skan etməklə müvafiq audiofaylın yerləşdirildiyi səhifəyə birbaşa keçə bilərsiniz.

76. Choose the correct statement according to the passage.
A) The Silk Road connected only China and India.
B) Only silk was traded along the Silk Road.
C) The Silk Road also spread ideas, cultures, and religions.
D) Traveling the Silk Road was safe and comfortable.
E) The Silk Road remained the main trade route until the 20th century.

77. Answer the question according to the passage. Why was papermaking important on the Silk Road?
A) Because it made trading contracts possible.
B) Because it spread from China to other regions through the route.
C) Because Europeans used it to produce silk.
D) Because it was invented in India and spread to China.
E) Because merchants carried it for writing their diaries.

78. Which of the following questions does the passage answer?
A) How did Buddhism spread to other parts of Asia?
B) Who first discovered silk production?
C) How much profit did traders make from their journeys?
D) Which desert was the most dangerous part of the Silk Road?
E) What languages did people speak along the route?

79. Complete the sentence according to the passage. Merchants accepted the risks of traveling the Silk Road because...
A) they enjoyed exploring deserts and mountains.
B) the profits from goods like silk and spices were very high.
C) the governments paid them to travel.
D) it was the only way to spread their religion.
E) ships were not invented at that time.

80. It is clear from the passage that...
A) the Silk Road only influenced trade, not culture.
B) merchants preferred sea routes in the 15th century because they were easier.
C) bandits were rarely a problem for traders.
D) Samarkand and Bukhara stayed poor because of lack of trade.
E) the Silk Road is still an active trading route today.

Passage 17

Audio link: fzacademy.az/dinlemeler/ingilis-dili/#passage-17

QR kodu skan etməklə müvafiq audiofaylın yerləşdirildiyi səhifəyə birbaşa keçə bilərsiniz.

81. Choose the correct statement according to the passage.
A) Books were cheap and easy to get before the 15th century.
B) Gutenberg invented printing in the 18th century.
C) The first book printed with the press was the Bible.
D) Printing with movable type was slower than copying by hand.
E) Only scientists used the printing press in the beginning.

82. Answer the question according to the passage. Why was the printing press so important?
A) Because it made books easier and cheaper to produce.
B) Because it was invented in Italy.
C) Because it allowed people to write faster.
D) Because it helped only religious leaders.
E) Because it stopped the Protestant Reformation.

83. Which of the following questions does the passage answer?
A) Who invented the printing press?
B) Which country first used newspapers?
C) How many Bibles did Gutenberg print?
D) What languages were books written in?
E) Why did scientists travel to Germany?

84. Complete the sentence according to the passage. The Protestant Reformation spread more easily because...
A) people could finally afford to travel across Europe.
B) the printing press made it possible to share ideas quickly.
C) religious institutions supported it with money.
D) books were no longer necessary for learning.
E) scientists created their own new printing machines.

85. It is clear from the passage that...
A) the printing press had no influence on literacy rates.
B) modern online publishing has no connection to Gutenberg's work.
C) hand-copying books was more effective than printing.
D) Gutenberg's invention influenced society far beyond his own time.
E) books became more expensive after the invention of printing.

Passage 18

Audio link: fzacademy.az/dinlemeler/ingilis-dili/#passage-18

QR kodu skan etməklə müvafiq audiofaylın yerləşdirildiyi səhifəyə birbaşa keçə bilərsiniz.

86. Choose the correct statement according to the passage.
A) Factories were mostly powered by electricity before the 18th century.
B) James Watt invented the steam engine in the 20th century.
C) Steam engines allowed factories to operate more efficiently.
D) Trains existed before the invention of the steam engine.
E) Steam engines were only used for mining.

87. Answer the question according to the passage. Why was the steam engine important?
A) Because it made factories slower and less efficient.
B) Because it allowed widespread industrial growth.
C) Because it replaced human workers entirely.
D) Because it was powered by water and wind.
E) Because it was used only in rural areas.

88. Which of the following questions does the passage answer?
A) Who improved the steam engine for industrial use?
B) How fast did trains travel in the 18th century?
C) Which cities had the largest factories?
D) How many people moved to Europe during the Industrial Revolution?
E) What fuel did early factories use?

89. Complete the sentence according to the passage. Cities grew during the Industrial Revolution because...
A) people preferred living in rural areas.
B) factories created new jobs in urban areas.
C) trains became slower than before.
D) electricity replaced steam power immediately.
E) mining stopped being necessary.

90. It is clear from the passage that...
A) the steam engine had no impact on society.
B) James Watt's improvements made the steam engine widely usable.
C) factories became less efficient after 1765.
D) the Industrial Revolution only affected transportation.
E) steam engines were less important than human labor.

Passage 19

Audio link: fzacademy.az/dinlemeler/ingilis-dili/#passage-19

QR kodu skan etməklə müvafiq audiofaylın yerləşdirildiyi səhifəyə birbaşa keçə bilərsiniz.

91. Choose the correct statement according to the passage.
A) People had electric lights before 1879.
B) Thomas Edison invented electricity.
C) Edison created a practical light bulb in 1879.
D) Electricity made daily life more difficult.
E) Factories stopped using electricity in the 19th century.

92. Answer the question according to the passage. Why was electricity important?
A) Because it allowed people to see and work more efficiently.
B) Because it replaced the sun.
C) Because it stopped telegraphs from working.
D) Because it was invented in Europe.
E) Because it was only used in factories.

93. Which of the following questions does the passage answer?
A) Who invented a practical electric light bulb?
B) How many light bulbs were sold in 1879?
C) Which cities first used electricity?
D) What fuel powered Edison's lamp?
E) How long did people work before electricity?

94. Complete the sentence according to the passage. Electricity changed everyday life because...
A) people no longer needed candles or oil lamps.
B) radios and computers were immediately invented in 1879.
C) it made oil lamps cheaper.
D) people stopped going to work.
E) factories became smaller.

95. It is clear from the passage that...
A) electricity has influenced many aspects of modern life.
B) Edison was the only person working on electricity in the 19th century.
C) candles were more efficient than electric light.
D) homes did not benefit from electricity.
E) computers existed before electricity.

Passage 20

Audio link: fzacademy.az/dinlemeler/ingilis-dili/#passage-20

QR kodu skan etməklə müvafiq audiofaylın yerləşdirildiyi səhifəyə birbaşa keçə bilərsiniz.

96. Choose the correct statement according to the passage.
A) The telephone was invented before the 18th century.
B) Alexander Graham Bell created the first practical telephone in 1876.
C) Letters were faster than telephones.
D) Telephones were only used by governments.
E) Mobile phones existed in the 19th century.

97. Answer the question according to the passage. Why was the telephone important?
A) Because it allowed people to communicate instantly over long distances.
B) Because it replaced electricity in homes.
C) Because it made letters more popular.
D) Because it was invented in America.
E) Because it was used only in emergencies.

98. Which of the following questions does the passage answer?
A) Who invented the first practical telephone?
B) How many telephones were sold in 1876?
C) What was the fastest way to send letters?
D) Which countries used the first telephones?
E) How much did a telephone cost in 1876?

99. Complete the sentence according to the passage. Telephones improved society because...
A) people could communicate faster than before.
B) letters became more important.
C) messengers were more reliable.
D) telegraphs stopped working.
E) mobile phones were already available.

100. It is clear from the passage that...
A) modern smartphones are an evolution of the original telephone.
B) telephones were not widely adopted.
C) emergencies were not affected by telephones.
D) communication has always been instantaneous.
E) Alexander Graham Bell invented the internet.

Passage 21

Audio link: fzacademy.az/dinlemeler/ingilis-dili/#passage-21

QR kodu skan etməklə müvafiq audiofaylın yerləşdirildiyi səhifəyə birbaşa keçə bilərsiniz.

101. Choose the correct statement according to the passage.

A) Gold is numbered 97 on the periodic table.

B) Gold has recently become interesting for people.

C) About 31 grams of gold is worth more than 1200 dollars.

D) Gold is the most expensive metal in the world.

E) Water is 20 times heavier than gold.

102. Answer the question according to the passage.

Why is gold so durable and precious?

A) Because it can be made very thin.

B) Because it is not as shiny as other metals.

C) Because not many chemicals can have a harmful effect on it.

D) Because it is twenty times heavier than all metals.

E) Because it is the purest metal ever known.

103. Which of the following questions does the passage answer?

A) Which metals are more expensive than gold?

B) Who discovered pure gold?

C) How much heavier is gold than silver?

D) Why is gold considered to be a precious metal?

E) How many years can it stay in nature without losing its brightness?

104. Complete the sentence according to the passage.

If you have three grams of gold, ...

A) you can make various kinds of jewellery.

B) you can sell it for a good sum.

C) you can make thousands of dollars.

D) you can make a 10-km-long wire.

E) you can produce a one-square-metre sheet.

105. It is clear from the passage that ...

A) gold is the most valuable metal in the world.

B) people are hardly ever interested in gold today.

C) you need too much gold to make a 10-kilometre-long wire.

D) it is hard to change the form of 100% pure gold.

E) gold is man's favourite metal.

Passage 22

Audio link: fzacademy.az/dinlemeler/ingilis-dili/#passage-22

QR kodu skan etməklə müvafiq audiofaylın yerləşdirildiyi səhifəyə birbaşa keçə bilərsiniz.

106. Choose the correct statement according to the passage.

A) Palawan is split into one city and three provinces.

B) Palawan is the second-largest island of the country.

C) In 2015, it was considered the most exotic place in the world.

D) All municipalities of the Province of Palawan are on this island.

E) The island has some unique species of animals.

107. Answer the question according to the passage.

How high is Mt. Mantalingahan?

A) 2072 metres above sea level.

B) 2025 metres above sea level.

C) 2017 metres above sea level.

D) 2073 metres above sea level.

E) 2052 metres above sea level.

108. Which of the following questions does the passage answer?

A) What is the sea around the island called?

B) How many rare animals live on the island?

C) What can be seen from the top of the island?

D) How many islands are there in the Philippines?

E) Which animals can be hunted on the island?

109. Complete the sentence according to the passage.

Mantalingahan is a good place to visit ...

A) as the twelfth municipality of the province.

B) as a habitat of extinct animals.

C) if you like hiking.

D) if you want to see sea turtles.

E) if you want to see rare animals.

110. It is clear from the passage that ...

A) Palawan is one of the islands included in the Philippines.

B) it doesn't have any particular attractions.

C) one can't see any unusual animals in the sea around the island.

D) it is impossible to go hiking on the island.

E) it is impossible to reach the top of Mt. Mantalingahan.

Passage 23

Audio link: fzacademy.az/dinlemeler/ingilis-dili/#passage-23

QR kodu skan etməklə müvafiq audiofaylın yerləşdirildiyi səhifəyə birbaşa keçə bilərsiniz.

111. Choose the correct statement according to the passage.
A) Oscar Wilde studied at Oxford University.
B) Oxford University has had only a few Olympic medal winners.
C) Margaret Thatcher studied at Cambridge University.
D) Men were forbidden to study in the colleges at Oxford University until 1878.
E) There were 13 international leaders among the graduates of Oxford University.

112. Answer the question according to the passage.
Why did the students move into university accommodation?
A) Because the students were late for classes.
B) Because the students could not afford the money for rent.
C) Because the new campuses were cheaper than private houses.
D) Because they were not allowed to live in townspeople's houses.
E) Because the campuses provided convenience for them.

113. Which of the following questions does the passage answer?
A) When did Bill Clinton graduate from the university?
B) Who started the University of Oxford?
C) How many graduates does the University of Oxford have?
D) Who founded the University of Cambridge?
E) Why weren't women permitted to study?

114. Complete the sentence according to the passage.
In the sixteenth century, during the Reformation, ...
A) the colleges of the university admitted women to study there.
B) new books were brought to the libraries.
C) the libraries of the university were split.
D) the academic halls were set up for women.
E) the students were forbidden to live in the university dormitory.

115. It is clear from the passage that ...
A) Oxford has never been an educational institution for ladies.
B) very few famous people studied at Oxford University.
C) Oxford University was founded before Cambridge University.
D) it didn't have a dormitory.
E) only local people studied there.

Passage 24

Audio link: fzacademy.az/dinlemeler/ingilis-dili/#passage-24

QR kodu skan etməklə müvafiq audiofaylın yerləşdirildiyi səhifəyə birbaşa keçə bilərsiniz.

116. Choose the correct statement according to the passage.

A) The fastest means of transport is a bus.

B) You can easily reach the place of destination even if the traffic is heavy.

C) The Underground stations cover all parts of the city.

D) The most reliable means of transport is the Underground.

E) A taxi is the cheapest means of transport.

117. Answer the question according to the passage.

What is the disadvantage of walking?

A) You can observe the beauty of the buildings.

B) You spend much more time.

C) You do not depend on any kind of transport.

D) You can go anywhere you like.

E) You wander along the streets and observe landscapes.

118. Which of the following questions does the passage answer?

A) How much does a means of public transport cost?

B) What is the most expensive kind of transport in the city?

C) How many kilometres is it between metro stations?

D) How much is a taxi fare?

E) What kind of connections does each metro station have?

119. Complete the sentence according to the passage.

When there is a lot of traffic on the roads, ...

A) it is not advisable to use the Underground.

B) it is convenient to go by the Underground.

C) it is better to go by bus.

D) you can use trams to reach the place of destination.

E) the most reliable means is a trolleybus.

120. It is clear from the passage that ...

A) it doesn't take much time to walk in the city.

B) walking is the best method to explore the city.

C) there are no other means of transport except the Underground.

D) you can go anywhere in the city by Underground.

E) there is not much traffic in the city during the daytime.

Passage 25

Audio link: fzacademy.az/dinlemeler/ingilis-dili/#passage-25



121. Choose the correct statement according to the text.

A) Speed and comfort are the main advantages of trains and planes.

B) Travelling by car is very popular in the world.

C) Travelling by train has no advantages.

D) Travelling by air is the most dangerous way.

E) The very first travellers were city-dwellers.

122. Answer the question according to the passage.

What is the advantage of travelling by train as a means of transport?

A) Railways have a fixed schedule that cannot be changed for a single individual.

B) Tragic crashes are extremely rare.

C) Free drinks are provided during travelling.

D) Premium seating and high-quality meals are provided.

E) You can see interesting places in the countries.

123. Which of the following questions does the passage answer?

A) What is the most dangerous means of transport?

B) How many years ago did people begin to travel?

C) Why did explorers travel?

D) What is the safest kind of transport?

E) Where do people travel by train?

124. Complete the sentence according to the text.

There are also sleeping and dining carriages in modern trains which ...

A) have a lot of disadvantages.

B) have six bedrooms, each with two beds.

C) make the journey less comfortable.

D) don't make travelling safe.

E) make the journey enjoyable.

125. It is clear from the passage that ...

A) planes and trains are more preferable means than others.

B) planes can have a lot of technical problems.

C) trains are more eco-friendly.

D) cycling is a tiring way of travelling.

E) people can't eat or drink anything on a plane.

Passage 26

Audio link: fzacademy.az/dinlemeler/ingilis-dili/#passage-26

QR kodu skan etməklə müvafiq audiofaylın yerləşdirildiyi səhifəyə birbaşa keçə bilərsiniz.

126. Choose the correct statement according to the passage.

A) The English have a cup of tea only once a day.
B) All English families have big tea and no supper.
C) Englishmen like to live in big houses with big gardens.
D) Englishmen have tea only for breakfast.
E) Englishmen carefully keep to their traditions.

127. Answer the question according to the passage.
What does the saying 'The Englishman's home is his castle' mean?

A) It means that they feel safe and comfortable at home.
B) It means that their houses are as expensive as castles.
C) It means that their houses are as big as castles.
D) It means that they feel bored in their houses.
E) It means that they spend all of their time at home.

128. Which of the following questions does the passage answer?

A) What time do they have tea-time?
B) How much do they pay for central heating service?
C) When did they begin to grow tea?
D) What special meals do they eat for dinner?
E) Where do they like to spend their days off?

129. Complete the sentence according to the passage.
English people prefer the fireplace to central heating because ...

A) central heating is not used for baking.
B) central heating is not able to keep the house warm.
C) they find fireplaces enjoyable and pleasant.
D) they have breakfast around the fireplaces.
E) they keep up their traditions even in heating.

130. It is clear from the passage that ...

A) they mostly prefer going out at weekends.
B) heating service is very expensive.
C) they eat porridge at any time of the day.
D) they are great coffee-lovers.
E) Englishmen are loyal to their customs.

Passage 27

Audio link: fzacademy.az/dinlemeler/ingilis-dili/#passage-27



QR kodu skan etməklə müvafiq audiofaylın yerləşdirildiyi səhifəyə birbaşa keçə bilərsiniz.



131. Choose the correct statement according to the passage.

A) The climate is not suitable for growing plants in Great Britain.

B) Great Britain is famous for its snow.

C) The driest period in Britain is from June to October.

D) The climate of Great Britain is severe, dry and unchangeable.

E) Great Britain is famous for thick fogs which obscure visibility.

132. Answer the question according to the passage.

How can the period from October to January be described?

A) the period marked by extremely cold temperatures.

B) the period marked by drought.

C) the period marked by thick fogs.

D) the period marked by strong winds.

E) the period marked by the highest level of humidity.

133. Which of the following questions does the passage answer?

A) In which months does it snow in Britain?

B) Why is Great Britain a good place for plants?

C) Which seas surround Great Britain?

D) Which rivers run through the country?

E) What parts of Great Britain are usually foggy?

134. Complete the sentence according to the passage.

The climate and nature of Great Britain are unique since ...

A) thick fogs make it impossible to see anything.

B) it rains very often in all seasons.

C) it is washed by seas from all sides.

D) the temperature is below zero in winter.

E) it is not so cold in winter and never very hot in summer.

135. It is clear from the passage that ...

A) the weather is likely to change.

B) the winter is frosty and freezing.

C) floods often happen during rainy seasons.

D) there are many car accidents on the road because of thick fog.

E) people suffer from water shortage.

Passage 28

Audio link: fzacademy.az/dinlemeler/ingilis-dili/#passage-28

QR kodu skan etməklə müvafiq audiofaylın yerləşdirildiyi səhifəyə birbaşa keçə bilərsiniz.

136. Choose the correct statement according to the passage.

A) Colours can influence our choices and health.
B) Verity studies two colours in eight different programmes.
C) Colours can affect people's behaviour towards us.
D) Verity is the person who designs products in pink and orange.
E) Pink or orange can attract customers' attention more than any other colour.

137. Answer the question according to the passage.

According to Verity, why is knowledge of colour important in business?

A) It influences changes in people's behaviour.
B) It helps you to choose the needed products.
C) It helps to design food packets.
D) It helps people to make wrong choices.
E) It can help you to sell products.

138. Which of the following questions does the passage answer?

A) How do children react to colourful products?
B) How do colours influence us?
C) How many colours exist in nature?
D) What kind of diseases can be cured with the help of colours?
E) Which colours are the most favourite ones in the fashion industry?

139. Complete the sentence according to the passage.

Our toothpaste is always white, blue or red because ...

A) consumers consider these colours to be clean.
B) products in these colours don't seem attractive to consumers.
C) producing companies consider these colours to be disgusting.
D) consumers have a strong belief that toothpaste in these colours protects teeth from spoiling.
E) consumers think that white, blue and red are used to keep teeth strong.

140. It is clear from the passage that ...

A) a company fails by writing its name in black.
B) green products are more delightful.
C) serious illnesses can be cured by using coloured lights.
D) pink and orange are the most preferable colours in business.
E) colours can hardly affect people's health.

Passage 29

Audio link: fzacademy.az/dinlemeler/ingilis-dili/#passage-29

QR kodu skan etməklə müvafiq audiofaylın yerləşdirildiyi səhifəyə birbaşa keçə bilərsiniz.

141. Choose the correct statement according to the text.
A) Participants can use the facilities at any time of the day.
B) Badminton courts are not available in the programme.
C) More than 29 leisure centres are signed up to the scheme.
D) Participants do not have to register to obtain a membership card.
E) Local leisure services are used without making any payment.

142. Answer the question according to the passage.
What must each leisure centre offer the members?
A) a minimum of 2 hours of swimming time and an hour of gym time.
B) a minimum of 2 hours of gym time and an hour of swimming time.
C) a minimum of 3 hours of gym time and an hour of swimming time.
D) a minimum of 1 hour of swimming time and an hour of gym time.
E) a minimum of 3 hours of swimming time and an hour of gym time.

143. Which of the following questions does the passage answer?
A) What kind of opportunities does Birmingham Council create for local citizens?
B) What do doctors recommend to be healthy?
C) What is the minimum age for free registration at leisure centres?
D) What time do these services open and close?
E) What do people need to use badminton courts?

144. Complete the sentence.
The majority of people joining the Be Active Scheme are those who ...
A) consider themselves to be in poor health.
B) are not members of a sport club of any kind.
C) suffer from obesity.
D) had been taking alcohol before joining the programme.
E) were able to give up smoking before joining the programme.

145. It is clear from the passage that ...
A) these leisure centres are only for foreigners.
B) these centres encourage the local population to be healthy.
C) the Be Active Scheme is only for elderly people.
D) it was started in 2018.
E) all the sports clubs were registered.

Passage 30

Audio link: fzacademy.az/dinlemeler/ingilis-dili/#passage-30

QR kodu skan etməklə müvafiq audiofaylın yerləşdirildiyi səhifəyə birbaşa keçə bilərsiniz.

146. Choose the correct statement according to the passage.

A) State occasions and ceremonies are held in the Royal Palace.

B) Tourists are forbidden to watch the ceremony of the Changing of the Guard.

C) The Royal Family greet the visitors in the Picture Gallery.

D) Hyde Park is a long way from Buckingham Palace.

E) The public can visit the Royal Palace all year round.

147. Answer the question according to the passage.

Which room connects the State Rooms together?

A) The Green Drawing Room.

B) The Music Room.

C) The Throne Room.

D) The Picture Gallery.

E) The White Drawing Room.

148. Which of the following questions does the passage answer?

A) For what purposes is Buckingham Palace used?

B) Who designed the Palace building?

C) When was Buckingham Palace built?

D) Who was the first monarch that lived in the Palace?

E) How many rooms are there in the Palace?

149. Complete the sentence according to the passage.

The Royal Family comes out onto the balcony ...

A) to welcome the tourists watching the Guard.

B) to watch the ceremony of the Changing of the Guard.

C) to enjoy the beauties of the private garden.

D) to watch the Royal Parks.

E) to greet the crowds of supporters.

150. It is clear from the passage that ...

A) it is the place of residence and workplace of the British Royal Family.

B) it is situated on the outskirts of London.

C) all the rooms of the palace are decorated with modern furniture.

D) the palace is always closed to the public.

E) people have to pay a lot of money to visit the palace.

Passage 31

Audio link: fzacademy.az/dinlemeler/ingilis-dili/#passage-31



QR kodu skan etməklə müvafiq audiofaylın yerləşdirildiyi səhifəyə birbaşa keçə bilərsiniz.



151. Choose the correct statement according to the passage.

A) Until 1920, only women were allowed to take degrees at Oxford.

B) Henry II allowed English students to continue studying in Paris.

C) Nowadays, there is almost no difference between the numbers of male and female students studying at Oxford.

D) A college has space only for teaching.

E) A college provides students with accommodation for the second year of their time at university.

152. Answer the question according to the passage.

What did Henry II forbid?

A) Female students to attend the university.

B) English teachers to teach at Oxford University.

C) English students to attend the University of Oxford.

D) English students to study at the university in France.

E) English students to take the first basic degree.

153. Which of the following questions does the passage answer?

A) Why didn't Henry II allow English students to go to the University of Paris?

B) How many lecturers worked there?

C) When did Oxford University start its active work?

D) How much did the student have to pay for accommodation?

E) Who was the first female student at university?

154. Complete the sentence according to the passage.

Five colleges offer space ...

A) to postgraduate students.

B) only to female students.

C) only to male students.

D) to undergraduate students.

E) to university professors only.

155. It is clear from the passage that ...

A) only Henry II allowed English women to study at Oxford.

B) there was gender discrimination at Oxford University until 1920.

C) there are no limitations on the number of students at five colleges.

D) Oxford University is the oldest university in the world.

E) today male students are more numerous than female students.

Passage 32

Audio link: fzacademy.az/dinlemeler/ingilis-dili/#passage-32

QR kodu skan etməklə müvafiq audiofaylın yerləşdirildiyi səhifəyə birbaşa keçə bilərsiniz.

156. Choose the correct statement according to the passage.

A) The Adams improved the comfort of the White House.
B) Since 1817, the White House has been occupied by each U.S. president.
C) The first inhabitant of the House was George Washington.
D) President Madison's wife, Dolley, could save everything while the House was burning.
E) The White House was burnt by American forces in 1815.

157. Answer the question according to the passage.

Who lived in the White House first?

A) George Washington.
B) John Adams.
C) James Monroe.
D) President Madison.
E) Abraham Lincoln.

158. Which of the following questions does the passage answer?

A) When was the construction completely finished?
B) What did each new president change?
C) How many rooms are there in the White House?
D) Who was the architect of the White House?
E) Who made the White House a comfortable place to live?

159. Complete the sentence according to the passage.

The White House was repainted white because ...

A) white colour made it more visible.
B) white colour was the symbol of truth.
C) smoke marks would have been visible otherwise.
D) there was no white building around it.
E) Madison's wife, Dolley, liked this colour.

160. It is clear from the passage that ...

A) Thomas Jefferson changed the architectural structure of the building.
B) John Adams ordered the House to be painted white.
C) the White House is situated in New York.
D) it was blue before the fire.
E) all the furniture in the present-day White House was ordered from France.

Passage 33

Audio link: fzacademy.az/dinlemeler/ingilis-dili/#passage-33

QR kodu skan etməklə müvafiq audiofaylın yerləşdirildiyi səhifəyə birbaşa keçə bilərsiniz.

161. Choose the correct statement according to the passage.

A) An electromagnetic device was his second patented invention.
B) Edison went to school for three years.
C) Edison did not like reading books.
D) Edison became a professional inventor at the age of 21.
E) Edison got three thousand dollars for his invention.

162. Answer the question according to the passage.

What happened when Edison was asked to name the price for his invention?

A) He named a price that was too cheap.
B) He was tense and could not say anything.
C) He named a price that was too expensive.
D) He demanded 40 thousand dollars for his invention.
E) He avoided selling his invention.

163. Which of the following questions does the passage answer?

A) When did Edison begin his professional career?
B) Which books did Edison like in his childhood?
C) How many businessmen were there at the meeting?
D) Where did Edison establish his workshop?
E) Which famous theories did Edison put forward?

164. Complete the sentence according to the passage.

Edison left school because ...

A) he was a practical man.
B) his mother was his teacher.
C) he quarrelled with his classmates all the time.
D) he was regarded as a stupid boy.
E) he had started to establish a workshop.

165. It is clear from the passage that ...

A) he didn't have money to establish his career as a young inventor at first.
B) he needed 14 thousand dollars to open his workshop.
C) he refused to sell his invention.
D) he didn't love books and studying.
E) his inventions were the result of his exceptional talent.

Passage 34

Audio link: fzacademy.az/dinlemeler/ingilis-dili/#passage-34



QR kodu skan etməklə müvafiq audiofaylın yerləşdirildiyi səhifəyə birbaşa keçə bilərsiniz.



166. Choose the correct statement according to the passage.

A) The first printing press in England was made by Caxton.

B) The British Museum Library was created in the twentieth century.

C) Caxton was the founder of the British Museum Library.

D) The British Library accepts books published only in the UK.

E) There are 3 million items in the collection of the British Library.

167. Answer the question according to the passage.

How many items are preserved in the British Library?

A) over 16 thousand.

B) around 3 million.

C) about 200 million.

D) nearly 100 million.

E) around 25 million.

168. Which of the following questions does the passage answer?

A) What was the first printed book?

B) How old is the British Library?

C) Who created the first library in England?

D) Where is the British Museum situated?

E) How many readers visit the library daily?

169. Complete the sentence according to the passage.

The British Museum Library had been used by people since ...

A) 1753.

B) 1759.

C) the beginning of the twentieth century.

D) the fifteenth century.

E) 1973.

170. It is clear from the passage that ...

A) it contains manuscripts only in English.

B) the British Museum's library was joined with some other holdings in 1759.

C) the library was founded as a part of the British Museum in 1753.

D) we can hardly find old books there.

E) readers only have to come to the library to use books.

Passage 35

Audio link: fzacademy.az/dinlemeler/ingilis-dili/#passage-35

QR kodu skan etməklə müvafiq audiofaylın yerləşdirildiyi səhifəyə birbaşa keçə bilərsiniz.

171. Choose the correct statement according to the dialogue.
A) Ben thinks white-water rafting is very risky.
B) Dirtboarding is very different from skateboarding.
C) Ben doesn't have any idea about the weekend's weather.
D) Ben is going to spend his weekend alone in the mountains.
E) Jane didn't have any information about the activity centre.

172. Answer the question according to the dialogue.
Which activity is really easy and exciting for Ben?
A) white-water rafting.
B) skateboarding.
C) bungee jumping.
D) canyoning.
E) zip-wiring.

173. Which of the following questions does the dialogue answer?
A) Why is Ben afraid of zip-wiring?
B) Why does canyoning seem too difficult to Ben?
C) Has Ben tried white-water rafting before?
D) Has Ben done dirtboarding before?
E) How much does it cost to do bungee jumping at the activity centre?

174. Complete the sentence according to the dialogue.
Jane doesn't want to go to the activity centre because ...
A) mountains aren't interesting for her.
B) it is far away from her house.
C) the weather is going to be awful.
D) she is going away for the weekend.
E) she cannot swim in the river.

175. It is clear from the passage that ...
A) an elastic band is used when skateboarding.
B) Jane is planning to stay at home for the weekend.
C) the weather is favourable for going to the activity centre.
D) when doing canyoning, you swim up a river canyon.
E) the activity centre is not available for all kinds of activities.

Passage 36

Audio link: fzacademy.az/dinlemeler/ingilis-dili/#passage-36

QR kodu skan etməklə müvafiq audiofaylın yerləşdirildiyi səhifəyə birbaşa keçə bilərsiniz.

176. Which of the following questions does the dialogue answer?

A) When did Disneyland open in Tokyo?

B) Where can you meet the characters from the books?

C) How many roller coasters are there in the Wizarding World of Harry Potter?

D) How many magic sweets are there in Ocean Park?

E) How often does Andy Wells visit adventure parks?

177. Complete the sentence according to the dialogue.

Martin thinks Andy Wells has a dream job because he ...

A) went to Disney World in Florida.

B) has written a guide to theme parks.

C) visits all the adventure parks.

D) visits adventure parks all the time.

E) could meet the characters from the books.

178. Choose the correct statement according to the dialogue.

A) There are 80 big roller coasters in Cedar Point in Ohio.

B) The most famous theme park in the world is Magic Kingdom.

C) Ocean Park in Hong Kong is the number one theme park in the world.

D) There are three water rides in Lotte World in South Korea.

E) Cedar Point in Ohio is popular for its characters from the books.

179. Answer the question according to the dialogue.

What can you find in the shops in Florida?

A) Harry Potter characters' costumes.

B) interesting books and maps.

C) marine animals.

D) magic sweets and things related to the Harry Potter books.

E) a guide to theme parks.

180. It is clear from the dialogue that ...

A) there is no theme park in Asia.

B) Andy has written a novel about theme parks.

C) Cedar Point has a lot of marine animals.

D) Ocean Park is located in Florida.

E) Andy considers his job to be difficult.

Passage 37

Audio link: fzacademy.az/dinlemeler/ingilis-dili/#passage-37



QR kodu skan etməklə müvafiq audiofaylın yerləşdirildiyi səhifəyə birbaşa keçə bilərsiniz.

181. Which of the following questions does the dialogue answer?
A) When might David move back to the country?
B) Where does David work in the city centre?
C) Where does Maria relax in the country?
D) Why is life faster in the country?
E) How can Maria move to the country?

182. It is clear from the dialogue that ...
A) David names a lot of advantages of living in a city.
B) David makes ends meet very well in the city.
C) David considers country life to be more interesting.
D) David thinks people are very helpful in cities.
E) David is going to move back to the city when he gets married.

183. Choose the correct statement according to the dialogue.
A) Maria considers the country to be boring to live in.
B) Maria finds it boring to be alone and think.
C) Both Maria and David think there is nothing interesting to see in the city.
D) Maria wants to move to the country in the future.
E) David has lived in the city for several years.

184. Complete the sentence according to the dialogue.
According to David, it is expensive to live in the city because ...
A) everything is expensive in the country.
B) he cannot save money in the country.
C) people aren't frank and sincere in the country.
D) he is much more relaxed in the country.
E) it is difficult to find a job in the city.

185. Answer the question according to the dialogue.
What is the advantage of living in the country?
A) The streets are not busy in the country.
B) Most people know and help one another.
C) Life in the country is not as healthy as in the city.
D) The country is much more exciting than the city.
E) Living in the country costs a lot of money.

Passage 38

Audio link: fzacademy.az/dinlemeler/ingilis-dili/#passage-38



QR kodu skan etməklə müvafiq audiofaylın yerləşdirildiyi səhifəyə birbaşa keçə bilərsiniz.



186. Complete the sentence according to the dialogue.
Which of the following questions does the dialogue answer?
A) Why are bacteria really harmful?
B) How many bacteria do we have in our body?
C) Why did Blake like biology lessons?
D) Why do young people have fewer bacteria?
E) Why are small creatures found in eyelashes?

187. Complete the sentence according to the dialogue.
Blake thinks that they got a lot of information from ...
A) experiments of all times.
B) scientists' discoveries.
C) biology lessons.
D) the parts of our body.
E) the school laboratories.

188. Choose the correct statement according to the dialogue.
A) Scientists found that animals could die without bacteria.
B) Ten per cent of our body consists of bacteria.
C) Bacteria are so harmful that they can kill animals.
D) We have millions of bacteria in our eyelashes.
E) Bacteria help animals to have a special diet.

189. Complete the sentence according to the dialogue.
You'd be very small to see if you ...
A) discovered your body according to biology.
B) tried to have a lot of bacteria in your body.
C) took out the empty space from your body.
D) filled your body with air and nothing.
E) attempted to fit in a tiny box.

190. Answer the question according to the dialogue.
Why does Adam think that small creatures in our eyelashes are harmless?
A) Because bacteria cause the loss of eyelashes.
B) Because they make the eyelashes longer.
C) Because older people have them.
D) Because they eat dead skin.
E) Because they are found dead.

Passage 39

Audio link: fzacademy.az/dinlemeler/ingilis-dili/#passage-39

QR kodu skan etməklə müvafiq audiofaylın yerləşdirildiyi səhifəyə birbaşa keçə bilərsiniz.

191. Which of the following questions does the dialogue answer?

A) Where will he live when he retires?
B) How many documentaries has he made?
C) How much time does he spend at the gym?
D) How many films has the speaker made?
E) How long has he been a film director?

192. Complete the sentence according to the dialogue.

Tom plans ...

A) to make a few documentaries next year.
B) to make three more films this year.
C) to study his scripts after breakfast.
D) to change his daily routine.
E) to go to the studio before lunch.

193. Choose the correct statement according to the dialogue.

A) 'The Man about Town' is Tom's first film.
B) Tom hopes to retire as soon as possible.
C) Tom has been a film director for ten years.
D) Tom studies his scripts when he is at home.
E) Tom plans to make films about nature lovers.

194. Complete the sentence according to the dialogue.

Tom has been an actor ...

A) for twenty years.
B) for ten years.
C) since he was twelve.
D) for more than thirty years.
E) since he was nine.

195. Answer the question according to the dialogue.

What does Tom do in the afternoon?

A) Tom has lunch and prepares film scripts.
B) He learns the dialogue for a new film.
C) Tom has lunch and goes to the gym.
D) He gives an interview about his life.
E) He has lunch and goes to shoot some scenes.

Passage 40

Audio link: fzacademy.az/dinlemeler/ingilis-dili/#passage-40

QR kodu skan etməklə müvafiq audiofaylın yerləşdirildiyi səhifəyə birbaşa keçə bilərsiniz.

196. Which of the following questions does the dialogue answer?
A) Who offered Kate the chance to remain in Hungary?
B) Which university did Kate's father teach at?
C) How did Kate feel about her marriage?
D) Where did Kate live throughout her childhood?
E) Why did Kate move to America?

197. It is clear from the dialogue that ...
A) Kate's mother had never been abroad.
B) Kate had lived in Hungary for twelve years.
C) Kate studied dancing in America.
D) Kate studied dancing when she was very young.
E) Kate started her career as a popular dancer in Eastern Europe.

198. Choose the correct statement according to the dialogue.
A) Kate was a popular dancer before getting married.
B) Kate and her mother lived in America for twenty-two years.
C) Kate's mother is an old-age pensioner now.
D) Kate began dancing when she was in America.
E) Kate loved studying because her father was a teacher.

199. Complete the sentence according to the dialogue.
Kate's parents did not come to America because ...
A) they loved Hungary very much.
B) they had jobs in their motherland.
C) they were famous university professors.
D) they could not make ends meet in America.
E) they had concerts all over the world.

200. Answer the question according to the dialogue.
Where did Kate get her school education?
A) In Western Europe.
B) In Hungary.
C) In America.
D) In Canada.
E) In Northern Europe.

Passage 41

Audio link: fzacademy.az/dinlemeler/ingilis-dili/#passage-41



QR kodu skan etməklə müvafiq audiofaylın yerləşdirildiyi səhifəyə birbaşa keçə bilərsiniz.

201. Which of the following questions does the dialogue answer?

A) What is wrong with the meter?

B) Why can't Mr. Peters afford to pay the bill?

C) What is the problem with the account number?

D) What did Mr. Peters call customer service's attention to?

E) How does Mr. Peters make his payments?

202. Complete the sentence according to the dialogue.

Mr. Peters is complaining about the last electricity bill, which is ...

A) 50 dollars more than the previous one.

B) 100 dollars less than usual.

C) 100 dollars higher than usual.

D) 150 dollars overcharged.

E) 300 dollars and 300 percent higher.

203. Choose the correct statement according to the dialogue.

A) The customer service representative refused to check the meter.

B) Mr. Peters doesn't know his account number.

C) Mr. Peters paid 100 dollars the previous month.

D) Mr. Peters and the service representative had an argument.

E) Mr. Peters has been overcharged three times more than usual.

204. Complete the sentence according to the dialogue.

The server asked Mr. Peters ...

A) how much he paid last year.

B) when the first problem with the meter had appeared.

C) how much he usually pays.

D) why his account number had been changed.

E) how much his annual payment is.

205. Answer the question according to the dialogue.

How was the problem solved?

A) Mr. Peters found out that he had used too much electricity during the last month.

B) Customer service promised to send a representative to check the meter.

C) Mr. Peters found out that he was not overcharged.

D) Mr. Peters found out that he had forgotten to pay his debts.

E) The phone call revealed that the bill had been sent to the wrong address.

Passage 42

Audio link: fzacademy.az/dinlemeler/ingilis-dili/#passage-42



QR kodu skan etməklə müvafiq audiofaylın yerləşdirildiyi səhifəyə birbaşa keçə bilərsiniz.

206. Choose the correct statement according to the dialogue.

A) All faces are similar.
B) All people have different habits.
C) People may not have strange habits.
D) People have lots of habits in common.
E) All habits are the same.

207. Complete the sentence according to the dialogue.

Jill's neighbour is keen on ...

A) looking under her bed before she sleeps.
B) not stepping on lines on roads.
C) shaking her legs.
D) cracking her knuckles.
E) talking to cats living in the street.

208. It is clear from the dialogue that ...

A) Sue does not have any unusual habits.
B) very few people have strange habits.
C) Jill's brother cracks his knuckles.
D) old people start their days by drinking coffee.
E) both Jill and Sue do not step on lines when they walk.

209. Answer the question according to the dialogue.

What makes Sue look under her bed every night?

A) Because she enjoys doing it.
B) To talk to her pet under the bed.
C) Because she is still a child.
D) To check if there is anyone there.
E) Because she is afraid of ghosts.

210. Which of the following questions does the dialogue answer?

A) What kind of unusual habits do young people have?
B) How many pets does Jill's neighbour have?
C) Which habits do old people have?
D) Why do most people start the day by drinking coffee?
E) What habit does Jill's brother have?

Passage 43

Audio link: fzacademy.az/dinlemeler/ingilis-dili/#passage-43

QR kodu skan etməklə müvafiq audiofaylın yerləşdirildiyi səhifəyə birbaşa keçə bilərsiniz.

211. Choose the correct statement according to the dialogue.

A) Alice went to college in Chicago.

B) Henry works as a gardener in his free time.

C) Henry made a presentation in Atlanta.

D) Serra has been away on a business trip for the last two weeks.

E) Henry graduated from college five years ago.

212. Which of the following questions does the dialogue answer?

A) What kind of trip was Henry away on?

B) How many presentations did Henry make before the Atlanta conference?

C) At what company did Serra get a job as a sales representative?

D) How many children do Henry and Jane have?

E) Why were the years spent in Colorado the happiest ones for Serra and Alice?

213. Answer the question according to the dialogue.

Why did Serra and Alice move to Colorado?

A) Because Alice had a family in Colorado.

B) Because Serra started a new job there.

C) Because Alice started a new job in this city.

D) Because they liked the neighbourhood.

E) Because Serra was born there.

214. Answer the question according to the dialogue.

How long has Serra been working?

A) for over 40 years.

B) for ten years.

C) for over 30 years.

D) for two years.

E) since 2018.

215. Complete the sentence according to the dialogue.

Serra and Henry are ...

A) strangers.

B) relatives.

C) business partners.

D) colleagues.

E) neighbours.

Passage 44

Audio link: fzacademy.az/dinlemeler/ingilis-dili/#passage-44

QR kodu skan etməklə müvafiq audiofaylın yerləşdirildiyi səhifəyə birbaşa keçə bilərsiniz.

216. Complete the sentence according to the dialogue.
Peter quit his job because ...
A) he could not get on well with his colleagues.
B) the salary was not reasonable at his previous workplace.
C) he was dissatisfied with the promotion opportunities.
D) he had a lot of responsibilities.
E) he got an offer from a new company.

217. Which of the following questions does the dialogue answer?
A) Which companies did Peter have interviews at?
B) What was the requirement for the jobs Peter searched for online?
C) What was Peter's responsibility at his previous workplace?
D) How many people were there in the networking groups?
E) Where did Peter shop for a new suit?

218. It is clear from the dialogue that ...
A) Peter took advantage of his chances.
B) Jane's advice about networking groups did not seem helpful.
C) joining networking groups is a new trend in the business environment.
D) job hunting was challenging for Peter.
E) Jane has tried joining networking groups several times.

219. Answer the question according to the dialogue.
Why did Peter want to buy a new suit?
A) He wanted to impress people at networking groups.
B) He wanted to create the best image at his interviews.
C) He was supposed to be different from others.
D) A strict dress code was obligatory at the interviews.
E) A new suit was thought to bring success.

220. Choose the correct statement according to the dialogue.
A) Peter has already had two successful interviews.
B) The only problem with Peter's previous job was an ill-mannered boss.
C) Jane provided people with new online jobs.
D) Peter submitted his CV to more than twenty companies.
E) Peter planned to move abroad unless he found a job.

Passage 45

Audio link: fzacademy.az/dinlemeler/ingilis-dili/#passage-45

QR kodu skan etməklə müvafiq audiofaylın yerləşdirildiyi səhifəyə birbaşa keçə bilərsiniz.

221. When did the patient last have the physical exam?
A) a month ago.
B) last year.
C) two years ago.
D) two months ago.
E) two weeks ago.

222. It is clear from the dialogue that ...
A) the patient often goes to the dentist's.
B) the patient exercises regularly.
C) the patient feels very well in general.
D) the appointment for the tests will take longer.
E) the patient suffers from obesity.

223. Which of the following questions does the passage answer?
A) When will the results of the blood work be available?
B) What kind of dental problems did the patient have?
C) Why did the doctor recommend an ultrasound?
D) Why does the patient need to go out more?
E) What problems did the patient have with his throat?

224. Complete the sentence according to the dialogue.
The patient doesn't seem overweight because he ...
A) never has fast food.
B) exercises regularly.
C) keeps a well-balanced diet.
D) takes diet pills.
E) gets out of the house more.

225. Choose the correct statement according to the dialogue.
A) There is a problem with the appointment for the tests.
B) The patient is fit because he exercises regularly.
C) The patient often comes in for a physical exam.
D) The patient did not have any physical exam last year.
E) The patient is not going to have any tests.

Passage 46

Audio link: fzacademy.az/dinlemeler/ingilis-dili/#passage-46

QR kodu skan etməklə müvafiq audiofaylın yerləşdirildiyi səhifəyə birbaşa keçə bilərsiniz.

226. Choose the correct statement about Warren.
A) His parents influenced him in choosing his future dream jobs.
B) He has always wanted to become a professor at university.
C) He does not believe that his future will allow him to work at university.
D) He has changed his mind a lot about choosing a dream job since his childhood.
E) He is a conservative person who is steady about his plans in life.

227. Which of the following questions does the dialogue answer?
A) Who taught Warren to play the guitar when he was fifteen years old?
B) What did Warren want to be when he was twenty?
C) What were the disadvantages of becoming a truck driver?
D) Who made Warren become a part-time lecturer at university?
E) When was the last time he played the classical guitar?

228. Complete the sentence according to the dialogue.
Warren dreamt of becoming a rock star because ...
A) he didn't want to be a professor any more.
B) he wasn't successful as a truck driver.
C) he didn't like playing heavy music.
D) he thought it would be much better.
E) he would always move from one place to another.

229. Answer the question according to the dialogue.
What kind of musician did Warren want to be when he was fifteen?
A) an electric guitarist.
B) a multitalented rock star.
C) a grunge rock star.
D) a heavy-metal rock star.
E) a classical guitarist.

230. Put Warren's dream jobs in chronological order, starting from the very beginning to the present.
A) a truck driver, a part-time lecturer, a classical guitarist, a rock star.
B) a rock star, a driver, a classical guitarist, a part-time lecturer.
C) a classical guitarist, a flamenco guitarist, a rock star, a truck driver.
D) a taxi driver, a rock star, a university lecturer, a professor.
E) a truck driver, a rock star, a classical guitarist, a university professor.

Passage 47

Audio link: fzacademy.az/dinlemeler/ingilis-dili/#passage-47

QR kodu skan etməklə müvafiq audiofaylın yerləşdirildiyi səhifəyə birbaşa keçə bilərsiniz.

231. Choose the correct statement according to the dialogue.

A) There is a short life expectancy in Japan now compared with other countries.

B) People have always thought positively about alcohol.

C) Living a long life depends on several essential factors.

D) People in the Mediterranean have too much wine, which can be harmful to their health.

E) The boy in Bangkok took a hot shower every morning.

232. Which of the following questions does the dialogue answer?

A) Why is it easy to take a cold shower in Bangkok?

B) Which fish do people eat in the Mediterranean?

C) What is the major secret of having a long life?

D) How is alcohol discouraged in the Mediterranean?

E) Which antioxidants does green tea contain?

233. Complete the sentence according to the dialogue.

People think differently about ...

A) the types of diets in different parts of the world.

B) the role of laughter in human life.

C) the effects of green tea on the human body.

D) having a hot shower every morning.

E) alcohol intake and its effects.

234. Answer the question according to the dialogue.

Why does Todd not continue taking a cold shower?

A) He did not feel energised after taking a cold shower.

B) Currently, he lives in a cold climate, which makes it difficult.

C) He found out that it has nothing to do with longevity.

D) He knew many other different secrets to having a long life.

E) It has been discouraged as a bad thing by experts.

235. Answer the question according to the dialogue.

How can you describe the diet of the Japanese?

A) wine and olive oil, and a lot of fish and seafood.

B) quite low in fat and salt, various types of soup and regular use of green tea.

C) drinking a glass of red wine or some other form of alcohol.

D) a lot of antioxidants, black tea and a number of salads with raw vegetables.

E) low fluid intake and little use of green tea and soup.

Passage 48

Audio link: fzacademy.az/dinlemeler/ingilis-dili/#passage-48

QR kodu skan etməklə müvafiq audiofaylın yerləşdirildiyi səhifəyə birbaşa keçə bilərsiniz.

236. Choose the correct statement according to the dialogue.

A) Gabrielle uses bouillon when there are no spices at home.

B) Gabrielle follows special recipes while cooking.

C) Gabrielle grows various vegetables throughout the year.

D) Gabrielle says that she is a great gardener.

E) Gabrielle has room only for a flower garden.

237. Which of the following questions does the dialogue answer?

A) When and how did she become a vegetarian?

B) What does she prefer to prepare in summer and winter?

C) Who helps her to take care of the gardens?

D) Which salads does Gabrielle prepare in winter?

E) Which flowers does Gabrielle grow in her garden?

238. Complete the sentence according to the dialogue.

Gabrielle likes ...

A) sharing her products with her neighbours and friends.

B) making salads and soup from the vegetables she grows.

C) adding some bouillon, a beef cube or a chicken cube to her soup.

D) selling her vegetables and flowers in the street market.

E) eating vegetables that are not crunchy in her salad.

239. Answer the question according to the dialogue.

How does Gabrielle make soup?

A) She always follows traditional cooking procedures.

B) She follows certain recipes for canned soup.

C) She uses meat cubes available at home.

D) She boils vegetables until they are soft.

E) She uses whatever vegetables she has.

240. Answer the question according to the dialogue.

What does Gabrielle love for her salads in the summertime?

A) beef cubes.

B) a lot of spices.

C) raw vegetables.

D) chicken cubes.

E) lentils.

Passage 49

Audio link: fzacademy.az/dinlemeler/ingilis-dili/#passage-49

QR kodu skan etməklə müvafiq audiofaylın yerləşdirildiyi səhifəyə birbaşa keçə bilərsiniz.

241. Which of the following questions does the dialogue answer?

A) When is Caroline going to start her work?

B) What cities does the book 'Summer Work Round Britain' recommend?

C) Where will Caroline start to work?

D) Which places will Caroline visit in Scotland?

E) How much will Steve earn at music festivals?

242. Choose the correct statement according to the dialogue.

A) Caroline read about the job on the Internet.

B) Caroline hasn't arranged any work for the summer.

C) Caroline's work will allow her to have free time during the day.

D) Caroline says that one can earn a lot at music festivals.

E) Caroline does not have to pay for her accommodation.

243. Complete the sentence according to the dialogue.

Steve asks Caroline ...

A) how much she has to pay for her food.

B) if she has to pay for her accommodation in Scotland.

C) whether she will stay with her parents or not.

D) when she will return from her holiday.

E) how long she is going to stay in Scotland.

244. Answer the question according to the dialogue.

What is the problem with working at music festivals?

A) Working hours are unstable, especially during the evenings.

B) While working at festivals, one does not have enough time for leisure activities.

C) During festivals, no one can get dinner at a reduced price.

D) Food is much more expensive at music festivals.

E) Festivals last only a few days, which is a short period for work.

245. Complete the sentence according to the dialogue.

Caroline will have to pay ... for a shared bedroom.

A) 15 pounds per week.

B) 55 pounds per week.

C) 15 pounds for a month.

D) 50 pounds for a week.

E) 50 pounds monthly.

Passage 50

Audio link: fzacademy.az/dinlemeler/ingilis-dili/#passage-50



QR kodu skan etməklə müvafiq audiofaylın yerləşdirildiyi səhifəyə birbaşa keçə bilərsiniz.



246. Complete the sentence according to the dialogue.

Jim wants to talk to Sasha since ...

A) she does not use the shower cleaner.

B) he has had a hard day today.

C) he has some problems with his neighbours.

D) it is difficult for him to live with her.

E) she always loses the remote control.

247. Complete the sentence according to the dialogue.

Jim suggested that Sasha buy a new cleaner since the one she uses ...

A) contains harmful chemicals.

B) has an unpleasant odour.

C) does not wash out the dirt.

D) makes the shower floor slippery.

E) spreads stains on the shower floor.

248. Choose the correct statement according to the dialogue.

A) Sasha wants to change the shower cleaner when it finishes.

B) Jim needs to talk to Sasha about his work.

C) Sasha always forgets to switch off the TV.

D) Jim recommends that Sasha leave the lights on all day long.

E) Sasha should clean the bathroom three times a week.

249. Answer the question according to the dialogue.

Why does the old man complain?

A) Sasha plays loud music in the evenings.

B) Sasha leaves the lights on at night.

C) Sasha uses the remote control to switch the TV off.

D) Sasha wastes a lot of electricity.

E) Sasha never cleans the bathroom.

250. Which of the following questions does the dialogue answer?

A) What kind of music does Sasha listen to?

B) What is Jim complaining about?

C) How long have Sasha and Jim been roommates?

D) What kind of apartment does Sasha live in?

E) Who is the man living across the street?

Passage 51

Audio link: fzacademy.az/dinlemeler/ingilis-dili/#passage-51



QR kodu skan etməklə müvafiq audiofaylın yerləşdirildiyi səhifəyə birbaşa keçə bilərsiniz.

251. Choose the correct statement according to the dialogue.

A) Jamie and Helen have birthdays on the same day.
B) David calls his friends when he has problems.
C) There are five questions in the survey.
D) David never forgets his friends' birthdays.
E) The survey is presented in Ann's magazine.

252. Which of the following questions does the dialogue answer?

A) Why does David forget his friends' birthdays?
B) Who is David's best friend?
C) How old is Helen?
D) When did Jamie have her birthday?
E) When did Melanie have her birthday?

253. Answer the question according to the dialogue.

What is the third question given in the survey?

A) Does David call his friends late at night to chat?
B) Why do David's friends call him?
C) How many friends does David have?
D) Does David forget his friends' birthdays?
E) How often does David think about his friends?

254. Complete the sentence according to the dialogue.

A lot of people come to David to ...

A) build self-confidence.
B) have a good time.
C) get good advice.
D) reduce stress.
E) share their happiness.

255. It is clear from the dialogue that ...

A) Helen is quite happy with only two friends.
B) David has spoken to Helen until the early hours on all occasions.
C) David talked to Ann every night for a week last year.
D) David is meeting Ann tonight.
E) Ann has had problems with her friends so far.

Passage 52

Audio link: fzacademy.az/dinlemeler/ingilis-dili/#passage-52

QR kodu skan etməklə müvafiq audiofaylın yerləşdirildiyi səhifəyə birbaşa keçə bilərsiniz.

256. Choose the correct statement according to the dialogue.
A) Harry suggests two possible uses for the fourth bedroom.
B) Susan thinks there might be some problems with the bedrooms.
C) Susan prefers to buy the house that they saw before.
D) Harry thinks that it will be better if Susan thinks twice before buying.
E) Susan thinks their budget might not be sufficient for redecorating the garden.

257. It is clear from the dialogue that ...
A) there are two large family bathrooms in the newly offered house.
B) the newly offered house has a very small and elegant kitchen.
C) Susan finds it easier to concentrate in the study at her current house.
D) the newly offered house has inconvenient wooden floors.
E) Susan is pleased to have en-suite bathrooms in the newly offered house.

258. Which of the following questions does the dialogue answer?
A) What is the cost of the house that Susan has decided to buy?
B) What solution does Harry offer to ease Susan's concern about the kitchen?
C) How long has Susan been looking for a new house with Harry?
D) What kind of disapproval does Harry express about Susan's current garden?
E) Where is the previously visited house located?

259. Which of the following statements is true about the garden of the newly offered house?
A) Harry will be responsible for decorating the garden.
B) It is bigger, comfortable and affordable for Susan.
C) The garden is surrounded by a lot of exotic and rare plants.
D) Having a discount on the price makes the garden affordable.
E) The trees in the garden will make it look beautiful in summer.

260. Complete the sentence according to the dialogue.
Susan decides to buy the newly offered house because ...
A) its garden enables her to have many guests.
B) it looks very large from the outside.
C) its advantages outnumber the disadvantages.
D) it has two bedrooms to accommodate guests.
E) the price is lower than her budget by $10,000.

Passage 53

Audio link: fzacademy.az/dinlemeler/ingilis-dili/#passage-53

QR kodu skan etməklə müvafiq audiofaylın yerləşdirildiyi səhifəyə birbaşa keçə bilərsiniz.

261. Which of the following questions does the dialogue answer?

A) How did a doctor help Clara?
B) What has happened to Ben?
C) What makes Ben feel safe?
D) Where does Clara walk every day?
E) Why does Clara take a bus?

262. It is clear from the dialogue that ...

A) Ben cannot concentrate because of poor sleep.
B) Ben has tried several ways to overcome his panic attack.
C) Clara has missed a lot of classes recently.
D) Ben has seen his doctor twice this month.
E) Clara avoids doing things to get rid of distraction.

263. Answer the question according to the dialogue.

What kind of silly things worry Ben when he goes outside?

A) failing to remember the way.
B) missing the bus.
C) counting the trees.
D) being distracted by red cars.
E) being disturbed by a lot of noise.

264. Complete the sentence according to the dialogue.

In order to get rid of panic attacks, Clara ...

A) did muscle-relaxation techniques.
B) practised slow breathing.
C) took necessary medications.
D) focused her attention on her anxiety.
E) tried to lessen the anxiety.

265. Choose the correct statement according to the dialogue.

A) Clara is afraid of going outside.
B) Ben wants to deal with his psychological problems.
C) Ben always forgets the way home.
D) Ben is afraid to say his problems aloud.
E) Ben never leaves the house because of his fear.

Passage 54

Audio link: fzacademy.az/dinlemeler/ingilis-dili/#passage-54

QR kodu skan etməklə müvafiq audiofaylın yerləşdirildiyi səhifəyə birbaşa keçə bilərsiniz.

266. Choose the correct statement according to the dialogue.

A) Brian helped Andy choose a new car.

B) Andy bought a new car immediately after the car crash.

C) Andy is planning to buy a new car herself by credit card.

D) Andy's new car has already been taken in for service.

E) Andy and the car seller could not agree on the price.

267. Complete the sentence according to the dialogue.

Andy and Brian hadn't been able to meet for a long time because ...

A) Andy had some problems regarding her car.

B) Brian was repairing his brother's car after the car accident.

C) Brian was busy helping his brother buy a new car.

D) Andy was badly injured in a car crash.

E) Andy was on holiday with her parents.

268. Which of the following questions does the dialogue answer?

A) How much did Brian's brother pay for his car?

B) Where did Brian spend his holiday?

C) Where did the car accident happen?

D) When did Andy fix her old car?

E) Why does Andy want to buy a new car?

269. It is clear from the dialogue that ...

A) Andy finds the price of the car unreasonable.

B) Brian was unaware of Andy's problems because he was on holiday.

C) it took Andy a couple of months to choose a car.

D) the car that Andy has decided to buy is rather convenient.

E) Brian is not keen on driving Andy's new car.

270. Answer the question according to the dialogue.

What did Brian offer to do?

A) to help Andy make a choice.

B) to fix Andy's old car.

C) to teach Andy how to drive a car.

D) to drive Andy's new car home.

E) to provide financial support.

READING PASSAGES

Passage 1

I. The Industrial Revolution began in Britain in the late 18th century and soon spread to other parts of Europe and North America. It marked a major turning point in history because almost every aspect of daily life was influenced by new inventions and machines.

II. Factories replaced small workshops, and machines made it possible to produce goods more quickly and cheaply. The textile industry was the first to benefit, but later iron production, coal mining, and transportation also grew rapidly. The steam engine, developed by James Watt, became the driving force of industrialization.

III. The Industrial Revolution not only changed the economy but also society. Many people moved from rural areas to cities to work in factories. This caused urban growth, but also created problems such as poor housing, pollution, and child labour.

IV. Although life was difficult for workers, the Revolution laid the **foundation** for modern technology and industry. Over time, working conditions improved, and people gained higher living standards. Today, it is considered one of the most important events in human history.

1. Decide whether the statements are true or false.

1.1. The Industrial Revolution started in North America.
A) True B) False

1.2. The textile industry was the first to be influenced by machines.
A) True B) False

1.3. James Watt invented the steam engine during the Industrial Revolution.
A) True B) False

1.4. The Revolution immediately created good living conditions for all workers.
A) True B) False

2. Which of the given sentences can start the paragraph II?
A) Many people were against new inventions.
B) Factories began to replace workshops, and machines made mass production possible.
C) Farmers produced less food than before.
D) The government refused to support industry.
E) Britain closed its textile factories.

3. Complete the sentence according to the passage.
The Industrial Revolution led many people …
A) to move from cities to rural areas
B) to emigrate to America
C) to work in factories in growing cities
D) to stop using coal and iron
E) to abandon textile production

4. What does the word “foundation” in the passage mean?
A) problem
B) base or starting point
C) modern invention
D) financial help
E) a part of a building

5. Which of the following questions does the passage answer?
1. When did the Industrial Revolution begin?
2. Who was the richest person in Britain during this period?
3. How did machines change production in factories?
4. Why did people leave the cities later?
5. What problems appeared in cities during industrialization?

Passage 2

I Space exploration began in the mid-20th century, when the Soviet Union launched the first artificial satellite, Sputnik, in 1957. This event started the "space race" between the Soviet Union and the United States, which competed to achieve major milestones in space.

II In 1961, Yuri Gagarin became the first human to travel into space. Just a few years later, in 1969, the American astronaut Neil Armstrong stepped onto the Moon, marking a historic achievement for humanity. These early missions showed that human space travel was possible.

III After the Moon landings, attention turned to building spacecraft that could stay in orbit for long periods. Space stations such as Mir and the International Space Station (ISS) allowed astronauts from many countries to live and work in space. They carried out experiments that could not be done on Earth.

IV Today, governments and private companies are working together on new projects. Plans include sending humans to Mars, building permanent bases on the Moon, and using satellites for communication, navigation, and studying climate change. Space exploration is no longer just about competition; it is about **cooperation** and the future of humanity.

6. Decide whether the statements are true or false.
6.1. The space race began after the Soviet Union launched Sputnik.
A) True B) False
6.2. Neil Armstrong was the first human to travel into space.
A) True B) False
6.3. The ISS is used for long-term experiments in space.
A) True B) False
6.4. Today, only governments are involved in space exploration.
A) True B) False

7. Which of the given sentences can start the paragraph II?
A) In the early 1960s, space exploration reached a new level with human missions.
B) The United States did not take part in the space race.
C) The Moon landings failed because of technical problems.
D) Many astronauts refused to travel into space.
E) The Soviet Union stopped investing in space technology.

8. Complete the sentence according to the passage.
Space stations such as Mir and the ISS …
A) were only built by the United States
B) allowed astronauts to live and work in space
C) were first launched in the 19th century
D) replaced the Moon as the main target of exploration
E) were destroyed shortly after launch

9. What does the word "cooperation" in the passage mean?
A) competition
B) working together
C) travelling alone
D) building technology
E) scientific discovery

10. Which of the following questions does the passage answer?
1. When did the space race begin?2. Who was the first human to travel into space?
3. How much money does space exploration cost today?
4. What are some current plans for future missions?
5. Why did Neil Armstrong go to the Moon?

Passage 3

I. Deforestation means the cutting down of large areas of forests, usually to make space for agriculture, roads, or cities. It is a global problem because forests play a vital role in absorbing carbon dioxide and producing oxygen.

II. The Amazon rainforest, often called "the lungs of the Earth," has been losing millions of trees every year. Farmers clear land for cattle ranching and soybean farming, while illegal logging also destroys huge areas of forest. Similar problems exist in Southeast Asia and Africa.

III. The effects of deforestation are serious. It contributes to climate change, causes the loss of biodiversity, and leads to soil erosion. Many animals lose their habitats, and some species are now **endangered**. Local communities that depend on forests for food and medicine also suffer.

IV. To reduce deforestation, governments, international organizations, and local people are working together. Solutions include planting new trees, creating protected areas, and encouraging sustainable farming. Still, the challenge remains one of the biggest environmental issues of our time.

11. Decide whether the statements are true or false.

11.1. Deforestation mainly happens to build more factories.
A) True B) False

11.2. The Amazon rainforest is sometimes called "the lungs of the Earth."
A) True B) False

11.3. Illegal logging is one of the causes of deforestation.
A) True B) False

11.4. Local people never depend on forests for survival.
A) True B) False

12. Which of the given sentences can start the paragraph II?
A) People prefer to live in deserts rather than forests.
B) Deforestation never happens in tropical regions.
C) Scientists refuse to study the Amazon rainforest.
D) The Amazon rainforest is one of the most affected regions by deforestation.
E) Africa has no problem with forest loss.

13. Complete the sentence according to the passage.
Deforestation causes many animals …
A) to find new medicines in forests
B) to increase in number
C) to live safely in protected areas
D) to move to cities and towns
E) to lose their natural habitats

14. What does the word "endangered" in the passage mean?
A) safe from harm
B) likely to become extinct
C) living in large numbers
D) easy to protect
E) used for farming

15. Which of the following questions does the passage answer?
1. What are some main causes of deforestation?
2. Which countries have no forests at all?
3. What are some effects of deforestation on the environment?
4. How many species have already disappeared?
5. What solutions are used to reduce deforestation?

Passage 4

I. The Olympic Games are the world's most famous international sporting event. They began in ancient Greece, where athletes competed every four years in Olympia in honour of the god Zeus. These competitions included running, wrestling, and discus throwing.

II. The ancient Olympics ended in the 4th century AD when the Roman Emperor banned them. However, in 1896, the modern Olympic Games were **revived** in Athens, Greece, by Baron Pierre de Coubertin. From that time, the Games have taken place every four years, except during the two World Wars.

III. The Olympics have grown into a global celebration with athletes from more than 200 countries. Both Summer and Winter Games are held, featuring hundreds of sports events. The Olympic flame and the five rings are symbols of unity and friendship among nations.

IV. The Games are not only about sports but also about peace, cultural exchange, and cooperation. Despite problems such as politics and commercialisation, the Olympics continue to inspire millions of people around the world.

16. Decide whether the statements are true or false.

16.1. The first Olympic Games were held in ancient Rome.
A) True B) False

16.2. The modern Olympic Games began in the 19th century.
A) True B) False

16.3. The Games have always been held every four years without interruption.
A) True B) False

16.4. The Olympic flame and five rings represent unity among nations.
A) True B) False

17. Which of the given sentences can start the paragraph II?
A) The ancient Olympics ended, but centuries later they were revived.
B) The athletes in Olympia received golden medals.
C) The Olympics were organised by the Roman Senate.
D) Sports in Greece were not popular at all.
E) The Games were celebrated every month in Athens.

18. Complete the sentence according to the passage.
The Olympic Games were revived in 1896 by …
A) Julius Caesar
B) Baron Pierre de Coubertin
C) Alexander the Great
D) the International Olympic Committee
E) the Roman Emperor

19. What does the word "revived" in the passage mean?
A) ended forever
B) brought back to life
C) made smaller
D) banned by the government
E) changed into something new

20. Which of the following questions does the passage answer?
1. When did the modern Olympic Games start?
2. Why were the ancient Olympics stopped?
3. Which sports are included in the Winter Olympics?
4. What symbols are connected with the Olympic Games?
5. How many athletes won gold medals in 1896?

Passage 5

I. Marco Polo was a Venetian traveller who lived in the 13th century. At the age of 17, he set out on a long journey to Asia with his father and uncle. Their travels lasted for more than 20 years and took them as far as China.

II. In China, Marco Polo met Kublai Khan, the ruler of the Mongol Empire. He served at the Khan's court for many years, observing the culture, government, and daily life of the people. His detailed descriptions amazed Europeans, who had little knowledge of Asia at that time.

III. When he returned to Venice, Marco Polo was captured during a war with Genoa. While in prison, he told his adventures to a fellow prisoner, who wrote them down in a book. This book, The Travels of Marco Polo, became very popular and inspired future explorers.

IV. Although some people doubted the truth of his stories, modern historians believe that much of what he wrote was **accurate**. His journeys opened a new window to the East and encouraged trade, cultural exchange, and later discoveries.

21. Decide whether the statements are true or false.

21.1. Marco Polo travelled to Asia with his father and uncle.
A) True B) False

21.2. Marco Polo never met Kublai Khan.
A) True B) False

21.3. Marco Polo's stories were written down while he was in prison.
A) True B) False

21.4. Everyone immediately believed all of Marco Polo's stories.
A) True B) False

22. Which of the given sentences can start the paragraph II?
A) The Mongol Empire was located in Europe.
B) Marco Polo returned home after a short journey.
C) Kublai Khan travelled to Venice to meet Marco Polo.
D) In China, Marco Polo met the powerful ruler Kublai Khan.
E) Marco Polo was afraid of meeting the ruler.

23. Complete the sentence according to the passage.
Marco Polo's book The Travels of Marco Polo …
A) was destroyed during a war
B) inspired future explorers
C) was written in China by Kublai Khan
D) was banned in Europe for centuries
E) was never read outside Venice

24. What does the word "accurate" in the passage mean?
A) impossible to believe
B) imaginary
C) correct and true
D) very short
E) dangerous

25. Which of the following questions does the passage answer?
1. Who did Marco Polo meet in China?
2. How were Marco Polo's adventures recorded?
3. How many years did Marco Polo stay in prison?
4. Which countries doubted Marco Polo's stories?
5. What impact did Marco Polo's journeys have on Europe?

Passage 6

I. The Internet has become one of the most powerful tools of communication in modern life. It allows people to connect instantly, no matter where they are in the world. Emails, social media, and messaging apps have replaced traditional letters.

II. The Internet is not only used for personal communication but also for business. Companies hold online meetings, exchange documents, and manage international projects through digital platforms. This has made global cooperation much easier.

III. However, the Internet also has negative sides. People may spend too much time online, which can affect their health and social relationships. Cybercrime and **misinformation** are also major concerns.

IV. Despite these problems, the Internet continues to shape the future of communication. It has changed the way people learn, work, and share ideas, and its role will only grow stronger.

26. Decide whether the statements are true or false.

26.1. The Internet has replaced traditional letters in many cases.
A) True B) False

26.2. Companies never use the Internet for business.
A) True B) False

26.3. Spending too much time online can be harmful.
A) True B) False

26.4. The Internet is used only for social media.
A) True B) False

27. Which of the given sentences can start the paragraph II?
A) Businesses also benefit greatly from the Internet.
B) Social media has no role in communication.
C) The Internet is too expensive for companies.
D) Global cooperation was easier before the Internet.
E) Workers prefer writing letters to emails.

28. Complete the sentence according to the passage.
One of the negative effects of the Internet is ...
A) more effective global cooperation
B) improved learning opportunities
C) cybercrime and misinformation
D) faster communication
E) stronger business relations

29. What does the word "misinformation" in the passage mean?
A) incorrect or false information
B) business documents
C) personal emails
D) online safety
E) useful data

30. Which of the following questions does the passage answer?
1. How has the Internet changed communication?
2. Why do companies use the Internet?
3. How much money does the Internet cost each year?
4. What are some negative effects of using the Internet?
5. When was the first email sent

Passage 7

I. Climate change refers to long-term shifts in weather patterns caused mainly by human activities. The burning of fossil fuels releases greenhouse gases, which trap heat in the Earth's atmosphere.

II. The consequences are becoming more visible: global temperatures are rising, glaciers are melting, and sea levels are increasing. Extreme weather events such as hurricanes, floods, and droughts are also more frequent.

III. Climate change affects not only nature but also people. Farmers face difficulties growing crops, coastal communities risk losing their homes, and health problems like heatstroke are more common.

IV. Governments, scientists, and environmental organizations are working to reduce **emissions** by promoting renewable energy, protecting forests, and encouraging sustainable lifestyles.

31. Decide whether the statements are true or false.

31.1. Climate change is mainly caused by human activities.
A) True B) False

31.2. Glaciers are growing because of climate change.
A) True B) False

31.3. Climate change only affects animals, not humans.
A) True B) False

31.4. Renewable energy is one solution to climate change.
A) True B) False

32. Which of the given sentences can start the paragraph II?
A) Sea levels are falling everywhere.
B) Climate change has no impact on global temperatures.
C) Farmers can easily solve the problem.
D) The effects of climate change are already visible worldwide.
E) Hurricanes are weaker than before.

33. Complete the sentence according to the passage.
One of the results of climate change is …
A) fewer floods and droughts
B) difficulties for farmers in producing food
C) lower global temperatures
D) stronger forests
E) safer coastal areas

34. What does the word "emissions" in the passage mean?
A) gases released into the air
B) health problems
C) farming tools
D) rainfall and storms
E) energy sources

35. Which of the following questions does the passage answer?
1. What causes climate change?
2. Which countries will disappear first?
3. What are some effects of climate change?
4. Who discovered greenhouse gases?
5. What solutions are suggested to fight climate change?

Passage 8

In recent decades, renewable energy has become one of the most important topics for governments and scientists. Unlike fossil fuels, renewable energy sources such as wind, solar, and hydropower do not release harmful gases into the atmosphere. This means they are much cleaner for the environment. Another advantage is that they are **sustainable** — the sun and wind will never run out.

Many countries are now investing heavily in solar panels and wind turbines. Germany, for example, produces a large amount of its electricity from renewable sources. In some developing countries, small solar panels are used in villages where people do not have access to electricity. This not only provides light and power but also helps education and healthcare.

However, renewable energy also has challenges. Wind turbines can be noisy, and solar panels are expensive to install. Moreover, energy production depends on weather conditions. Despite these difficulties, experts believe renewable energy will play a key role in reducing global warming and creating a cleaner, healthier world.

36. Decide whether the statements are true or false.
36.1. Renewable energy produces fewer harmful gases than fossil fuels.
A) True B) False

36.2. Fossil fuels will never run out.
A) True B) False

36.3. In some developing countries, small solar panels are helping local communities.
A) True B) False

36.4. Wind turbines are always silent and cheap to build.
A) True B) False

37. Which of the following questions does the passage answer?
A) Why are fossil fuels better than renewable energy?
B) What are the prices of wind turbines in Germany?
C) How much electricity does every village in the world produce?
D) Which countries are using renewable energy in practice?
E) When will fossil fuels end completely?

38. What does the underlined word sustainable mean in the passage?
A) limited B) harmful C) dangerous
D) temporary E) endless

39. Choose the correct ending according to the passage.
The use of renewable energy…
A) will completely replace education and healthcare
B) helps to fight against climate change
C) produces more harmful gases than fossil fuels
D) is no longer important for modern countries
E) depends on natural conditions like the sun and wind

40. According to the passage, which of the following is true about renewable energy?
1. It can provide electricity in areas without power.
2. It always produces electricity without weather problems.
3. It will never cause global warming.
4. It is sometimes expensive to install.
5. It gives no help to education and healthcare.

Passage 9

The invention of the printing press in the 15th century was one of the most important events in human history. Before that time, books were copied by hand, a process that was slow and expensive. As a result, only the wealthy and the church had access to books. Ordinary people had little opportunity to read or learn.

Johannes Gutenberg, a German inventor, changed this situation around 1440. He developed a printing press that used movable metal letters. This allowed books to be produced much faster and at a lower cost. One of the first major works printed was the Gutenberg Bible, which is still considered a **masterpiece**.

The printing press spread rapidly across Europe. It played a key role in the Renaissance, the Reformation, and the Scientific Revolution by spreading new ideas quickly and widely. Knowledge was no longer limited to a small group; instead, more people could access information and education. The invention of the printing press is often compared to the invention of the internet in modern times.

41. Decide whether the statements are true or false.

41.1. Before the printing press, books were copied by hand.
A) True B) False

41.2. Only poor people could easily access books before the press.
A) True B) False

41.3. Gutenberg's press used movable metal letters.
A) True B) False

41.4. The printing press was first developed in Italy.
A) True B) False

42. Which of the following questions does the passage answer?
A) How did people read books in ancient China?
B) Who taught Gutenberg how to print books?
C) What language was used in the Gutenberg Bible?
D) How do modern printing machines work?
E) Why were books rare before the 15th century?

43. What does the underlined word masterpiece mean in the passage?
A) a very expensive object
B) a work of great quality
C) a religious symbol
D) a scientific theory
E) a collection of old letters

44. Choose the correct ending according to the passage. The invention of the printing press…
A) made knowledge accessible to more people
B) was less important than the internet
C) prevented the spread of new ideas
D) kept education only for the church
E) stopped the Renaissance from happening

45. According to the passage, which of the following is true about the printing press?
1. It made books cheaper and faster to produce.
2. It was invented in the 18th century.
3. It helped the spread of the Reformation.
4. It limited people's access to knowledge.
5. It was first developed in France.

Passage 10

Water is one of the most important resources on Earth, and it constantly moves through a natural process called the water cycle. The main stages of this cycle are evaporation, condensation, and **precipitation**.

When the sun heats oceans, lakes, or rivers, water turns into vapor and rises into the air. This is called evaporation. As the vapor rises higher, it cools down and forms clouds. This process is known as condensation. Finally, when the clouds become heavy, water falls back to the Earth as rain, snow, or hail — this is called **precipitation**.

The water cycle is essential for life. It provides fresh water for drinking, farming, and industry. Without this continuous cycle, humans, animals, and plants would not survive. However, climate change is affecting the water cycle by causing more intense storms, floods, and droughts in some regions. Scientists are studying these changes to predict future problems and find solutions.

46. Decide whether the statements are true or false.

46.1. Evaporation happens when the sun heats oceans, lakes, or rivers.
A) True B) False

46.2. Condensation is when clouds release water as rain.
A) True B) False

46.3. Precipitation can include snow and hail.
A) True B) False

46.4. The water cycle has no effect on living things.
A) True B) False

47. Which of the following questions does the passage answer?
A) How do oceans form?
B) What are the main stages of the water cycle?
C) Why is the desert always dry?
D) How many rivers exist on Earth?
E) Who discovered the water cycle?

48. What does the underlined word precipitation mean in the passage?
A) water turning into vapor
B) water used in farming
C) water forming clouds
D) water stored in lakes
E) water falling to the ground

49. Choose the correct ending according to the passage.
The water cycle…
A) is not connected to human survival
B) is only important for oceans
C) is affected by climate change
D) never changes with weather conditions
E) provides no fresh water for farming

50. According to the passage, which of the following is true about the water cycle?
1. It helps provide drinking water.
2. It includes evaporation, condensation, and precipitation.
3. It makes the Earth completely dry.
4.It prevents storms and floods.
5. It is studied by scientists to understand climate change.

Passage 11

In 1928, the Scottish scientist Alexander Fleming made an observation that revolutionized modern medicine. While conducting experiments on colonies of Staphylococcus bacteria, he accidentally noticed that a mold known as Penicillium notatum secreted a substance that destroyed or inhibited the growth of the bacteria around it. Fleming concluded that this mold produced a natural agent capable of combating infections.

Although Fleming published his groundbreaking findings in 1929, the medical world did not immediately recognize their practical value. It was not until more than a decade later, with the combined efforts of scientists such as Howard Florey and Ernst Chain, that penicillin was successfully purified and developed into a usable drug. During World War II, large-scale production of penicillin transformed the treatment of infected wounds, saving the lives of thousands of soldiers and civilians.

Penicillin is widely regarded as the world's first true **antibiotic**, marking the beginning of a new medical era in which diseases once considered fatal could be treated effectively. Nevertheless, the excessive and sometimes irresponsible use of antibiotics in recent decades has led to the emergence of resistant bacterial strains, which now pose a serious threat to global public health.

51. Choose the correct variant

51.1. Fleming's discovery of penicillin happened unexpectedly.
A) True B) False

51.2. Fleming himself developed penicillin into a practical medicine in 1929.
A) True B) False

51.3. Penicillin became widely available during World War II.
A) True B) False

51.4. The text suggests that antibiotic resistance is not a concern today.
A) True B) False

52. Which question does the passage answer?
A) Who were Florey and Chain?
B) When did Fleming first observe penicillin?
C) How much does penicillin cost in modern hospitals?
D) Where are most antibiotics produced today?
E) Why are vaccines preferred to antibiotics?

53. Meaning of "antibiotic"?
A) A microorganism that causes disease
B) A type of food supplement
C) A drug that kills or prevents the growth of bacteria
D) A laboratory instrument
E) A chemical used only in agriculture

54. Complete the correct ending
The discovery of penicillin…
A) had little impact on medical practice
B) marked the start of modern antibiotic therapy
C) prevented the outbreak of World War II
D) was not applied during wartime
E) eliminated all bacterial infections permanently

55. Which sentences are true?
1. Fleming alone produced penicillin as a usable medicine.
2. Penicillin was mass-produced in the 1940s.
3. Antibiotic resistance is considered a global health threat.
4. Fleming's work was immediately recognized as revolutionary in 1928.
5. Penicillin was discovered accidentally.

Passage 12

In the mid-15th century, Johannes Gutenberg of Mainz, Germany, invented a technology that transformed human communication forever: the printing press with movable type. Before Gutenberg's invention, books in Europe were laboriously copied by hand, usually by monks in monasteries. As a result, **manuscripts** were rare, expensive, and accessible only to the wealthy elite or religious institutions.

Gutenberg's press, developed around 1440, allowed individual letters to be rearranged and reused. This innovation made it possible to produce books much more quickly and cheaply than before. One of the first major works printed was the famous Gutenberg Bible, which demonstrated the quality and efficiency of the new method.

The spread of printing had enormous cultural and intellectual consequences. It facilitated the Renaissance by making classical texts widely available, supported the Protestant Reformation through the distribution of Martin Luther's writings, and eventually encouraged the rise of literacy and education among ordinary people. Historians often regard the printing press as one of the most important inventions in human history, comparable to the internet in its impact on society.

56. Choose the correct variant

56.1. Before the printing press, books were mainly copied by monks.
A) True B) False

56.2. Gutenberg's press used fixed letters that could not be changed.
A) True B) False

56.3. The Gutenberg Bible was among the earliest works printed with movable type.
A) True B) False

56.4. Printing had little effect on European society.
A) True B) False

57. Which question does the passage answer?
A) Who first invented paper?
B) When was the printing press invented?
C) How many copies of the Bible exist today?
D) Where was the first library built?
E) Why do people prefer digital books?

58. Meaning of "manuscript"?
A) A handwritten document
B) A type of printing machine
C) A book written with movable type
D) A religious ceremony
E) A collection of digital files

59. Complete the correct ending
The invention of the printing press…
A) reduced access to education
B) prevented the spread of new ideas
C) was less influential than the internet
D) was ignored by European society
E) made books cheaper and more available

60. Which sentences are true?
1. Books were rare and expensive before Gutenberg's invention.
2. The movable type system allowed letters to be reused.
3. The Protestant Reformation benefited from the printing press.
4. The internet is considered more important than the printing press.
5. Historians don't see the printing press as a major historical breakthrough.

Passage 13

In 1859, Charles Darwin published On the Origin of Species, a book that changed how humans understood life on Earth. Darwin proposed the theory of evolution by natural selection, which explained how species gradually adapt and change over time. According to this theory, individuals with traits that help them survive in their environment are more likely to reproduce and pass those traits on to future generations.

Darwin's ideas were revolutionary because they challenged traditional beliefs about the fixed nature of species. His theory suggested that humans, like all other living beings, share common **ancestors** and are part of the same natural process. Although controversial at first, Darwin's work eventually became the foundation of modern biology.

Today, the theory of evolution is supported by extensive evidence from genetics, paleontology, and ecology. However, debates still exist in some societies, often due to religious or cultural reasons, about whether evolution fully explains the diversity of life.

61. Choose the correct variant

61.1. Darwin's book On the Origin of Species was published in 1859.

A) True B) False

61.2. Natural selection means that weaker traits are always preserved.

A) True B) False

61.3. Darwin's ideas were immediately accepted without controversy.

A) True B) False

61.4. Modern science provides strong evidence for evolution.

A) True B) False

62. Which question does the passage answer?

A) Who developed the theory of natural selection?
B) Where did Darwin travel during his research?
C) How many species exist today?
D) Why are fossils sometimes destroyed?
E) When was the first biology school opened?

63. Meaning of "ancestor"?

A) A scientist who studies evolution
B) A relative from the past generations
C) A fossil discovered in a museum
D) An animal living today
E) A book about natural history

64. Complete the correct ending

The theory of evolution…

A) claims that all species remain unchanged
B) provides an explanation for how life develops over time
C) rejects the role of science in understanding life
D) was fully accepted the moment it was published
E) is not connected to biology

65. Which sentences are true?

1. Darwin ignored that species adapt to their environments.
2. Humans share common ancestors with other species.
3. Some societies still debate the theory of evolution.
4. Natural selection explains why all traits are passed down equally.
5. Genetics and fossils support Darwin's theory.

Passage 14

In 1796, the English physician Edward Jenner carried out an experiment that changed the future of medicine. He observed that milkmaids who had caught cowpox, a mild disease, did not contract the deadly smallpox. Based on this observation, Jenner deliberately introduced material from cowpox sores into a young boy. The boy became immune to smallpox, demonstrating the effectiveness of what would later be called "vaccination."

At first, Jenner's method faced skepticism, but over time, vaccination spread across Europe and the world. It eventually led to the **eradication** of smallpox in 1980, a landmark achievement in global health. Vaccination also became a foundation for protecting populations against many other infectious diseases such as measles, polio, and influenza.

Today, vaccines remain one of the most powerful tools in modern medicine. However, debates sometimes arise due to misinformation, fear of side effects, or religious beliefs. Despite these challenges, public health experts agree that vaccines have saved millions of lives and continue to play a vital role in preventing epidemics.

66. Choose the correct variant

66.1. Edward Jenner discovered vaccination in the 18th century.

A) True B) False

66.2. Jenner's discovery was immediately accepted without doubt.

A) True B) False

66.3. Vaccination helped eradicate smallpox in 1980.

A) True B) False

66.4. The passage suggests that vaccines are no longer important.

A) True B) False

67. Which question does the passage answer?

A) Who introduced the first successful vaccine?
B) How much does a vaccine cost today?
C) Where do modern doctors study medicine?
D) When was measles discovered?
E) Why do some people avoid hospitals?

68. Meaning of "eradication"?

A) The spread of a disease to many people
B) The complete removal or destruction of something
C) The process of creating medicine
D) A mild form of infection
E) The prevention of symptoms

69. Complete the correct ending

Vaccination…

A) replaced all forms of medical treatment
B) was considered unnecessary in modern times
C) is only useful for children
D) eliminated smallpox and protects against other diseases
E) has completely stopped misinformation

70. Which sentences are true?

1. Jenner experimented with cowpox to protect against smallpox.
2. Vaccination spread quickly without criticism.
3. Vaccination is still debated in modern societies.
4. The World Health Organization declared smallpox eradicated in 1980.
5. Vaccines are only used in Europe today.

Passage 15

For centuries, humans dreamed of flying like birds. Although inventors built gliders and hot-air balloons, controlled and powered flight remained impossible until the early 20th century. In 1903, two American brothers, Orville and Wilbur Wright, achieved the first successful powered flight near Kitty Hawk, North Carolina. Their aircraft, the Wright Flyer, stayed in the air for 12 seconds and traveled 36 meters, a modest achievement that marked the beginning of modern aviation.

The Wright brothers' success was not accidental. They combined mechanical skill, careful observation, and scientific research. They studied **aerodynamics**, built wind tunnels to test wing designs, and developed a system of controls that allowed a pilot to steer the plane in three directions. These innovations distinguished their machine from earlier flying attempts.

The invention of the airplane transformed global transportation, commerce, and even warfare. Air travel eventually connected distant continents within hours, making the world seem smaller and more interconnected. Despite the risks and environmental concerns linked to aviation today, the Wright brothers' achievement is still celebrated as one of the greatest milestones in human history.

71. Choose the correct variant

71.1. The first successful powered flight took place in 1903.

A) True B) False

71.2. The Wright Flyer remained in the air for more than one hour.

A) True B) False

71.3. The Wright brothers studied aerodynamics before their success.

A) True B) False

71.4. Airplanes had little impact on global transportation.

A) True B) False

72. Which question does the passage answer?

A) When was space exploration started?
B) Where was the first airport built?
C) How much do modern airplanes cost?
D) Why do birds migrate every year?
E) Who achieved the first powered flight?

73. Meaning of "aerodynamics"?

A) The study of how air moves around objects
B) A system of controlling ships on water
C) A new form of electrical power
D) The design of steam engines
E) The history of mechanical inventions

74. Complete the correct ending

The invention of the airplane…

A) made it impossible to travel long distances
B) connected continents and changed human life
C) was considered unimportant in history
D) replaced all other forms of transportation
E) prevented further technological development

75. Which sentences are true?

1. The Wright Flyer's first flight lasted only one hour
2. The Wright brothers designed a system to control airplanes.
3. Airplanes shortened the distance between continents.
4. The Wright brothers' achievement was entirely accidental.
5. Aviation also affected warfare.

Passage 16

I. Most people are familiar with leap years, but fewer know about leap seconds, tiny adjustments occasionally added to our clocks. Unlike leap years, which happen every four years, leap seconds are unpredictable. They are introduced to ensure that atomic time and astronomical time remain closely aligned.

II. The Earth does not rotate with perfect regularity. Its rotation can be influenced by natural events like earthquakes, melting glaciers, and even strong winds. As a result, the length of a day is not always exactly 24 hours. Over time, this small difference adds up, causing atomic clocks—which are incredibly precise—to **drift** away from solar time.

III. The concept of the leap second was introduced in 1972 by the International Earth Rotation and Reference Systems Service (IERS). When necessary, they add a second—usually on June 30 or December 31—to keep Coordinated Universal Time (UTC) in sync with the Earth's rotation. Only 27 leap seconds have been added since 1972.

IV. ... These added seconds might not seem like a big deal, but they can cause serious issues for systems that rely on precise timing. Financial markets, computer servers, and GPS satellites depend on exact timestamps. A sudden extra second can disrupt operations, leading to errors or even temporary system failures. For this reason, some scientists and engineers have proposed ending leap seconds altogether and allowing atomic time to slowly **drift** from solar time.

V. Although leap seconds remain a topic of debate, they reflect humanity's ongoing effort to measure time accurately. Whether they continue to be used or are replaced by a new system, one thing is clear: time is more complex than it seems.

76. Decide whether the statements are true or false.

76.1. Leap seconds are added at regular and fixed intervals like leap years.
A) True B) False

76.2. Earth's rotation speed can be affected by natural events.
A) True B) False

76.3. Every year, exactly one leap second is added to atomic time.
A) True B) False

76.4. The IERS introduced the leap second system in the 20th century.
A) True B) False

77. Complete the sentence according to the passage.
Leap seconds are added to ...
A) match GPS satellites with international time
B) prevent natural disasters from affecting the clocks
C) keep atomic clocks in sync with the Earth's rotation
D) ensure financial systems don't make errors
E) slow down the drift of leap years

78. Which of the following would be the best sentence to begin the fourth paragraph?
A) For highly sensitive technologies, even one second can make a difference.
B) Leap seconds don't affect people's lifestyles.
C) Clocks have always been important to human civilization.
D) The leap year system is easier to manage than leap seconds.
E) Some countries do not support the leap second practice.

79. What does the word "drift" mean in the context of the passage?
A) Freeze completely
B) Become more accurate
C) Move slowly away from a position
D) Get damaged quickly
E) Improve unexpectedly

80. Which of the following questions does the passage answer?
1. What are the risks of using leap seconds in modern systems?
2. Who invented the atomic clock?
3. How often does the Earth gain time through rotation?
4. Why do financial markets depend on leap years?
5. When was the idea of adding leap seconds first introduced?

Passage 17

If you've ever heard about London's turbulent past, you might be familiar with the Great Fire of 1666. This devastating fire not only reshaped the city but also influenced how future cities were designed and protected.

The fire started on the night of September 2nd, 1666, in a small bakery on Pudding Lane. Due to strong winds and the fact that buildings were made mostly of wood and packed tightly together, the fire spread rapidly. Within a few hours, entire streets were in flames. People tried to escape by boat on the River Thames or fled with what belongings they could carry. Firefighting techniques at the time were **primitive**, and there was no organized fire brigade. Locals tried to stop the fire by demolishing houses to create firebreaks, but the flames proved too powerful.

Although the fire raged for four days and destroyed more than 13,000 houses and 87 churches, surprisingly, very few people lost their lives. Historians believe the number of deaths was low because the fire moved relatively slowly and many residents managed to escape in time. However, thousands of people were left homeless, and the city's infrastructure—including markets, businesses, and public buildings—was severely damaged.

In the aftermath, major changes were introduced. King Charles II ordered wider streets and buildings made of brick or stone rather than wood. A new fire-fighting system was also developed, and insurance companies began to hire their own fire brigades to protect insured buildings. The rebuilding of London was slow but marked a turning point in urban planning and public safety. Today, a monument still stands near Pudding Lane to remind people of this dramatic event.

81. Decide whether the statements are true or false.
81.1. The fire began in a large public building in the center of the city.
A) True B) False
81.2. The buildings in London burned quickly because they were mostly made of wood.
A) True B) False
81.3. The number of people who died in the Great Fire was surprisingly low.
A) True B) False
81.4. After the fire, London authorities decided to rebuild houses with wooden materials again.
A) True B) False

82. Complete the sentence according to the passage.
As there was no organized fire service at the time...
A) firefighters quickly stopped the flames using water hoses
B) people relied on the king's soldiers to put out the fire
C) local people had to fight the fire with limited methods like demolishing homes
D) the fire was easily contained within one street
E) insurance companies covered all losses for the residents

83. What does the word "primitive" most likely mean in the passage?
A) Advanced and well-organized
B) Simple and not effective
C) Invented in modern times
D) Common in large cities
E) Expensive and newly developed

84. Answer the question according to the passage:
Why were there relatively few deaths during the Great Fire?
A) The fire broke out in an area with few people.
B) Most of the residents were rescued by firefighters.
C) The fire spread slowly, allowing many to flee.
D) The fire was quickly extinguished.
E) It rained heavily during the fire, helping to put it out

85. Which of the following questions does the passage answer?
1. Where did the Great Fire of London begin?
2. How many people were left homeless?
3. What were the main causes of death during the fire?
4. When was London fully rebuilt?
5. What is the purpose of the monument which stands near Pudding Lane?

Passage 18

The American city of Detroit was like Paris, some people said. It had a big river, beautiful wide streets and important buildings. Then, in the 20th century, it was called 'Motor City' because of the number of car factories there. Workers in the car factories had good jobs and they earned good money. It wasn't unusual to own a flat, a boat and even a holiday house. In the 1950s, new highways were built and lots of people moved from the city centre to the suburbs. Life was good.

In a period of fifty years, more than half of the people left Detroit. Houses and buildings were empty. Poverty and crime increased. Plants and trees grew in the empty houses. What happened in Detroit?

The city's population fell for several reasons. One reason is people moved to the suburbs in the 1950s. Another reason is that in 1967 there were terrible riots. A lot of people were scared of coming to the city. Also, the big car companies like General Motors and Chrysler had huge problems. And in 2008, the world financial crisis had a big effect on many cities, especially Detroit. Now, a lot of people in Detroit are poor. Half of the city families have less than 25,000 dollars a year.

At the beginning of the 21st century, Detroit became America's poorest big city. In 2013, the city of Detroit was **bankrupt**. It was the biggest **bankrupt** city in American history. But then something began to change. It was a new beginning for the city. It had some money to improve small things like lights in the streets, so people felt safe. The police came quickly when there were problems. Old, empty buildings were demolished. There is now space for new buildings. And there are new businesses too. The city gave 10,000 dollars to 30 new small businesses. Now there are grocery stores, juice bars, coffee shops and even bicycle makers. Finally, the city is working again.

86. Decide whether the statements are true or false.
86.1. Detroit was known as 'Motor City' due to its steel production.
A) True B) False
86.2. The financial crisis of 2008 affected Detroit significantly.
A) True B) False
86.3. The population of Detroit decreased gradually over fifty years.
A) True B) False

86.4. The construction of highways encouraged people to move to the suburbs.
A) True B) False

87. Complete the sentence according to the passage.
New businesses in Detroit…
A) were supported financially to help the city recover.
B) caused many people to leave the city.
C) led to the shutdown of old car factories.
D) increased the poverty rate in the city.
E) made no significant impact on the local economy.

88. Answer the question according to the passage.
What changes were made to improve Detroit?
A) New businesses were given financial support.
B) More highways were built in the city.
C) The government encouraged people to leave the city.
D) The crime rate increased.
E) The city's population continued to decrease.

89. What does the word "bankrupt" mean in the passage?
A) having no money or resources
B) having a large population
C) being highly successful
D) being rich in natural resources
E) being a famous business center

90. Which of the following questions does the passage answer?
1. Why did Detroit's economy decline?
2. What efforts were made to improve the city?
3. What was the population of Detroit in 1950?
4. What problems did car companies have in 1967?
5. When did Detroit officially become bankrupt?

Passage 19

Education is a crucial part of every society. In most countries, children are required to go to school until the age of 18. Schools provide not only academic knowledge but also teach students important life skills such as time management, communication, and problem-solving. Many students enjoy the social aspect of education, making friends and engaging in extracurricular activities like sports, music, or drama.

However, education is not always accessible to everyone. In some countries, a lack of resources and **infrastructure** makes it difficult for children to receive a quality education. Girls, in particular, are often disadvantaged in many parts of the world due to cultural norms and gender biases. Despite these challenges, education remains a powerful tool for lifting people out of poverty and improving overall quality of life.

In recent years, the Internet has transformed the way people learn. Online education has opened doors for students in remote areas, offering them access to courses and resources they might not have had before. Many universities now offer online degrees, allowing students to study from home while balancing work and family life. While online learning can be incredibly convenient, it also comes with challenges, such as the need for self-discipline and the lack of face-to-face interaction.

Overall, education is the key to creating a brighter future for individuals and societies as a whole. Governments and organizations around the world are working together to ensure that more children have access to quality education, regardless of where they live or their economic background.

91. Decide whether the statements are True or False:

91.1. Education is compulsory in most countries until the age of 16.
A) True B) False

91.2. All children around the world have equal access to education.
A) True B) False

91.3. The Internet has made education more accessible, especially for students in remote areas.
A) True B) False

91.4. Online education is only available for university students.
A) True B) False

92. Complete the sentence according to the passage.
The lack of resources and infrastructure in some countries makes it difficult for ...
A) students to attend university.
B) all children to obtain high-standard education.
C) teachers to communicate effectively with students.
D) online learning to become popular.
E) education to become less important.

93. Answer the question according to the passage.
What is one of the biggest advantages of online education?
A) It allows students to study from home.
B) It reduces the need for textbooks.
C) It requires no self-discipline.
D) It makes in-person interaction easier.
E) It is only available for specific subjects.

94. What does the word “infrastructure” mean in the passage?
A) A group of teachers in a country.
B) The basic physical and organizational structures needed for the operation of society.
C) The internet-based learning system.
D) The financial resources available for education.
E) The number of students in a school.

95. Which of the following questions does the passage answer?
1. What are the advantages of online education?
2. Why do some children not receive a quality education?
3. How has the Internet affected education?
4. What are the benefits of attending school?
5. How many students study online around the world?

Passage 20

I ..... Education knows no bounds. It can take place anywhere, whether in the job or in the kitchen and while travelling. It includes both the formal learning that takes place in schools and the whole universe of informal learning. The agents of education can range from a grandparent to the people debating politics on the radio, from a child to a distinguished scientist. Whereas schooling has a certain predictability, education quite often produces surprises. A chance conversation with a stranger may lead a person to discover how little he knows of other cultures. People are engaged in education from infancy on. Education is a very broad term and a lifelong process, that starts long before the start of school, and one that should be an integral part of one's entire life.

II But schooling is a specific, formalized process, whose general pattern varies little from one setting to the next. Throughout a country, children arrive at school at approximately the same time, use similar textbooks, do homework, take exams, and so on.

III The slices of reality that are to be learned, whether they are the alphabet or an understanding of the working of government, have usually been limited by the **boundaries** of the subject being taught. For example, high school students know that they are not likely to find out in their classes the truth about political problems in their communities or what the newest filmmakers are experimenting with.

So education is a process of teaching, training and learning not only in schools or universities but also throughout the life.

96. Decide whether the statements are true or false.

96.1. Going to school is only a part of how people become educated.
A) True B) False

96.2. Education is a lifelong process.
A) True B) False

96.3. Education takes less time than schooling.
A) True B) False

96.4. Education is not a fundamental part of one's life.
A) True B) False

97. Which of the given sentences can start the paragraph I?
A) Going to several different schools is educationally beneficial.
B) It is commonly believed in the USA that school is where people go to get an education.
C) Today children stop their education by leaving schools.
D) Students go to school abroad to get better education.
E) Education is much more open-ended and all inclusive than schooling.

98. Complete the sentence according to the passage. The agents of education are ... .
A) only respected grandparents
B) famous scientists
C) almost all people
D) only children
E) outstanding politician

99. What does the word "boundaries" in the passage mean?
A) a complete list of items
B) the internal part of something
C) rules that prevent somebody doing something
D) the limits or edges of something
E) a set of methods and principles

100. Which of the following questions does the passage answer?
1. What can a person find out while communicating with an unfamiliar person?
2. Does education include both formal and informal learning?
3. Why can't high school students learn the realities about political problems in their country?
4. What age do parents consider necessary for their children to attend school?
5. At what age does schooling start?

Passage 21

I Each society has its own beliefs, attitudes, customs, behaviours and social habits. These give people a sense of who they are, how they are supposed to behave and what they should or should not do.

II ..... For example, the rules about when to eat vary from culture to culture. Many North Americans and Europeans organize their timetables around three mealtimes a day. But in other countries it's not the custom to have strict rules like these - people eat when they want to.

III When people visit or live in a country for the first time, they are often surprised at the differences that exist between their own culture and the culture in the other country. For some people, travelling abroad is the thing they enjoy most in life; for others, it is quite different. Cultural differences make them feel uncomfortable, frightened or even insecure. This is known as "culture shock".

IV While visiting a foreign country, it is important to understand and appreciate cultural differences. This can help people to avoid misunderstandings, develop friendship more easily and feel more comfortable.

Here are several things to do in order to avoid culture shock:

- Avoid quick **judgements**; try to understand people in another culture from their own point of view.
- Become aware of what is going on around you, and why.
- Don't think of your cultural habits as "right" and other people's as "wrong."
- Appreciate and understand other people's values.
- Show interest as well as respect to sincerity and acceptance, concern for things that are important for other people.

101. Decide whether the statements are true or false.

101.1. You feel more relaxed in a foreign country provided that you are aware of its cultural norms.
A) True B) False

101.2. It is necessary to appreciate other people's cultural habits.
A) True B) False

101.3. In North America every family has its own timetable and they eat when they want.
A) True B) False

101.4. Beliefs, attitudes, behaviours, and social habits can characterise a society.
A) True B) False

102. Which of the given sentences can start paragraph II?
A) People are often surprised when they see differences between their behaviours.
B) People become anxious when they meet foreigners.
C) People become conscious of such rules when they meet people from different cultures.
D) They worry about misunderstandings.
E) People lose their sincerity while communicating with strangers.

103. Complete the sentence according to the passage. It is important to understand cultural differences ... .
A) in order to survive in a strange city
B) in order to keep away from them
C) in order to travel easily
D) in order not to be deceived
E) in order to avoid misunderstandings

104. What does the word "judgement" mean in the passage?
A) intelligence B) discrimination C) experience D) impression E) wisdom

105. Which of the following questions does the passage answer?
1. How do people feel because of cultural differences?
2. Where should a person go in order to feel comfortable?
3. What is the importance of having customs and social habits?
4. How long does it take people to adapt themselves to new customs?
5. Where doesn't a tourist experience culture shock?

Passage 22

I Students of English as a foreign language often ask teachers which newspaper to read. They naturally suppose that reading an English newspaper will be a good way of improving their knowledge of the language. But they are frequently disappointed, because they cannot understand popular newspapers, and think the "quality" newspapers will be more difficult. Popular newspapers are written for people who do not have much time for reading and who do not read fast or enjoy reading as much as people who buy "quality" newspapers. So the editors try to attract the readers' attention with **sensational** headlines in a big black type. The headlines do not explain the content of the news underneath. On the contrary, they are often designed to puzzle the reader so that he will be persuaded to read the item to find out the meaning of the headline. Apart from that, they use double meanings, so a foreign reader is confused by the headlines. Editors worry that the readers will not be patient enough to read a long paragraph. Therefore, almost every sentence becomes a paragraph in itself, which is also a disadvantage for the students of English as a foreign language.

106. Decide whether the statements are true or false.

106.1. Students of English suppose that reading in English will help them to improve their language skills.
A) True B) False

106.2. Double meanings cause the foreign readers to be confused.
A) True B) False

106.3. Students of English can read popular newspapers easily.
A) True B) False

106.4. The headlines reveal the content of the articles;
A) True B) False

107. Which of the given sentences can start the II paragraph?
A) Both types of newspapers will widen your outlook and enrich your vocabulary.
B) Newspapers provide information and general knowledge.
C) Popular newspapers contain a clear idea and understanding of what is happening in your country.
D) In fact "quality" newspapers are less difficult to read than popular newspapers.
E) The quality newspapers deal seriously with global issues.

108. Complete the sentence according to the passage. Editors think that people who read popular newspapers... .
A) are fond of reading quality newspapers
B) have much time to read
C) enjoy reading very much
D) can read very fast
E) dislike reading very much

109. What does the word "sensational" mean in the passage?
A) sensible B) amazing C) sensitive
D) emotional E) extravagant

110. Which of the following questions does the passage answer?
1. Why do the students think that reading newspapers is beneficial?
2. Which type of newspapers do they prefer to read?
3. What is the most popular "quality" newspaper?
4. What is the most readable newspaper for foreign students?
5. Why do the students fail in understanding popular newspapers?

Passage 23

I Eleanor Roosevelt, born in 1884, was one of the most beloved women of her generation. During her time as First Lady, she worked constantly to improve the lives of other people. A shy, awkward child, Eleanor Roosevelt grew into a woman with great pity for the poor of all races, and nations. In 1905, Eleanor married the handsome young Franklin Delano Roosevelt ("FDR"), and bore him six children. Both Franklin and Eleanor were very interested in politics. FDR served as President of the United States from 1933 until 1945. With Eleanor's help, he became one of the greatest U.S. Presidents of all time. Eleanor changed the role of First Lady, speaking out for the poor, and holding press conferences. She also travelled to all parts of the country greeting citizens, and visited soldiers abroad during World War II. Knowing the public could lose confidence in a president who was physically ill.

II ..... Eleanor protected her husband so well that most people never knew how sick he was. She **dedicated** her life to Franklin's purposes, and was his trusted and tireless helper to the day of his death.

III After the President's death in 1945, she returned to a cottage at his Hyde Park estate and became an American spokeswoman in the United Nations. She continued a vigorous career until her death in 1962.

111. Decide whether the statements are true or false.

111.1. Eleanor encouraged her husband during his presidency.
A) True B) False

111.2. Thanks to Eleanor Roosevelt the role of First Lady was changed.
A) True B) False

111.3. Eleanor never tried to hide her husband's illness.
A) True B) False

111.4. She never approved her husband's ruling.
A) True B) False

112. Which of the given sentences can start the II paragraph?
A) She never supported her husband.
B) Eleanor abandoned her husband after he had infected with serious disease.
C) Eleanor never interfered in her husband's affairs.
D) She was interested only in her life and her family.
E) Eleanor was always by Franklin's side to help him.

113. Complete the sentence according to the passage.
Eleanor Roosevelt ... .
A) helped make her husband one of the greatest US presidents in history
B) was indifferent to Franklin's popularity among people
C) thought it was impossible to improve the lives of poor people
D) did her best to be the US president after her husband's death
E) was the first woman who ruled the USA

114. What does the word "dedicate" mean in the passage?
A) sacrifice B) devote C) replace
D) love E) reserve

115. Which of the following questions does the passage answer?
1. How old was Eleanor when she married?
2. What was common feature of the couple?
3. At what age did President Roosevelt die?
4. Who of her children continued her mother's job?
5. What was Eleanor's profession?

Passage 24

I It is suggested that for sixty to ninety minutes each evening, right after the evening news, all television broadcasting should be prohibited by law.

II Let's take a serious, **reasonable** look at what the results might be if such a proposal were accepted. Families might use the time for a real family hour. Without the distraction of TV, they might sit around together after dinner and actually talk to one another. It is well known that most of our problems - from the generation gap to the high divorce rate and to some forms of mental illness — are caused at least partly, by failure of communication. We do not tell each other what is disturbing us. The result is an emotional difficulty of one kind or another. By using the quiet family hour to discuss our problems, we might get to know each other better, and to like each other more.

III ..... Recreational reading in this regard can have benefits for our concentration, vocabulary, reading and writing skills. There is more entertainment in a book than in a month of typical TV programming. Educators report that the generation growing up with television can hardly write a good sentence, even at the university level.

IV At first, the idea of an hour without TV seems radical. What will parents do without the electronic babysitter who will entertain their children? How will we spend the time? But it is not radical at all. The older generation can remember their childhoods without television. Those were the times spent partly with the radio but also with reading, learning, talking, playing games and inventing new activities. The truth is that they enjoyed themselves even without TV.

116. Decide whether the statements are true or false.

116.1. Loss of communication may lead to some psychological and social problems.
A) True B) False

116.2. People may get to know each other better if they spend their time watching TV.
A) True B) False

116.3. After the evening news television broadcasting is prohibited across the world.
A) True B) False

116.4. There are some advantages of not watching TV in the evening.
A) True B) False

117. Which of the given sentences can start the third paragraph?
A) The older generation spends their time without TV and enjoys themselves.
B) Parents will not need babysitters after they do leisure reading.
C) Watching TV makes people active and careful about their family problems.
D) Spending more time in front of TV enables people to write well at the university level.
E) With free time and no TV, children and adults might rediscover reading.

118. Complete the sentence according to the passage.
Using the quiet family hours ... .
A) people will not have time for inventing new activities
B) parents will need electronic babysitters
C) the older generation might not recall their childhood
D) people will have a chance to talk over their problems
E) the divorce rate will probably increase

119. What does the word "reasonable" mean in the passage?
A) making you feel anxious and upset or shocked
B) to some extent, not completely
C) new, different and likely to have a great effect
D) genuine and not false or artificial
E) fair, practical and sensible

120. Which of the following questions does the passage answer?
1. How do babysitters entertain children without TV?
2. What are the advantages of watching TV?
3. What would happen if the hours spent in front of TV were decreased?
4. Which TV programmes entertain children mostly?
5. What kind of problems may the generation growing up with TV have?

Passage 25

I The story of the Native Americans - or American Indians - is one that is unique, tragic and inspiring. It is unique because the Indians were the original inhabitants of the American continent and experienced every stage of its European settlement. It is tragic because the conflict between the Indians and whites paralleled the experience of peoples throughout the world who have come in contact with expanding, industrialized societies. It is an inspiring story because the Native Americans, although lost much of their land in the 19th century, have survived, have asserted their political and economic rights, and have succeeded in retaining their identity and culture despite the influence of modern civilization.

II ..... They are proud of their own cultural **heritage**, which they are trying to protect and maintain.

III Marks of that **heritage** can be found all over the United States. Many of the names on United States maps such as Ohio, Michigan, Kansas - are Indian words. Indians taught the Europeans how to cultivate crops such as corn, tomatoes, potatoes, tobacco.

IV About half of the Indians in the United States live in large cities and rural areas throughout the country. The remainder live in about 300 federal reservations.

121. Decide whether the statements are true or false.

121.1. The Native Americans have managed to maintain their identity and culture.
A) True B) False

121.2. American Indians lost much of their land because of the confrontation between them and the whites.
A) True B) False

121.3. All the Indians live in Federal reservations.
A) True B) False

121.4. Indians learnt from Europeans how to grow corn, tomatoes, potatoes and tobacco.
A) True B) False

122. Which of the given sentences can start the second paragraph?
A) Native Americans are driven out from the USA because of their traditions.
B) Native Americans today face some extraordinary challenges.
C) Today Native Americans are full citizens of the United States.
D) Indians celebrate their heritage day after Thanksgiving.
E) The States with the highest percentage of Native Americans are Alaska, Oklahoma, New Mexico, and Dakota

123. Complete the sentence according to the passage. The story of the Native Americans is inspiring because... .
A) the Indians were the original inhabitants of the American continent and experienced every phase of its European settlement
B) the Indians taught the Europeans how to cultivate several kinds of crops
C) about half of the Indians in the United States live in large cities and rural areas
D) they have not been able to preserve their own cultural heritage
E) they managed to preserve their unique existence though they lost much of their land in the past

124. What does the word “heritage” mean in the passage?
A) benefit B) principles
C) custom and tradition D) request
E) folklore

125. Which of the following questions does the passage answer?
1. Who are the original citizens of the USA?
2. Who did Native Americans fight with?
3. In which state did American Indians settle firstly?
4. Where are the Indian reservations situated?
5. How many Native Americans currently live in the US?

Passage 26

I ..... For thousands of years people lived in harmony with environment and it seemed to them that natural riches were unlimited, but with the development of civilization man's interference in nature began to increase. Every year world industry pollutes the atmosphere with about 1000 million tons of dust and other harmful substances. Vast forests are cut and burnt in fires. Their disappearance upsets the oxygen balance. As a result, some rare species of animals, birds, fish and plants disappear forever, a number of rivers and lakes dry up. The pollution of air and the world's ocean, destruction of the ozone layer is the result of man's careless interaction with nature, a sign of ecological crisis.

II Serious **measures** should be taken in order to create a system of ecological security and to improve the ecological situation. We must use modern technologies, protect and increase the greenery and broaden ecological education. Some progress has been already made in this direction. 159 countries - members of the UNO have set up environmental protection agencies. They hold conferences discussing ecological problems, set up environmental research centres and take practical urgent **measures** to avoid ecological catastrophe. There are numerous public organizations such as Greenpeace that are doing much to preserve environment. The 5th of June is proclaimed the World Environment Day by the UNO and is celebrated every year.

126. Decide whether the statements are true or false.

126.1. The disappearance of forests destructs oxygen balance.
A) True B) False

126.2. Careless use of natural resources will destroy the balance between people and nature.
A) True B) False

126.3. Some rare animals, birds, and fish are strictly prevented by some agencies.
A) True B) False

126.4. In the past people were aware of finiteness of natural resources.
A) True B) False

127. Which of the given sentences can start the first paragraph?
A) Nature has inspired humanity to create various inventions.
B) Natural disasters can cause vast destructions.
C) Nature has served man since ancient times, being the source of his life.
D) Although humans are aware of it, they continue to destroy the environment.
€) Natural resources have been used by humans to fulfil daily needs.

128. Complete the sentence according to the passage.
The world industry ... .
A) contaminates the environment with different harmful substances
B) plays a tiny role in the development of countries
C) influences only the sea life of the world
D) is a fundamental driver and opportunity for the economic growth of nations only in developed countries
E) can cause no harm in the ecosystem

129. What does the word "measure" mean in the passage?
A) system B) method C) course
D) action E) step

130. Which of the following questions does the passage answer?
1. What are the outcomes of men's irresponsible interaction with nature?
2. How can we improve ecological situation?
3. How many environmental protection agencies are there within UNO?
4. Where does UNO set up its environmental research centres?
5. How many public organizations are involved in the process of protecting the environment?

Passage 27

I Many great colonists made an impact on American history. Among them was Benjamin Franklin, who left his mark as a printer, author, inventor, scientist, and statesman. He has been called "the wisest American".

Franklin was born in Boston in 1706, one of thirteen children in a very religious Puritan household. Although he had less than two years of formal education, his tremendous appetite for books served him well. At the age of twelve, he became a printer at The New England Courant and soon began writing articles that amused Boston society.

II ..... He was very active in the Philadelphia community. He operated a book store. He also helped to establish a library, a fire company, a college, an insurance company, and a hospital. His well-known Poor Richard's Almanac was first printed in 1732.

III Over the years, Franklin **maintained** an interest in science and mechanics, leading to such inventions as a fireplace stove and bifocal lenses, In 1752, he gained world fame with his kite-and-key experiment, which proved that lightning was a form of electricity.

IV Franklin was an active supporter of the colonies throughout the Revolutionary War. He helped to write and was a signer of the Declaration of Independence in 1776. In his later years, he skilfully represented America in Europe, helping to work out a peace treaty with Great Britain.

131. Decide whether the statements are true or false.

131.1. Benjamin Franklin's family was quite religious.

A) True B) False

131.2. Benjamin was fond of readings books.

A) True B) False

131.3. B, Franklin was never interested in science.

A) True B) False

131.4. Franklin represented Great Britain in America.

A) True B) False

132. Which of the given sentences can start the second paragraph?

A) In 1723. Franklin ran away to Philadelphia, where he started his own newspaper,

B) He continued his activity as a printer till the end of his life.

C) Franklin moved to Europe to join the political party of that time.

D) Later Franklin became a hero in America.

E) From 1785 to 1788, he served as President of Pennsylvania.

133. Complete the sentence according to the Passage. B. Franklin... .

A) run a book store in Philadelphia

B) invented a new form of electricity

C) created various colonies in the war

D) signed a peace treaty with Great Britain

E) wrote books making Boston society laugh

134. What does the word "maintain" mean in the passage?

A) loose B) continue C) support

D) provide E) boost

135. Which of the following questions does the passage answer?

1. How was Benjamin Franklin known in America?
2. What were Benjamin Franklin's services to his country and nation?
3. When was Benjamin Franklin born?
4. When did Benjamin Franklin become a president?
5. When did Benjamin Franklin die?

Passage 28

Petroleum is one of the most valuable natural resources that is found under the ground or the sea and is used to produce petrol, paraffin, diesel oil, etc. Some people call petroleum black gold, but it may be better described as the lifeblood of industrialized countries. Fuels made from petroleum provide power for automobiles, airplanes, factories, farm equipment, trucks, trains and ships. They also generate heat and electricity for many houses and business places.

Altogether, petroleum provides nearly half of the energy used in the world.

In addition to fuels, thousands of other products are made from petroleum. These products range from paving materials to drip-dry fabrics and from engine **grease** to cosmetics. Petroleum is used to make such items as aspirins, carpets, curtains, detergents, phonograph records, plastic toys and toothpaste.

Although we use a huge variety of products made from petroleum, few people ever see the substance itself. Most of it comes from deep within the earth as a liquid called crude oil. Petroleum is also found in solid form in certain rocks and sands.

Petroleum is often referred to simply as oil and it is found in rocks beneath the earth's surface.

People have used petroleum for thousands of years. But few people recognized its full value until the 1800's, when the kerosene lamp and the automobile were invented.

There are so many countries in the world, but not all of them are rich in oil.

136. Decide whether the statements are true or false.
136.1. Petroleum can be found both in liquid and solid forms.
A) True B) False
136.2. Everybody has seen the substance of oil since we use it every day.
A) True B) False
136.3. People didn't know about petroleum before the 1800s at all because the kerosene lamp hadn't been invented.
A) True B) False
136.4. A huge variety of products are made from fuel.
A) True B) False

137. Complete the sentence according to the passage.
Approximately 50% of the world's energy ...
A) is obtained from kerosene
B) comes from crude oil
C) is generated from petroleum
D) relies on drip-dry fabrics
E) is consumed for heat and electricity

138. Which of the following questions does the passage answer?
A) Who invented the kerosene lamp and the automobile?
B) Which country first produced petroleum?
C) Which countries are famous for crude oil?
D) How do fuels made from petroleum help mankind?
E) Which countries are rich in solid forms of petroleum?

139. What does the underlined word "grease" mean in the passage?
A) a type of fuel oil that is made from petroleum used in the engines of planes
B) a type of oil obtained from petroleum and used as a fuel for heat and light
C) any thick oily substance that is used to make machines run smoothly
D) a liquid or powder that helps remove dirt
E) oil and other natural substances in their natural state, before they have been treated with chemicals

140. According to the passage, which of the following statements are true about petroleum?
1. Almost half of the world's energy comes from it.
2. It provides all the energy used in the world.
3. Not all of the countries are rich in oil.
4. It has been used for only a few centuries.

Passage 29

The first compasses were not designed for navigation. Appearing in China around the 4th century BC, primitive compasses showed people the way not literally, but figuratively, helping them control their environments and lives. The Chinese primarily used to order and harmonize their environments and lives. Today many westerners are familiar with this kind of use of direction as a part of an ancient Chinese practice that has **evolved** into a decorating trend. The earliest mention of a compass and its use appears in "The Book of the Devil Valley Master". Its author notes that in addition to its main purpose, the compass, or "south pointer" as the Chinese called it, could be carried with explorers, who wanted to find green gemstones, to prevent them from getting lost during their journeys. People usually built early compasses using lodestone, a special form of the mineral magnetite. It was designed in the shape of a spoon, the lodestone was replaced upon a flat, square-shaped plate. The handle of the spoon always pointed towards the south. Chinese characters appeared on the brass (yellow metal) plate to mark the eight main directions (north, south, east, west, northeast, northwest, southeast, and southwest). Additional signs marked exact directional changes and linked directions to symbols found in the classic Chinese philosophical text. Another type of early compass exhibited an entirely different design. The Chinese also determined direction with a device consisting of a wooden fish containing a magnetized needle which was placed in a bowl filled with water. Both the fish-type and spoon-type compasses paved the way for more precise instruments that allowed explorers to accurately navigate the seas, effectively changing the course of history.

141. Decide whether the statements are true or false.

141.1. Old Chinese symbols could be seen on the early compasses.
A) True B) False

141.2. The first compass indicated people to balance their lives.
A) True B) False

141.3. New version of lodestone compass showed south, north, east and west.
A) True B) False

141.4. The aim of the earliest compasses was to show the correct way.
A) True B) False

142. Complete the sentence according to the passage.
"The Book of the Devil Valley Master" gives us the information about ... .
A) the compass taken by travellers and explorers who were looking for new places
B) the compass in the shape of spoon and plate that showed north and south
C) the usage of a compass and its crucial points
D) the compass which was very dangerous as it could show the wrong direction
E) the compass which could be used by westerns as its usage was being kept in secret

143. Answer the question according to the passage.
How did the explorers use the compass in their exploration?
A) They used it for looking for expensive gemstones.
B) It could point them the right direction in case of losing their way.
C) It brought luck in finding valuable stones and metals.
D) They could find gold as it indicated the South Pole.
E) The lodestone in it could stick on metals and stones with metals in it.

144. What does the word "to evolve" mean in the passage?
A) to remain steady and secure
B) to stop developing and progressing
C) to develop naturally and gradually
D) to fail in obtaining something that you wanted after planning
E) to cause something to become worse in quality

145. Which of the following questions does the passage answer?
1. Why did the local Chinese people use compasses in the 4th century BC?
2. How did fish-type compasses in comparison with spoon-type ones work?
3. When were the contemporary compasses invented in China?
4. How was a flat, square-shaped plate used in forming a compass?
5. How were compasses used in aviation?

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Passage 30

The European Heritage Days (EHDs) is co-organised by the European Union and the Council of Europe, which launched the action in 1985. It is among the most widely celebrated participatory cultural events in Europe. During the European Heritage Days, thousands of monuments and sites open their doors, some of them are normally closed to the public for the rest of the year. This allows people to enjoy free visits, learn about their shared cultural heritage and become part of safeguarding Europe's heritage for present and future generations. European Heritage Days provide access to thousands of rarely opened sites and unique events to over 20 million people every year. Through the events, the organisers raise **awareness** of Europe's cultural richness and diversity, stimulate interest in Europe's cultural heritage, counter racism and xenophobia (dislike or fear of foreigners, their customs, religions) and encourage greater tolerance for other cultures across Europe, inform the public and governments or policymakers about the need to protect cultural heritage, invite Europe to respond to the social, political and economic challenges of the culture sector. European Heritage Days take place in the 50 signatory countries to the European Cultural Convention every September and are organised in close collaboration with national coordinators. Within each country, a network of regional and local authorities, civic and private groups and thousands of volunteers are in charge of organising events. Each year comes with a special common theme relating to all the places or people in Europe. Countries can join in the annual common theme. Alternatively, they can organise events around a local adaptation of the theme or a theme of their choice.

146. Decide whether the statements are true or false.

146.1. People don't pay any money for visiting sites on the EHDs.
A) True B) False

146.2. The EHDs have been held for about 39 years.
A) True B) False

146.3. There is only one theme for countries to join.
A) True B) False

146.4. The Council of Europe opened the EHDs in the middle of XX century.
A) True B) False

147. Complete the sentence according to the passage.
Although several sites aren't open on most days, ...
A) people can visit them on the European Heritage Days
B) it is allowed to see them for the rest of the year
C) the organisers get special permission to show them
D) they are normally closed for several months of a year
E) to visit them is forbidden in September

148. Answer the question according to the passage.
What is the aim of the organisers of the EHDs?
A) To boost tourism in 50 countries of Europe
B) To invite Europeans to respond to socio- political processes
C) To restrict tolerance for the cultures throughout Europe
D) To restrict access to the unique sites of Europe
E) To claim financial support in preserving the sites

149. What does the word “awareness” mean in the passage?
A) a statement or an action that shows that somebody refuses to accept something and questions whether is right, legal, etc.
B) something that is designed to protect people from harm, risk or danger
C) a range of many people or things that are very different from each other
D) the willingness to accept or tolerate something, especially opinions that you may not agree with
E) knowing that something exists and is important being interested in

150. Which of the following questions does the passage answer?
1. Who is responsible for organising cultural events?
2. What other cultural events are celebrated in Europe?
3. How many people approximately take part in the events during EHDs?
4. When was the Council of Europe launched?
5. Where are the EHDs held each year?

Passage 31

Academy Award by name Oscar is presented annually by the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences (AMPAS) to recognize achievement in the film industry. The awards were first presented in 1929, and winners receive a gold-plated statuette commonly called Oscar. Only members of the AMPAS may nominate and vote for candidates for the Oscars. The academy is divided into various branches of film production, and the nominees in each award category are chosen by the members of the corresponding branch; thus, writers nominate writers, directors nominate directors, and so forth. The entire academy membership nominates the candidates for best picture and votes to determine the winners in most of the categories. Aside from bestowing international recognition and prestige, an Academy Award can play a **crucial** role in the success of the major winners. The best picture award, for example, can significantly increase the box office earnings of the winning film. For actors and directors, the award often results in higher salaries, increased media attention, and better film offers. When the Academy was founded in 1927, the awards committee was only one of several that had been formed by the new organization. The idea of presenting awards was considered, but not immediately fulfilled, because the academy was preoccupied with its role in labour problems, its efforts to improve the discolour image of the film industry, and its function as a clearing house for the exchange of ideas about production Procedures and new technologies. It was not until May 1928 that the academy approved the committee's suggestions to present Academy Awards of Merit in 12 categories—most outstanding production, most artistic or unique production, and achievement by an actor, by an actress, in dramatic directing, in comedy directing, in cinematography, in art directing, in engineering effects, in original story writing, in adaptation writing, and in title writing.

151. Decide whether the statements are true or false.

151.1. The AMPAS awards the winners with Oscar every year.
A) True B) False

151.2. After a year of foundation of the AMPAS, it began to give awards.
A) True B) False

151.3. Members of the AMPAS may only vote, for not nominate the candidates.
A) True B) False

151.4. The nominee could take part in the ceremony and get an award only once.
A) True B) False

152. Complete the sentence according to the passage.
Getting award influences the winners' lives, SO...
A) they also get money and golden statuette
B) they gain popularity and prestige
C) they can participate in many ceremonies
D) they reduce the box office earnings
E) they improve the discolour images of the films

153. Answer the question according to the passage.
What is the advantage of getting an award?
A) Candidates are annually chosen for roles of new films.
B) Actors and directors are offered better films.
C) Nominees can get the same award again.
D) Directors get money from the box office earnings.
E) Companies suggest performers new contracts with high salary.

154. What does the word "crucial" mean in the passage?
A) extremely important, because it will affect other things
B) happening often; existing in large number or in many places
C) including everything, everyone or every part
D) extremely good, excellent, very obvious
E) being the only one of its kind; very special or unusual

155. Which of the following questions does the passage answer?
1. Who received multiple awards in many categories of the films?
2. How many categories were suggested to the Academy?
3. Who chooses the nominees in each award category?
4. Which month is the award of Oscar given to winners?
5. Why were the awards not given for the first year?

Passage 32

The American city of Detroit was like Paris, some people said. It had a big river, beautiful wide streets and important buildings. Then, in the 20th century, it was called 'Motor City' because of the number of car factories there. Workers in the car factories had good jobs and they earned good money. It wasn't unusual to own a flat, a boat and even a holiday house. In the 1950s, new highways were built and lots of people moved from the city centre to the suburbs. Life was good.

In a period of fifty years, more than half of the people left Detroit. Houses and buildings were empty. Poverty and crime increased. Plants and trees grew in the empty houses. What happened in Detroit?

The city's population fell for several reasons. One reason is people moved to the suburbs in the 1950s. Another reason is that in 1967 there were terrible **riots**. A lot of people were scared of coming to the city. Also, the big car companies like General Motors and Chrysler had huge problems. And in 2008, the world financial crisis had a big effect on many cities, especially Detroit. Now, a lot of people in Detroit are poor. Half of the city families have less than 25,000 dollars a year.

At the beginning of the 21st century, Detroit became America's poorest big city. In 2013, the city of Detroit was bankrupt. It was the biggest bankrupt city in American history. But then something began to change. It was a new beginning for the city. It had some money to improve small things like lights in the streets, so people felt safe. The police came quickly when there were problems. Old, empty buildings were demolished. There is now space for new buildings. And there are new businesses too. The city gave 10,000 dollars to 30 new small businesses. Now there are grocery stores, juice bars, coffee shops and even bicycle makers. Finally, the city is working again.

156. Decide whether the statements are true or false.

156.1. In the first half of the 20th century, there were fewer job opportunities in Detroit.
A) True B) False

156.2. The world financial crisis did not have an impact on Detroit.
A) True B) False

156.3. In the second half of the 20th century a lot of people abandoned the city.
A) True B) False

156.4. Protests led to the decrease in population.
A) True B) False

157. Complete the sentence according to the passage.
New highways built in Detroit ... .
A) made no changes in the population of the city
B) led to the poverty and crime rate
C) turned Detroit into a bankrupt city
D) helped to demolish old buildings
E) helped people to change their accommodation

158. Answer the question according to the passage.
What was the result of riots?
A) People felt safe in the city.
B) Financial crisis started throughout the city.
C) The new changes began in the city.
D) People moved to the city.
E) People were afraid to come back to the city.

159. What does the word riot mean in the passage?
A) a grave offence against morality
B) a residential district of a city
C) a violent public disorder
D) a state of being extremely poor
E) a situation that has reached a critical phase

160. Which of the following questions does the passage answer?
1. What was the reason for the population decline?
2. What could the residents of Detroit afford to buy?
3. What are America's richest cities?
4. How much did the city invest in new small businesses?
5. How many workers left General Motors company?

Passage 33

I Ian Kiernan was taking part in an around-the-world sailing race in 1987 when he noticed an alarming amount of garbage in the oceans. Returning back home to Australia, Kiernan felt he had to do something about it.

II He started close to home by organizing a community event in 1989 called Clean Up Sydney Harbour. To his surprise, more than 40,000 volunteers came out to clear away garbage. Encouraged by this success, Kiernan decided to turn the Clean-Up into a national event the following year. It took-off across Australia, and estimated 300,000 people spent the day working to improve their local environment.

III Clean Up Australia Day has been held annually since then, growing bigger every year. In 1993, Kiernan started an even more ambitious programme. With the help of the United Nations Environment Program, he launched the campaign Clean Up the World to support communities around the world in cleaning up and conserving the environment. In its first year, more than 30 million people in 80 countries participated. The campaign Clean Up the World now falls on the third weekend of September every year, and is growing more popular as the years go by.

IV In recent years Kiernan says that there has been an increase in harmful electronic waste such as computers and cell phones. They are **accumulating** faster than other trash. According to Global Futures Foundation, e-waste sometimes makes up 70 per cent of the overall waste found in landfills. Kieran feels that companies need to take more responsibility for the clean up and recycling of their products, since chemicals from waste can cause health problems if they leak into the ground or into the water supply. To help deal with e-waste, Kiernan started a programme called Clean Up Mobile Phones to collect used cell phones for reuse and recycling.

V ..... Kiernan managed to invite people to keep the Earth clean. By starting Clean Up Australia Day, he raised awareness of how we treat our Earth. What's more, through his persistence and hard work, he united millions of people in their goal to make the world a cleaner place.

161. Decide whether the statements are true or false.

161.1. The participation of 40,000 volunteers was an unexpected event for Kiernan.
A) True B) False

161.2. The sailing race took place in Australia.
A) True B) False

161.3. Kiernan thinks that individuals are responsible for the recycling of the products.
A) True B) False

161.4. A programme called Clean Up Mobile Phones was started by Global Futures Foundation.
A) True B) False

162. Which of the given sentences can start the fifth paragraph?
A) E-waste constitutes 50 per cent of the overall waste found in the world.
B) Clean up Australia has been held every two years since 1993.
C) Kiernan saw a problem that needed fixing, and he decided to take an action.
D) The Clean-Up became a national event in 1989.
E) Clean Up the World loses its popularity as the years go by.

163. Complete the sentence according to the passage.
Kiernan became concerned about environmental problems when participating in a competition and just in two years' time ... .
A) launched a campaign to solve the problem
B) worked with the UN to start an international program
C) began focusing on recycling old cell phones
D) united millions of people to collect old computers
E) joined several companies to deal with the problem

164. What does the word "accumulate" mean in the passage?
A) to gradually increase in number or quantity over a period of time
B) to prevent something from being changed or destroyed
C) to treat things that have already been used so that they can be used again
D) to provide somebody with what they need in large quantities
E) to get in or out through a small hole or crack in something

165. Which of the following questions does the passage answer?
1. When did Kiernan organize his first Clean up event?
2. How often is Clean Up Australia Day held?
3. How many communities protecting the environment are there around the world?
4. How much waste is found in landfills all over the world?
5. What programme aims people to reuse and recycle cell phones?

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Passage 34

I Buffalo Bill Cody was born on a farm in Scott County, Indiana, on 26th February, 1846. Young Bill was a tough boy knowing what he was doing. Before he was thirteen, he was an expert horse-rider and very good with a gun, and in those days, when the West was wild, he had excellent qualifications for a job.

II Before the age of twenty, Bill left home and took a job with the Pony Express Company, and very soon he became reputed as one of their best riders.

III It was the time when the West was being opened up. After the Pony Express, Bill got a job supplying buffalo meat to the men building the Kansas Pacific railroad. In the space of 17 months, he claims to have killed 4,280 buffaloes. This is where he got his name, "Buffalo Bill".

IV In fact, Buffalo Bill was one of the first men in modern America to realize that white Americans and Indians could, and should, work together. Bill made his peace with the Indians, and when he established his famous "Wild West Show', he recruited many famous Indians to work with him. Among them were Red Cloud, Red Shirt, and even Sitting Bull. His grandson says, "At its height, there were over 650 people who travelled with the show, including 250 American Indians".

V ..... With the money he earned from his show, Bill purchased some land in Wyoming, but by then the West was already changing dramatically. Bill, the once-great buffalo-hunter looked nostalgically at the few rare buffaloes that were still around, and realized that they had to be protected. At the same time, he began trying to **conserve** aspects of the old Western life that were rapidly disappearing in the twentieth century. One of the things he did was to help establish America's first National Forest reserve in Wyoming.

VI When he died, aged 70, Buffalo Bill knew that the old West was almost dead too, except in history and stories. Yet he knew, too, that one of the most famous names associated with its legends, was his own.

166. Decide whether the statements are true or false.

166.1. Bill was good at shooting.
A) True B) False

166.2. Bill was regarded to be qualified in horse riding.
A) True B) False

166.3. Bill contributed to the destruction of the old Western life.
A) True B) False

166.4. Bill managed to build friendly relations with the Indians.
A) True B) False

167. Which of the given sentences can start the fifth paragraph?
A) The government developed a new legislation on the protection of nature.
B) Bill realized that Americans and Indians should work together to make peace in the region.
C) Bill made an important contribution to conservation work in the West.
D) It was assumed that buffaloes would fall into the red book.
E) Considerable changes in the West led to the positive consequences in its life.

168. Complete the sentence according to the passage. At the end of his life Bill... .
A) became reputed as the best rider of the Pony Express
B) knew that Americans and Indians could not work together
C) knew that the history of the old West was dead
D) knew that the legends of the West were referred to his name
E) did not have enough qualifications for a job

169. What does the word "conserve" mean in the passage?
A) to keep something for somebody so that it cannot be used by another person
B) to protect something and prevent it from being destroyed
C) to provide somebody with something that they need or want
D) to damage something so badly that it no longer exists
E) to stop having one state and start having another

170. Which of the following questions does the passage answer?
1. Why could not Americans and Indians work together?
2. What were the main aspects of the old Western life?
3. When did 250 American Indians travel with "Wild West Show'?
4. How did Bill gain the title of "Buffalo Bill'?
5. How did Bill's life change when he left his home?

Passage 35

I. American folk music grew from the everyday experiences of ordinary people. In the nineteenth century, families sang while working, travelling, or meeting in small communities. Many songs were not written down at first. They were passed orally from parents to children, so the words and melodies often changed over time. Collectors later visited remote communities to record these songs, yet a written version could never capture every change in rhythm or wording. The flexibility of oral performance allowed one melody to carry different local memories.

II. ... Singers such as Woody Guthrie wrote about workers, migration, and social problems. Later, performers including Bob Dylan used simple folk melodies together with new poetic lyrics. Their music influenced rock, country, and other modern styles. Radio and inexpensive records then introduced regional styles to listeners who had never attended a rural gathering. The commercial success of folk-inspired music also encouraged debates about whether adaptation protected the **tradition** or weakened its original character.

III. Folk music is therefore more than entertainment. It preserves stories, values, and memories that might otherwise disappear. Modern musicians still record old songs, but they also create new ones about present-day life. In this way, the **tradition** remains alive while continuing to develop. For this reason, scholars study not only lyrics but also who performs them, where they are sung, and why a community chooses to remember them. A song may be old in form while expressing a completely modern concern.

171. Decide whether the statements are true or false.

171.1. American folk music was first created only for professional singers.
A) True B) False

171.2. Many early folk songs were passed from one generation to another by word of mouth.
A) True B) False

171.3. Woody Guthrie often wrote about social life and ordinary people.
A) True B) False

171.4. Modern musicians never change traditional folk songs.
A) True B) False

172. Which of the given sentences can start paragraph II?
A) The tradition changed further when commercial recording reached a wider public.
B) During the twentieth century, folk music became popular with wider audiences.
C) Before recordings existed, local performers often altered words and melodies.
D) Collectors were interested in preserving songs that had circulated orally.
E) Modern performers still use older forms to express present-day concerns.

173. Complete the sentence according to the passage.
The passage suggests that folk music ...
A) has no connection with history
B) can preserve the experiences of a community
C) is always performed without instruments
D) became less popular after the nineteenth century
E) is produced only in villages

174. What does the word “tradition” mean in the passage?
A) a sudden political change
B) a type of modern machine
C) a custom or belief continued over time
D) a public competition
E) a written legal rule

175. Which of the following questions does the passage answer?
1. How were many early folk songs transmitted?
2. What subjects did Woody Guthrie write about?
3. How did Bob Dylan influence modern music?
4. Why is folk music important for cultural memory?
5. How do present-day musicians keep the tradition alive?

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Passage 36

I. For centuries, people tried to understand the shape of the world by drawing maps. Early maps were often based on travellers' stories, so they included both useful information and imaginative details. Some showed unknown lands, strange animals, or seas that no one had explored. Because instruments were unreliable, distances and coastlines were frequently distorted. Even so, such maps were practical records of the knowledge available at the time and often guided later explorers toward more accurate observations.

II. ... He used different colours to show layers of rock and noticed that the same fossils appeared in the same types of rock. His work helped scientists understand the order in which rock layers had formed. Smith compared road cuttings, mines, and canals across the country. By matching fossils found in separated locations, he concluded that rock formations followed a recognisable order rather than appearing randomly beneath the ground.

III. Smith's **remarkable** map was large, expensive, and difficult to produce, but it changed the study of geology. Today, digital maps are more accurate and easier to update. However, modern mapping still depends on Smith's basic idea: careful observation can reveal patterns that are invisible at first. His method allowed engineers to predict where coal or other materials might be found and gave scientists a new way to reconstruct the past. The principle of connecting location, rock, and fossil evidence remains central to geological mapping.

176. Decide whether the statements are true or false.

176.1. Early maps were always based on exact measurements.
A) True B) False

176.2. William Smith used colours to represent different rock layers.
A) True B) False

176.3. Smith believed fossils had no value for geological research.
A) True B) False

176.4. Modern maps can be updated more easily than Smith's map.
A) True B) False

177. Which of the given sentences can start paragraph II?
A) A map can also reveal patterns that lie beneath the visible surface.
B) Early travellers sometimes mixed observation with imagination.
C) Smith's influence extended beyond the single map he produced.
D) In 1815, the English geologist William Smith published a remarkable geological map of England and Wales.
E) Digital systems now allow corrections to be made quickly.

178. Complete the sentence according to the passage.
William Smith's map was important because it ...
A) proved that the Earth was flat
B) was the first map of the whole world
C) included roads between every English village
D) was small enough to carry in a pocket
E) showed relationships between rocks and fossils

179. What does the word “remarkable” mean in the passage?
A) unusual and worthy of attention
B) ordinary and unimportant
C) impossible to understand
D) very old and damaged
E) secret and unpublished

180. Which of the following questions does the passage answer?
1. Why did early maps sometimes contain imaginary details?
2. What did William Smith show with different colours?
3. How did fossils help Smith?
4. Why was Smith's map difficult to produce?
5. What basic idea do modern maps share with Smith's work?

Passage 37

I. Kiribati is a Pacific island country made up of many small islands. Most of its land is only a few metres above sea level. Because of this, stronger storms and rising oceans can damage homes, roads, and sources of fresh water. The population depends heavily on the sea for transport, food, and cultural identity, so environmental change affects more than buildings. A narrow strip of land may contain a village, a road, and the only source of fresh water.

II. ... Salt water sometimes enters wells and fields, making drinking water **scarce** and reducing crop production. The government has improved sea walls in some areas and has taught residents how to collect rainwater more safely. High tides can also erode cemeteries and public spaces, while warmer water can damage reefs that protect the shore. Local projects include planting mangroves, improving drainage, and storing water during the rainy season.

III. These measures can reduce danger, but they cannot remove every risk. Some families have moved to larger islands, and national leaders have discussed future migration. Kiribati's experience shows that climate change is not only an environmental issue; it can also affect culture, health, and the future of an entire nation. Moving abroad may provide safety, but it can separate people from language, land, and family networks. Kiribati therefore supports education and job training that could help citizens migrate with dignity if relocation becomes unavoidable.

181. Decide whether the statements are true or false.

181.1. Most of Kiribati lies high above sea level.
A) True B) False

181.2. Salt water can damage both wells and farmland.
A) True B) False

181.3. The government has taken no action against climate risks.
A) True B) False

181.4. Climate change may influence Kiribati's culture and future.
A) True B) False

182. Which of the given sentences can start paragraph II?
A) Climate change is already creating practical problems for local communities.
B) The islands are widely separated, although most settlements occupy narrow areas of land.
C) These geographical conditions have begun to affect ordinary routines.
D) Relocation raises cultural questions that engineering projects cannot answer.
E) Education may help citizens prepare for an uncertain future.

183. Complete the sentence according to the passage.
According to the passage, collecting rainwater can ...
A) make the ocean level fall
B) stop all storms permanently
C) provide a safer source of fresh water
D) increase salt in the soil
E) replace every sea wall

184. What does the word “scarce” mean in the passage?
A) extremely clean
B) easy to transport
C) dangerous to touch
D) available in very small amounts
E) free for everyone

185. Which of the following questions does the passage answer?
1. Why is Kiribati especially vulnerable to rising seas?
2. How can salt water affect local people?
3. What has the government done to reduce the risks?
4. Why have some families moved?
5. What wider lesson does Kiribati's situation provide?

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Passage 38

I. The brain is not a fixed machine that finishes developing at the end of childhood. Whenever a person practises a skill, networks of nerve cells adjust the strength of their connections. Scientists call this capacity neuroplasticity. At first, a new movement or idea demands conscious attention because the brain has not yet built an efficient route. Repetition does not create a larger brain, but it can make the relevant signals faster and more reliable. Brain scans and performance tests show these changes over time, although the speed of improvement differs from one person to another.

II. ... Playing a musical instrument coordinates hearing, memory, and movement; learning a language strengthens attention to unfamiliar sounds; sport improves timing and decision-making under pressure. Difficulty is useful only when it remains manageable. Repeating an error without feedback may strengthen the wrong pattern, whereas short, **focused** sessions allow the learner to notice and correct it. Variety also matters because applying a skill in a new situation proves that it has been understood rather than mechanically memorised.

III. Rest is therefore part of learning rather than an interruption. During sleep, the brain organises recent information and links it with earlier knowledge. A student who practises for hours while exhausted may remember less than one who studies in shorter periods and sleeps well. Effective learning combines repetition, feedback, increasing challenge, and recovery. There is no single routine that suits everyone, but improvement is unlikely when practice is irregular or when the brain is given no time to consolidate what it has learned.

186. Decide whether the statements are true or false.

186.1. The brain remains completely unchanged after childhood.
A) True B) False

186.2. Regular practice can make communication between brain cells more efficient.
A) True B) False

186.3. A single long study session is always the best learning method.
A) True B) False

186.4. Sleep helps the brain organise new information.
A) True B) False

187. Which of the given sentences can start paragraph II?
A) Brain changes can be observed through both behaviour and scientific measurement.
B) Rest is therefore part of learning rather than an interruption.
C) The same principle applies far beyond classroom study.
D) Individual learners improve at different rates.
E) Feedback prevents a repeated mistake from becoming automatic.

188. Complete the sentence according to the passage.
The passage recommends learning through ...
A) regular practice combined with rest
B) one activity repeated without sleep
C) memorising information only once
D) avoiding difficult tasks
E) studying for the whole night

189. What does the word “focused” mean in the passage?
A) done without any plan
B) directed carefully toward a particular aim
C) impossible to complete
D) shared by a large crowd
E) connected only with sound

190. Which of the following questions does the passage answer?
1. What is neuroplasticity?
2. How does repeated practice affect brain cells?
3. Which activities can strengthen mental skills?
4. Why are shorter study sessions often useful?
5. What happens to new information during sleep?

Passage 39

I. Sharks are among the oldest groups of fish in the oceans. Although films often present them as constant hunters, most shark species avoid people. Only a small number have been involved in serious attacks. Most species avoid people, and the chance of an attack is extremely small. Their reputation is influenced by a few dramatic incidents, although human activity presents a far greater danger to sharks than sharks present to humans.

II. Sharks have several special features. Their skeletons are made of cartilage rather than bone, and they can detect tiny electrical signals produced by other animals. Some species must keep swimming to move water over their gills, while others can rest on the sea floor. Some can detect weak electrical signals produced by muscles, while others travel thousands of kilometres between feeding and breeding areas. Their teeth are replaced throughout life, but growth and reproduction are often slow.

III. ... Yet many shark populations are falling because of overfishing and the trade in shark fins. Protecting sharks is therefore necessary not only for the animals themselves but also for the health of the oceans. Large numbers are caught for fins, meat, or as accidental by-catch. Because many species produce few young, populations may take decades to recover, which is why scientists support fishing limits and protected nursery areas. Conservation organisations therefore describe a growing number of species as **threatened** by overfishing and habitat loss.

191. Decide whether the statements are true or false.

191.1. Most shark species regularly attack humans.
A) True B) False

191.2. A shark's skeleton is mainly made of cartilage.
A) True B) False

191.3. All sharks must swim continuously.
A) True B) False

191.4. Sharks can help maintain balance in marine ecosystems.
A) True B) False

192. Which of the given sentences can start paragraph III?
A) Electrical sensitivity is one of several adaptations used by sharks.
B) Yet millions of years of survival have not protected them from modern pressure.
C) Most species avoid humans and rarely approach beaches.
D) Cartilage allows the body to remain lighter than a skeleton of bone.
E) These animals are important to marine ecosystems because they help control the numbers of other species.

193. Complete the sentence according to the passage.
Sharks are important in the sea because they ...
A) produce fresh water
B) build coral reefs
C) prevent every kind of pollution
D) control populations of other animals
E) carry boats across oceans

194. What does the word “threatened” mean in the passage?
A) easy to train
B) unable to move
C) completely unknown
D) safe from all danger
E) likely to be harmed or disappear

195. Which of the following questions does the passage answer?
1. How are sharks usually shown in films?
2. What is cartilage?
3. How can sharks detect nearby animals?
4. Why are sharks important to marine ecosystems?
5. What human activities are reducing shark populations?

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Passage 40

I. English developed over many centuries through contact with different peoples. Its earliest form was brought to Britain by Germanic groups after the fall of the Roman Empire. Later, Scandinavian settlers added many everyday words to the language. Its vocabulary and grammar were shaped by contact with Celtic languages, Latin, and the speech of Scandinavian settlers. As a result, even common words may come from several historical layers rather than from one pure source.

II. ... French became the language of government and the upper classes, while English continued to be spoken by most ordinary people. Over time, the two languages **influenced** each other, and English gained thousands of French words. For several centuries, English and French existed side by side. English gradually absorbed thousands of French terms connected with law, government, art, and food, while its basic grammatical structure remained largely Germanic.

III. From the seventeenth century onward, trade, science, colonisation, and printing spread English to many regions. Today, it is used internationally in education, technology, travel, and business. Its wide use is the result of historical events rather than a single planned decision. Today, English is used internationally in science, aviation, tourism, and digital communication, but it is spoken in many different varieties. Its global position continues to change as speakers create new expressions and mix it with local languages.

196. Decide whether the statements are true or false.

196.1. English developed without influence from other languages.
A) True B) False

196.2. Scandinavian settlers contributed words to English.
A) True B) False

196.3. After 1066, French was used by government and the upper classes.
A) True B) False

196.4. English became international because of one official world agreement.
A) True B) False

197. Which of the given sentences can start paragraph II?
A) Scandinavian settlement had already added another group of words to English.
B) A major change occurred after the Norman Conquest of 1066.
C) This mixture explains why English vocabulary has several historical layers.
D) A political conquest then introduced a powerful new linguistic influence.
E) Global varieties continue to develop as English enters new communities.

198. Complete the sentence according to the passage.
English became a global language mainly through ...
A) the work of one writer
B) a long series of historical and economic changes
C) a ban on all other languages
D) a single school examination
E) the disappearance of international trade

199. What does the word “influenced” mean in the passage?
A) removed completely
B) measured carefully
C) affected or changed
D) hidden from view
E) translated incorrectly

200. Which of the following questions does the passage answer?
1. Who brought an early form of English to Britain?
2. What contribution did Scandinavian settlers make?
3. How did the Norman Conquest affect English?
4. Why did English spread from the seventeenth century onward?
5. In which fields is English widely used today?

Passage 41

I. ... Researchers have studied whether eating large quantities of processed meat is connected with heart disease and some cancers. Studies of diet are difficult because people do not always remember accurately what they have eaten, and food choices are linked with income, exercise, smoking, and medical history. Researchers must therefore avoid treating a single association as absolute proof.

II. Processed meat includes products that have been salted, smoked, or preserved with chemicals. Such foods are often high in salt and saturated fat. Eating them occasionally is different from depending on them every day. Fresh vegetables, fruit, beans, fish, and whole grains can provide nutrients with less salt. Processing may increase salt or create compounds that are not present in the same amount in fresh meat. Risk also depends on portion size, frequency, cooking temperature, and what foods replace meat in the diet.

III. Health experts therefore advise people to pay attention to the whole **pattern** of their diet. One meal does not determine a person's health, and food is only one factor. Exercise, sleep, stress, smoking, and family history may also influence the risk of disease. Eating beans, fish, vegetables, and whole grains more often may improve the balance of a diet without requiring complete avoidance. Medical advice is most useful when it considers the individual's overall health rather than one headline.

201. Decide whether the statements are true or false.

201.1. Processed meat is usually preserved in some way.
A) True B) False

201.2. One processed-meat meal certainly causes cancer.
A) True B) False

201.3. Vegetables and beans can be part of a balanced diet.
A) True B) False

201.4. Food is the only factor that affects health.
A) True B) False

202. Which of the given sentences can start paragraph I?
A) Health research must separate the effect of food from many connected habits.
B) The method used to preserve meat is another part of the debate.
C) Personal advice should consider an individual's complete medical condition.
D) A balanced diet can include many kinds of food, but the amount and method of preparation matter.
E) Cooking temperature can influence the compounds formed in food.

203. Complete the sentence according to the passage.
The passage mainly advises readers to ...
A) judge their health by one meal
B) avoid all food containing protein
C) eat processed meat at every meal
D) ignore exercise and sleep
E) consider their overall eating habits and lifestyle

204. What does the word “pattern” mean in the passage?
A) a repeated or general way in which something happens
B) a medical operation
C) a piece of kitchen equipment
D) an exact amount of money
E) a public warning sign

205. Which of the following questions does the passage answer?
1. What is processed meat?
2. Why may frequent consumption of processed meat be unhealthy?
3. Which foods are suggested as alternatives?
4. Why does one meal not determine a person's health?
5. What other factors can influence disease risk?

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Passage 42

I. Seat belts are one of the simplest safety devices in a vehicle. In a sudden stop, an unbelted passenger keeps moving forward at the car's previous speed. A seat belt holds the body in place and reduces the chance of hitting the dashboard, window, or another passenger. At even moderate speed, the body continues moving until another force stops it. A belt spreads that force across stronger parts of the chest and hips, reducing the chance of striking the dashboard or being thrown from the vehicle.

II. Belts should fit correctly. The lap part must lie low across the hips, and the shoulder part should cross the chest rather than the neck. Children who are too small for an adult belt need an approved child seat or booster seat. Children need equipment suited to their height and weight because an adult belt can cross the neck or abdomen. Bulky coats may also prevent the belt from fitting closely enough to work as designed.

III. ... Drivers should also **secure** loose objects because these can move through the car during an accident. Wearing a belt on every trip is therefore a basic habit, not a choice for long journeys only. Airbags provide additional protection but are not substitutes for belts. Correct use matters in taxis and back seats as well as private cars, since the seriousness of a crash is not determined by the length of the planned journey.

206. Decide whether the statements are true or false.

206.1. An unbelted passenger continues moving during a sudden stop.
A) True B) False

206.2. The lap part of a seat belt should lie across the stomach.
A) True B) False

206.3. Small children may need special seats.
A) True B) False

206.4. Seat belts are necessary only on long journeys.
A) True B) False

207. Which of the given sentences can start paragraph III?
A) Some people believe a short journey does not require a belt, but many crashes happen close to home.
B) Correct position is necessary if a belt is to spread force safely.
C) Children often require equipment designed for smaller bodies.
D) Other safety devices work best when the seat belt is already fastened.
E) A sudden stop causes an unrestrained body to continue moving.

208. Complete the sentence according to the passage.
A booster seat is used when a child ...
A) wants to sit in the front seat
B) is older than every passenger
C) is too small for an adult seat belt
D) refuses to travel by car
E) can already drive

209. What does the word “secure” mean in the passage?
A) throw away
B) paint brightly
C) measure exactly
D) fasten or place safely
E) move very quickly

210. Which of the following questions does the passage answer?
1. What happens to an unbelted passenger during a sudden stop?
2. How should the lap part of a seat belt be positioned?
3. Why may a child need a booster seat?
4. Why are short journeys not risk-free?
5. What should drivers do with loose objects?

Passage 43

I. ... They are not the same as ordinary volcanoes because they do not usually produce hot lava. Many are found in areas where underground gas and oil are present. They are not true volcanoes of molten rock. Pressure forces a mixture of clay, salty water, and gases upward through cracks, producing cones that range from small pools to hills several hundred metres high.

II. Azerbaijan has one of the world's largest **concentrations** of mud volcanoes. Some rise like small hills, while others form wide, flat craters. Most eruptions are gentle, but a few can suddenly send flames and mud into the air when gas catches fire. Many are located near the Caspian Sea, and eruptions may send flames into the air when escaping gas catches fire. Most events are short, but the mud can cover a wide area around the vent.

III. Scientists study these volcanoes because they provide information about underground geological processes. Tourists also visit them, especially those near the Caspian coast. Visitors must remain on marked paths, since the surface can be soft and some gases may be dangerous. The gases and minerals may indicate the presence of oil and gas reservoirs, while the mud sometimes supports unusual microorganisms. Researchers also compare these formations with features on Mars because both may involve water and gas beneath the surface.

211. Decide whether the statements are true or false.

211.1. Mud volcanoes usually produce rivers of hot lava.
A) True B) False

211.2. Many mud volcanoes are connected with underground gas and oil.
A) True B) False

211.3. Azerbaijan has many mud volcanoes.
A) True B) False

211.4. Visitors can safely walk anywhere around every crater.
A) True B) False

212. Which of the given sentences can start paragraph I?
A) Pressure beneath the ground creates formations of very different sizes.
B) The material they release may contain information about deep geological structures.
C) Mud volcanoes are unusual natural formations that release mud, gas, and water from below the ground.
D) Similar features are also studied when scientists examine other planets.
E) Eruptions usually begin when escaping gas reaches the surface.

213. Complete the sentence according to the passage.
Scientists examine mud volcanoes in order to ...
A) learn about processes below the ground
B) produce drinking water
C) stop all gas production
D) create artificial mountains
E) change the climate

214. What does the word “concentration” mean in the passage?
A) a sudden loss of memory
B) a large amount in one area
C) a type of liquid fuel
D) a long distance between places
E) an official tourist guide

215. Which of the following questions does the passage answer?
1. How are mud volcanoes different from ordinary volcanoes?
2. Why are they often found near oil and gas areas?
3. What forms can mud volcanoes have?
4. Why do scientists study them?
5. What safety advice is given to visitors?

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Passage 44

I. The United States has had presidents with very different backgrounds. Some had long careers in law or politics before entering the White House, while others became nationally known through the military, business, or public service. The office requires political judgement, communication, and the ability to respond to events that cannot be predicted during an election campaign. Personal reputation may be shaped as much by national crises as by planned policies. The position also requires rapid decisions when events develop faster than the normal political process.

II. ... Franklin D. Roosevelt was elected four times, but after his presidency a constitutional amendment **restricted** future presidents to two elected terms. A president can therefore normally serve no more than eight years. After Roosevelt's four victories, the Twenty-second Amendment **restricted** later presidents to two elected terms. A president who takes office during another person's term may serve for up to ten years under particular conditions.

III. Several presidents have faced violence while in office. Abraham Lincoln and John F. Kennedy were assassinated, and others survived attacks. These events increased security around the president, but the office still requires frequent public appearances and travel. Assassinations led to major changes in protection, travel arrangements, and public access. Nevertheless, presidents still appear at ceremonies and campaign events, so security services must balance safety with the public nature of the office.

216. Decide whether the statements are true or false.

216.1. Every American president had the same professional background.
A) True B) False

216.2. Franklin D. Roosevelt was elected more than twice.
A) True B) False

216.3. Future presidents were limited to two elected terms after Roosevelt.
A) True B) False

216.4. No American president has ever faced an attack.
A) True B) False

217. Which of the given sentences can start paragraph II?
A) Public events have always required a balance between access and protection.
B) Historical crises often influence how a president is remembered.
C) The amount of time one person may hold the office is now restricted.
D) Presidential duties demand skills that are difficult to test during a campaign.
E) The length of a presidency is limited by the Constitution.

218. Complete the sentence according to the passage.
According to the passage, presidential security became stronger because ...
A) the White House moved to another city
B) elections were cancelled
C) presidents stopped meeting the public
D) some presidents were attacked
E) the Constitution ended public travel

219. What does the word “restricted” mean in the passage?
A) celebrated publicly
B) explained in detail
C) copied exactly
D) made more expensive
E) limited or controlled

220. Which of the following questions does the passage answer?
1. What kinds of careers have presidents had before office?
2. How many times was Franklin D. Roosevelt elected?
3. What rule was introduced after his presidency?
4. Which two presidents mentioned in the passage were assassinated?
5. Why does the presidency still involve security risks?

Passage 45

I. ... It also gives people a better understanding of how speakers of another language organise ideas and express feelings. Even basic knowledge can make communication friendlier and more respectful. It can also reveal ideas that are difficult to translate exactly, because languages divide experience in different ways. Learners often become more patient listeners when they have personally experienced the uncertainty of searching for the right expression.

II. Children often learn pronunciation more easily because they are less afraid of making mistakes. Adults, however, can use stronger study habits and a wider knowledge of grammar. Age influences learning, but **motivation** and regular practice are usually more important. Adults may progress faster in grammar or organised study because they can compare systems and plan their learning. However, fear of errors sometimes prevents them from speaking enough to develop fluency.

III. The most successful learners use the language actively. They read short texts, listen to natural speech, keep vocabulary notes, and speak whenever possible. Progress may be slow at first, yet small daily efforts are more effective than studying only before an examination. Short daily contact is usually more effective than rare periods of intense study. Meaningful goals, such as following a podcast or speaking to a colleague, help learners continue when progress feels slow.

221. Decide whether the statements are true or false.

221.1. A foreign language can help people understand another culture.
A) True B) False

221.2. Adults are unable to learn new languages.
A) True B) False

221.3. Children are often less worried about pronunciation mistakes.
A) True B) False

221.4. Studying only before an exam is the most effective method.
A) True B) False

222. Which of the given sentences can start paragraph I?
A) Adults can use organised study to understand unfamiliar grammar.
B) Learning a foreign language is useful for travel, education, and work.
C) Pronunciation often develops through repeated exposure to natural speech.
D) Learning another language can change the way a person interprets culture.
E) Fear of mistakes may prevent learners from speaking often enough.

223. Complete the sentence according to the passage.
The passage states that adults may benefit from ...
A) refusing to speak
B) strong study habits and grammar knowledge
C) avoiding new vocabulary
D) studying once a year
E) depending only on translation software

224. What does the word “motivation” mean in the passage?
A) the ability to sleep deeply
B) a formal language examination
C) the reason or desire that makes someone act
D) a difference in pronunciation
E) an official travel document

225. Which of the following questions does the passage answer?
1. Why can basic language knowledge improve communication?
2. Why may children learn pronunciation more easily?
3. What advantages can adults have?
4. Which activities help learners use a language actively?
5. Why are small daily efforts effective?

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Passage 46

I. Many students feel nervous before important examinations. A moderate amount of stress can encourage them to organise their time and concentrate. However, very strong anxiety may reduce memory, disturb sleep, and make simple questions seem difficult. The problem becomes harmful when worry interferes with sleep, concentration, or memory. Students may then study for many hours without processing information effectively and interpret ordinary uncertainty as evidence of failure.

II. ... Students should divide large subjects into smaller parts, review regularly, and practise under realistic time limits. Breaks, exercise, and enough sleep are also part of preparation because an exhausted brain cannot work efficiently. Practice under timed conditions can make the real situation feel more familiar, while regular sleep supports memory. It is also useful to analyse mistakes instead of repeatedly rereading material that is already known.

III. On the day of the exam, it is useful to read instructions carefully and begin with **manageable** questions. If panic appears, slow breathing can help the body relax. Students cannot control every question, but they can control their preparation and their response to pressure. If a question causes difficulty, moving on temporarily may protect both time and confidence. Persistent anxiety that affects daily life should be discussed with a teacher, counsellor, or health professional rather than hidden. A brief review at the end can catch unanswered items without encouraging last-minute panic.

226. Decide whether the statements are true or false.

226.1. A small amount of stress can sometimes improve concentration.
A) True B) False

226.2. Severe anxiety may affect both memory and sleep.
A) True B) False

226.3. Studying without breaks is recommended.
A) True B) False

226.4. Students can control every question that appears in an exam.
A) True B) False

227. Which of the given sentences can start paragraph II?
A) Harmful anxiety can reduce the effectiveness of very long study sessions.
B) Persistent anxiety sometimes requires support beyond ordinary study advice.
C) Moderate stress may improve attention before an important task.
D) Good preparation lowers this risk.
E) Moving temporarily to another question can protect both time and confidence.

228. Complete the sentence according to the passage.
Slow breathing is suggested as a way to ...
A) finish the exam immediately
B) remember every answer
C) avoid reading instructions
D) increase physical tiredness
E) relax when panic begins

229. What does the word “manageable” mean in the passage?
A) possible to deal with successfully
B) too expensive to buy
C) very surprising and rare
D) impossible to explain
E) likely to cause illness

230. Which of the following questions does the passage answer?
1. How can moderate stress help a student?
2. What problems can severe anxiety cause?
3. How should students divide their preparation?
4. Why are sleep and breaks important?
5. What can a student do if panic begins during the exam?

Passage 47

I. Computers were first developed to perform calculations that would take people a long time. Early machines were large, expensive, and limited. Modern computers are far smaller and can **process** enormous amounts of information in seconds. Machines once filled entire rooms and were programmed through switches or punched cards. Although their speed was limited by modern standards, they demonstrated that complex sequences of operations could be carried out automatically.

II. ... Hardware includes physical parts such as the processor, memory, keyboard, and screen. Software gives instructions that tell these parts what to do. Without software, the machine cannot complete useful tasks. The processor follows instructions, memory stores data temporarily, and long-term storage keeps files. The operating system coordinates these parts and allows applications to use the same hardware without controlling every circuit directly.

III. Computers now support communication, medicine, transport, banking, and entertainment. They are powerful, but they do not think exactly like humans. Their results depend on data and instructions, so errors can occur when information is incomplete or a program is badly designed. This dependence creates responsibility as well as convenience. Incorrect data, insecure networks, or biased software can produce serious consequences, so human judgement is still needed when results affect health, safety, or legal rights. Reliable systems therefore include testing, security, and a clear way for people to challenge an incorrect result.

231. Decide whether the statements are true or false.

231.1. The earliest computers were small and cheap.
A) True B) False

231.2. Hardware refers to the physical parts of a computer.
A) True B) False

231.3. Software provides instructions for the machine.
A) True B) False

231.4. Computer results can never contain errors.
A) True B) False

232. Which of the given sentences can start paragraph II?
A) A computer works through cooperation between hardware and software.
B) Early machines proved that long sequences could be completed automatically.
C) The growing use of computers has created new responsibilities for decision-makers.
D) Punched cards were once used to provide instructions and data.
E) Human judgement remains necessary when a result has serious consequences.

233. Complete the sentence according to the passage.
Errors may occur when ...
A) a screen is switched on
B) people use computers for transport
C) data are incomplete or software is poorly designed
D) a keyboard has letters
E) a processor works quickly

234. What does the word “process” mean in the passage?
A) to hide a machine from view
B) to sell a product at a lower price
C) to travel without stopping
D) to deal with information through a series of operations
E) to repair a road

235. Which of the following questions does the passage answer?
1. Why were the first computers developed?
2. How were early computers different from modern ones?
3. What is hardware?
4. What does software do?
5. Why can computers sometimes produce wrong results?

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Passage 48

I. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples have lived in Australia for tens of thousands of years. They developed hundreds of languages and strong cultural traditions connected with particular lands, rivers, plants, and animals. Hundreds of language groups developed systems of law, trade, ceremony, and environmental management suited to particular regions. Oral histories carried knowledge across generations and connected people with ancestors and country.

II. European settlement caused major changes. Many Indigenous communities lost access to traditional land, and diseases reduced populations. Children were also separated from their families under government policies that continued into the twentieth century. Children were removed from families under government policies, and many languages were discouraged or forbidden. These experiences caused lasting harm, although communities continued to maintain identity and resistance.

III. ... Land rights have been recognised in some areas, but **inequalities** remain in health, education, and employment. Understanding this history is an important part of building a fairer future. Language programmes, land-rights campaigns, and Indigenous-controlled schools are part of this work. Recognition has increased, but differences in health, education, and political representation show that historical inequality has not disappeared. Contemporary organisations also combine legal advocacy with community-led health, education, and environmental programmes. These efforts are strongest when communities control their own priorities and institutions.

236. Decide whether the statements are true or false.

236.1. Indigenous Australians developed many different languages.
A) True B) False

236.2. European settlement had no effect on traditional land.
A) True B) False

236.3. Some Indigenous children were separated from their families.
A) True B) False

236.4. All inequalities have now disappeared.
A) True B) False

237. Which of the given sentences can start paragraph III?
A) Traditional knowledge was closely connected with particular environments.
B) Colonial policies interrupted family and language transmission.
C) Today, Indigenous Australians work to protect languages, sacred places, art, and traditional knowledge.
D) Communities continue to protect culture while seeking greater equality.
E) Oral histories carried law and memory across generations.

238. Complete the sentence according to the passage.
The passage indicates that traditional knowledge is often connected with ...
A) specific lands and natural environments
B) modern factories
C) international airports
D) European royal families
E) computer games

239. What does the word “inequalities” mean in the passage?
A) traditional songs and dances
B) unfair differences between groups
C) legal documents about land
D) changes in the weather
E) similarities between languages

240. Which of the following questions does the passage answer?
1. How long have Indigenous peoples lived in Australia?
2. What was their culture connected with?
3. What changes followed European settlement?
4. What are communities trying to protect today?
5. In which areas do inequalities remain?

Passage 49

I. Azerbaijan has a varied economy based on energy, agriculture, industry, transport, and services. Oil and natural gas have played an important role for more than a century, especially around Baku and the Caspian Sea. The country's position between Europe and Asia has also made transport important. Ports, railways, and pipelines connect the Caspian region with neighbouring markets and support industries that depend on imported or exported materials.

II. ... Cotton, fruit, vegetables, tea, and grapes are grown in suitable climates. Industrial centres produce chemicals, construction materials, food products, and machinery. New transport routes also connect the country with markets in Europe and Asia. The Absheron Peninsula is associated with petroleum and petrochemicals, while Ganja and other cities have traditions of manufacturing. Mountain and rural districts contribute food products, crafts, and raw materials.

III. In recent years, greater attention has been given to non-oil sectors. Tourism, renewable energy, information technology, and small businesses can create new jobs and reduce **dependence** on one resource. Long-term development therefore requires both natural wealth and skilled people. Diversification requires investment in education, reliable infrastructure, and transparent business rules. If these conditions improve, regional enterprises can create employment and make economic growth less sensitive to changes in world energy prices. Small and medium-sized firms are especially important because they can spread growth beyond the largest cities.

241. Decide whether the statements are true or false.

241.1. Azerbaijan's economy depends only on agriculture.
A) True B) False

241.2. Oil and gas have long been important around Baku.
A) True B) False

241.3. The same agricultural product is grown equally in every region.
A) True B) False

241.4. Non-oil sectors can help create jobs.
A) True B) False

242. Which of the given sentences can start paragraph II?
A) Transport links strengthen the country's position between larger markets.
B) Dependence on energy prices creates a reason to diversify.
C) Infrastructure and education influence whether new sectors can grow.
D) Oil and gas remain important parts of the national economy.
E) Different regions are known for different products.

243. Complete the sentence according to the passage.
Developing non-oil sectors may help Azerbaijan ...
A) stop all international trade
B) close small businesses
C) remove skilled workers from the economy
D) reduce dependence on a single resource
E) end agricultural production

244. What does the word “dependence” mean in the passage?
A) a rapid increase in prices
B) the movement of goods by sea
C) the process of growing crops
D) a formal business meeting
E) the state of needing or relying on something

245. Which of the following questions does the passage answer?
1. Which natural resources have been important to Azerbaijan's economy?
2. Why do regions produce different agricultural goods?
3. What kinds of products are made in industrial centres?
4. How do transport routes support the economy?
5. Why are non-oil sectors important for the future?

Passage 50

I. Australia and New Zealand are neighbouring countries in the South Pacific, but they have different landscapes and histories. Australia is much larger and includes deserts, tropical forests, long coastlines, and major cities. New Zealand consists mainly of two large islands with mountains, lakes, and volcanic areas. Australia is a continent with large deserts and tropical regions, whereas New Zealand consists mainly of two mountainous islands with a cooler, wetter climate. Geography has influenced settlement, farming, transport, and biodiversity in each country.

II. ... Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander cultures developed in Australia, while Maori culture developed in New Zealand. These cultures continue to influence art, language, sport, and public life. Their languages, political experiences, and relationships with land are not identical. Modern governments have taken different steps toward recognition and settlement of historical claims, and debates continue in both societies.

III. The two countries have close economic and political relations. They trade widely, attract international tourists, and cooperate in regional matters. However, each has its own government, laws, identity, and environmental challenges. They cooperate closely in defence, migration, and sport, yet rivalry remains part of popular culture. Similar flags and shared history sometimes cause outsiders to confuse them, but residents generally emphasise their separate national identities. Despite their close partnership, their national identities remain **distinct**.

246. Decide whether the statements are true or false.

246.1. Australia is smaller than New Zealand.
A) True B) False

246.2. New Zealand has mountains and volcanic areas.
A) True B) False

246.3. Maori culture developed in Australia.
A) True B) False

246.4. Australia and New Zealand cooperate in regional matters.
A) True B) False

247. Which of the given sentences can start paragraph II?
A) Geography has produced different patterns of climate and settlement.
B) Both countries were home to Indigenous peoples long before European settlement.
C) Cooperation has not removed a strong sense of national distinction.
D) Similar flags sometimes cause outsiders to confuse the countries.
E) Australia and New Zealand work together in several international fields.

248. Complete the sentence according to the passage.
Although Australia and New Zealand are close partners, they ...
A) share one government and one legal system
B) remain separate countries with their own identities
C) have exactly the same geography
D) produce no goods for trade
E) have no environmental problems

249. What does the word “distinct” mean in the passage?
A) impossible to reach
B) very crowded
C) clearly different or separate
D) connected by a bridge
E) recently discovered

250. Which of the following questions does the passage answer?
1. How do the landscapes of Australia and New Zealand differ?
2. Which Indigenous peoples are mentioned?
3. How do Indigenous cultures influence modern life?
4. In what areas do the two countries cooperate?
5. What does each country maintain separately?

Passage 51

I. ... Most conventional cards are made from layers of PVC, a strong plastic that remains in the environment for a very long time. Banks issue millions of new cards each year because accounts change, security features are updated, or expiry dates are reached. Cards are difficult to recycle through ordinary household systems because they contain chips, magnetic strips, inks, and several bonded materials. As a result, many usable-looking cards are cut up and sent to landfill or incineration. The environmental **impact** includes both the original production and the final disposal of the card.

II. Several less harmful materials are being explored. Some banks use recycled PVC, which lowers demand for new plastic but does not make the final card biodegradable. Others have tested plant-based materials made partly from corn or sugar cane. Under controlled industrial conditions, certain versions can break down more easily than ordinary plastic, although the electronic chip still requires separate treatment. A card may therefore be advertised as greener without being harmless, and environmental claims must explain exactly which part of the product has changed.

III. Material choice is only one part of the problem. A bank can extend card life, reduce unnecessary replacement, provide clear return instructions, and recover chips or plastic through a specialised collection programme. Digital payment may reduce the number of physical cards, but phones and payment terminals also use energy and materials. The most credible solution considers the whole system rather than presenting one new substance as a complete answer.

251. Decide whether the statements are true or false.

251.1. Expired bank cards can create a large amount of waste.
A) True B) False

251.2. PVC is always easy to recycle.
A) True B) False

251.3. Some newer cards use plant-based materials.
A) True B) False

251.4. Changing the card material solves every environmental problem.
A) True B) False

252. Which of the given sentences can start paragraph I?
A) Ordinary household recycling cannot easily separate every part of a bank card.
B) Several less harmful materials are now being tested.
C) Digital payment also depends on devices that consume materials and energy.
D) Bank cards are small, but the environmental effect of producing and replacing them is not.
E) Frequent replacement increases the number of cards entering the waste stream.

253. Complete the sentence according to the passage.
The passage emphasises that banks should also ...
A) send a new card every month
B) burn all expired cards
C) hide disposal information from customers
D) use cards only for advertising
E) collect old cards and reduce unnecessary replacements

254. What does the word “impact” mean in the passage?
A) an effect or influence
B) a method of payment
C) a small piece of machinery
D) a legal agreement
E) a colour or design

255. Which of the following questions does the passage answer?
1. Why can expired cards be an environmental problem?
2. What materials are being tested as alternatives?
3. How can plant-based cards be similar to ordinary cards?
4. Why is changing the material not enough?
5. What should banks explain to customers?

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Passage 52

I. Business customs differ from one country to another. A greeting, level of eye contact, or style of conversation that seems normal in one place may appear rude in another. For this reason, international workers should learn basic local customs before a meeting. A behaviour considered friendly in one place may appear too informal, distant, or aggressive elsewhere. Problems often arise not because anyone intends offence, but because participants attach different meanings to the same action.

II. Time is one common difference. In some cultures, arriving exactly on time is expected, while in others a meeting may begin later. Communication also varies: some people speak directly, whereas others prefer indirect language to avoid embarrassment or conflict. Silence can indicate careful thought in one culture and uncertainty in another. Similarly, some businesspeople prefer to build personal trust before discussing a contract, while others move immediately to figures and deadlines.

III. Respect does not require a person to copy every custom perfectly. It means observing carefully, asking polite questions when necessary, and avoiding quick judgements. Good business relationships are built through **flexibility**, clear communication, and trust. Preparation reduces risk, but rigid lists of rules can be misleading because age, profession, and individual personality also matter. The best approach combines background knowledge with attention to the people actually present. A careful observer also notices how expectations change between formal negotiations and informal conversation.

256. Decide whether the statements are true or false.

256.1. Business customs are identical in every country.
A) True B) False

256.2. Expectations about time can differ between cultures.
A) True B) False

256.3. Indirect language may be used to avoid conflict.
A) True B) False

256.4. Respect means judging unfamiliar customs immediately.
A) True B) False

257. Answer the question according to the passage.
Why can memorising fixed cultural rules be insufficient?
A) Individuals and situations within the same culture may differ.
B) Business meetings never follow social customs.
C) Visitors should ignore local expectations.
D) Direct communication is required in every country.
E) Only written contracts influence international cooperation.

258. Complete the sentence according to the passage.
A respectful international worker should ...
A) insist that everyone follow one culture
B) ignore local expectations
C) observe, ask politely, and avoid quick judgements
D) speak as loudly as possible
E) cancel meetings that begin late

259. What does the word “flexibility” mean in the passage?
A) the habit of speaking very quickly
B) a strict legal punishment
C) a written financial report
D) the ability to adapt to different situations
E) the refusal to change

260. Which of the following questions does the passage answer?
1. Why should workers learn local customs?
2. How can attitudes toward time differ?
3. Why do some cultures prefer indirect language?
4. What does respect mean in an unfamiliar culture?
5. What helps build good business relationships?

Passage 53

I. Petroleum forms from the remains of tiny sea organisms that were buried under layers of mud millions of years ago. Heat and pressure slowly changed this material into oil and natural gas. Because the process takes an extremely long time, petroleum is a **non-renewable** resource. Heat and pressure gradually transformed this material into hydrocarbons that collected in porous rock beneath an impermeable layer. Geologists search for these structures with seismic surveys before drilling an expensive test well.

II. Crude oil cannot usually be used directly. At a refinery, it is separated into products such as petrol, diesel, jet fuel, lubricants, and materials used to make plastics. Petroleum is therefore connected with transport, industry, clothing, medicine, and many everyday objects. Refining produces fuels, lubricants, asphalt, and raw materials used in plastics, medicines, and synthetic fibres. A modern economy therefore depends on petroleum in ways that are not always visible at a petrol station.

III. Its usefulness also creates problems. Burning petroleum releases greenhouse gases, and leaks can damage soil and water. Many countries are developing renewable energy and more efficient transport, but replacing petroleum completely will require time, investment, and technological change. Renewable electricity can replace some fuel use, but aircraft, heavy industry, and chemical production are harder to change quickly. Reducing dependence requires efficiency, alternative materials, and policies that consider workers and communities tied to the industry.

261. Decide whether the statements are true or false.

261.1. Petroleum forms in only a few years.
A) True B) False

261.2. Crude oil is separated into different products at a refinery.
A) True B) False

261.3. Petroleum is used only for transport fuel.
A) True B) False

261.4. Oil leaks can harm soil and water.
A) True B) False

262. It can be inferred from the passage that petroleum ...
A) can be replaced immediately without economic consequences
B) remains important, although reducing dependence on it is environmentally necessary
C) is used only as a fuel for vehicles
D) forms within a few years near the Earth's surface
E) causes no environmental damage after it is refined

263. Complete the sentence according to the passage. Replacing petroleum completely is difficult because it requires ...
A) time, investment, and new technology
B) more oil leaks
C) the end of all scientific research
D) less efficient transport
E) the removal of renewable energy

264. What does the word “non-renewable” mean in the passage?
A) produced only from sunlight
B) unable to be replaced quickly by natural processes
C) safe to use without limits
D) available equally in every country
E) made entirely from recycled metal

265. Which of the following questions does the passage answer?
1. How was petroleum formed?
2. Why is it called a non-renewable resource?
3. What happens to crude oil at a refinery?
4. Which everyday fields depend on petroleum?
5. What environmental problems can petroleum cause?

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Passage 54

I. Stories about millionaires in their twenties often begin with a dramatic idea and end with sudden success. This version is attractive but incomplete. Most young entrepreneurs spend months testing products, looking for customers, and changing plans that originally appeared certain. Access to education, family support, professional networks, or early investment can be as important as individual creativity. Because failures receive less publicity than victories, the public may underestimate both the number of unsuccessful attempts and the advantages that allowed a particular founder to continue.

II. Successful projects usually develop through testing and change. A founder may release a simple version, observe how people use it, and discover that the real problem is different from the one first imagined. This process requires initiative, but it also requires the willingness to abandon a favourite feature or share responsibility with people who have stronger technical, financial, or marketing skills. Rapid growth creates new risks: a business that attracts thousands of users can still collapse if costs, security, or legal duties are ignored. This **resilience** is the ability to learn from failure and continue with a better plan.

III. Money is not the only measure of achievement. Some young founders create social enterprises that earn income while improving education, health, or environmental services. Others sell a company but later admit that constant work damaged relationships and wellbeing. The most useful lesson is therefore not that everyone should become rich early. It is that creativity must be combined with evidence, cooperation, ethical judgement, and a realistic understanding of risk.

266. Decide whether the statements are true or false.

266.1. Every successful young entrepreneur becomes rich immediately.
A) True B) False

266.2. Listening to users can improve a product.
A) True B) False

266.3. Resilience includes learning from failure.
A) True B) False

266.4. Social enterprises are interested only in private profit.
A) True B) False

267. It is clear from the passage that business success ...
A) depends entirely on a single original idea
B) is guaranteed to young founders who appear confident
C) often requires support, revision, and persistence as well as creativity
D) normally comes before a product is tested by customers
E) should be measured only by the founder's personal wealth

268. Complete the sentence according to the passage. The passage suggests that a social enterprise can ...
A) succeed without solving any problem
B) avoid all teamwork
C) operate without customers
D) earn money while also helping society
E) remove the need for research

269. What does the word “resilience” mean in the passage?
A) a legal right to own a company
B) a method of advertising on television
C) a large amount of investment money
D) the habit of avoiding responsibility
E) the ability to recover and continue after difficulties

270. Which of the following questions does the passage answer?
1. What factors besides a good idea influence business success?
2. Why do entrepreneurs test products?
3. How can mistakes become useful information?
4. What is resilience?
5. How can social enterprises benefit communities?

Passage 55

I. A healthy lifestyle is created by everyday habits rather than one perfect decision. Nutritious food, physical activity, regular sleep, and time for relaxation all support the body in different ways. Sleep, stress, social connection, and access to health care influence wellbeing as strongly as popular diet rules. Habits are easier to maintain when they fit a person's schedule, income, culture, and physical ability.

II. A balanced diet does not require people to avoid every favourite food. It means eating a variety of vegetables, fruit, whole grains, and protein while limiting foods that contain too much salt, sugar, or unhealthy fat. Drinking enough water is also important. Portion and preparation matter: the same ingredient may be nourishing when baked or boiled and much less healthy when heavily salted or fried. Reading labels can help, but no single product determines the quality of an entire diet.

III. Exercise strengthens the heart and muscles, but it can also improve mood and reduce stress. People do not need expensive equipment; walking, cycling, dancing, or playing a sport can be effective. The best routine is one that is safe, enjoyable, and **realistic** enough to continue. Rest days allow recovery, and gradual improvement lowers the risk of injury. A **realistic** plan may look less impressive than an extreme programme, yet it is more likely to continue long enough to produce lasting benefits.

271. Decide whether the statements are true or false.

271.1. A healthy lifestyle depends on a single perfect choice.
A) True B) False

271.2. A balanced diet includes a variety of foods.
A) True B) False

271.3. Exercise can influence both physical and mental health.
A) True B) False

271.4. Only expensive sports equipment can improve fitness.
A) True B) False

272. The main point made by the passage is that ...
A) strict diets are the only reliable route to good health
B) intense exercise is more important than sleep and nutrition
C) one unhealthy meal permanently damages a person's health
D) lasting health depends on balanced and realistic habits continued over time
E) healthy routines must be identical for everyone

273. Complete the sentence according to the passage. The passage describes the best exercise routine as one that is ...
A) extremely difficult every day
B) safe, enjoyable, and sustainable
C) based only on competition
D) performed without rest
E) the same for every person

274. What does the word “realistic” mean in the passage?
A) imaginary and impossible
B) very expensive
C) possible and practical in real life
D) secretly organised
E) connected only with art

275. Which of the following questions does the passage answer?
1. Which habits support a healthy lifestyle?
2. What does a balanced diet mean?
3. Why is water important?
4. How can exercise affect mood?
5. Why should a routine be enjoyable and realistic?

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Passage 56

I. Urban farming brings food production into cities. Vegetables and herbs can be grown on rooftops, balconies, unused land, and even inside buildings. These projects may provide fresh food close to the people who will eat it. Hydroponic systems grow plants without soil, and controlled indoor farms can produce leaves throughout the year. These methods shorten transport distances, though lighting and climate control may require considerable energy.

II. City farms also have social and environmental benefits. Community gardens give neighbours a place to work together, while plants can reduce heat and **absorb** some rainwater. Schools sometimes use small gardens to teach children about biology and nutrition. Gardens can **absorb** rainwater, reduce heat around buildings, and teach children where food comes from. They may also create jobs in neighbourhoods where fresh produce is expensive or difficult to obtain.

III. However, urban farming has limits. Space is expensive, soil may be polluted, and large cities cannot produce all the food they need. Urban farms are most useful as part of a wider food system that also includes efficient rural agriculture and transport. Leafy vegetables and herbs are suitable for limited spaces, but grains and livestock require far more land and resources. The value of urban farming therefore lies in complementing regional agriculture and strengthening local resilience. Its greatest contribution may be local access and education rather than the total quantity of food produced.

276. Decide whether the statements are true or false.

276.1. Urban farming can take place on rooftops.
A) True B) False

276.2. Community gardens may help neighbours cooperate.
A) True B) False

276.3. City soil is always clean and safe.
A) True B) False

276.4. Urban farms can completely replace all rural agriculture.
A) True B) False

277. Which of the following questions does the passage answer?
A) Which city built the world's first rooftop garden?
B) How much does a commercial greenhouse cost?
C) Who invented hydroponic farming?
D) Which vegetable grows fastest in every climate?
E) Why can urban farming not supply all the food required by a large city?

278. Complete the sentence according to the passage.
The passage concludes that urban farming should ...
A) be the only source of food for every city
B) use polluted soil without testing
C) remove all rural farms
D) avoid educational projects
E) support, rather than fully replace, the wider food system

279. What does the word “absorb” mean in the passage?
A) take in or soak up
B) produce in large amounts
C) send away quickly
D) measure exactly
E) cover with metal

280. Which of the following questions does the passage answer?
1. Where can food be grown in a city?
2. How can community gardens help residents?
3. Why might plants reduce some urban problems?
4. What difficulties can city farms face?
5. Why can urban farming not replace rural agriculture completely?

Passage 57

I. Eating in another country can be one of the most memorable parts of travel, yet it also places visitors inside a system of rules they may not recognise. The order of dishes, the use of hands or cutlery, and the amount of conversation during a meal vary widely. A visitor may intend to show enthusiasm and still appear impatient, wasteful, or overly formal. Menus can create another difficulty because familiar words do not guarantee familiar ingredients, and a dish may contain sauces or cooking methods that are not obvious from its name.

II. Table behaviour is not interpreted in the same way everywhere. In one culture, an empty plate may praise the cook; in another, it may suggest that the host failed to provide enough food. Making noise while eating can be acceptable in some settings and unpleasant in others. These patterns are not absolute, and families within the same country may behave differently. The safest response is to observe the host and avoid making quick judgements about practices that feel unusual.

III. Health and honesty are more important than perfect etiquette. A traveller with an allergy, religious restriction, or medical diet should explain it clearly before eating rather than hoping to identify every ingredient by sight. Polite questions usually prevent more embarrassment than silent refusal after the food arrives. Visitors do not need to copy every local habit, but curiosity, gratitude, and a willingness to learn can turn an unfamiliar meal into genuine cultural exchange. Medical or religious **restrictions** should be stated early and politely.

281. Decide whether the statements are true or false.

281.1. Travellers always recognise every ingredient in a foreign dish.
A) True B) False

281.2. Table customs can have different meanings in different cultures.
A) True B) False

281.3. Guests should hide serious food allergies.
A) True B) False

281.4. Watching local people can help a visitor understand customs.
A) True B) False

282. Complete the sentence according to the passage.
To behave respectfully at an unfamiliar meal, a traveller should ...
A) observe local behaviour and ask polite questions when necessary
B) refuse every dish that is not immediately recognised
C) assume that customs at home are accepted everywhere
D) hide allergies and dietary restrictions from the host
E) finish every dish regardless of health concerns

283. Complete the sentence according to the passage.
A traveller with a food allergy should ...
A) eat the dish without asking
B) avoid all communication
C) tell the host clearly
D) pretend to enjoy unsafe food
E) depend only on the colour of the meal

284. What does the word “restrictions” mean in the passage?
A) special cooking tools
B) traditional celebrations
C) unexpected invitations
D) limits or rules that prevent certain choices
E) strong flavours

285. Which of the following questions does the passage answer?
1. Why can unfamiliar food be confusing?
2. How can leaving food have different meanings?
3. What eating tools are mentioned?
4. How can travellers learn local customs?
5. What should a visitor do about allergies?

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Passage 58

I. The Garbage Project was created to study what people actually throw away. Researchers examined waste from homes and landfills instead of depending only on interviews. They discovered that people's memories of their habits were not always accurate. Participants described their purchases and habits, allowing researchers to compare memory with physical evidence. This approach revealed that people frequently underestimated waste or misunderstood which materials disappeared quickly.

II. Landfills also preserve surprising evidence. Food, newspapers, and packaging can remain for years because little air and moisture reach material buried deep underground. This means waste does not always break down as quickly as people expect. Dry, airless conditions slow decomposition, so even apparently natural items may remain recognisable. A landfill is therefore not simply a giant compost heap; it is a record of consumption preserved under unusual conditions.

III. The project changed the way researchers understood consumption. It showed that reducing waste requires better product design, recycling, composting, and more honest information about what households **discard**. The contents of a rubbish bin can reveal a great deal about daily life. The findings influenced discussions about packaging, recycling, and product design. They also showed that solving the problem requires prevention before disposal, because recycling systems cannot recover every mixed or contaminated material. The project also encouraged researchers to treat ordinary household rubbish as evidence of social behaviour.

286. Decide whether the statements are true or false.

286.1. The Garbage Project studied real waste.
A) True B) False

286.2. People always remembered their disposal habits accurately.
A) True B) False

286.3. Some materials can remain in landfills for a long time.
A) True B) False

286.4. The project proved that recycling is unnecessary.
A) True B) False

287. According to the passage, all of the following statements are true about the Garbage Project EXCEPT:
A) It studies the waste people actually throw away.
B) It depends only on what people say during interviews.
C) It can reveal differences between reported and real behaviour.
D) It found that some materials remain in landfills for many years.
E) Its findings can contribute to better waste policy.

288. Complete the sentence according to the passage.
The project improved knowledge about consumption by ...
A) comparing people's claims with physical evidence
B) asking no questions and collecting no waste
C) studying only factory machines
D) preventing every household from shopping
E) burning all landfill material

289. What does the word “discard” mean in the passage?
A) repair carefully
B) throw away because it is no longer wanted
C) buy at a high price
D) hide for future use
E) share equally

290. Which of the following questions does the passage answer?
1. What did researchers examine?
2. Why were interviews alone not always reliable?
3. Why can waste remain in landfills for years?
4. What solutions can reduce waste?
5. What can rubbish reveal about daily life?

Passage 59

I. For a long time, the height of buildings was limited by heavy walls. The lower floors had to support everything above them, so very tall structures required walls that were extremely thick. Before these inventions, masonry buildings needed thick lower walls that left little interior space. Height was therefore limited not only by engineering knowledge but also by the amount of usable floor area owners were willing to sacrifice.

II. Steel frames and safe elevators changed this situation in the nineteenth century. A metal skeleton could carry the weight of the building, allowing thinner walls and larger windows. Elevators made upper floors practical for offices and homes. Steel frames carried the weight, while elevators made upper floors commercially valuable instead of inconvenient. Fireproofing and reliable water pressure became equally important as thousands of people began working high above the street.

III. ... Their design must consider energy use, emergency exits, water, transport, and the effect of the building on the surrounding city. Height is impressive, but safety and function are more important. Tall buildings sway slightly, so engineers use flexible structures, tuned masses, and deep foundations to **resist** wind and movement. Designers must also consider evacuation, energy use, surrounding wind, and the effect of a tower on public space at ground level. Building codes are repeatedly revised as engineers learn from fires, earthquakes, and failures in earlier structures.

291. Decide whether the statements are true or false.

291.1. Heavy walls once limited the height of buildings.
A) True B) False

291.2. Steel frames allowed buildings to have thinner walls.
A) True B) False

291.3. Elevators made upper floors less useful.
A) True B) False

291.4. Modern skyscrapers are designed only to look tall.
A) True B) False

292. Which of the given sentences can start paragraph III?
A) Modern skyscrapers also use advanced systems to resist wind, earthquakes, and fire.
B) Heavy masonry reduced the amount of useful space on lower floors.
C) Two technologies made much greater height practical and profitable.
D) Fire safety became more complex as occupancy increased.
E) The lower walls of early tall buildings carried enormous weight.

293. Complete the sentence according to the passage.
Modern skyscraper design must give priority to ...
A) height alone
B) decoration without engineering
C) removing emergency exits
D) safety and practical function
E) using as much energy as possible

294. What does the word “resist” mean in the passage?
A) invite people inside
B) increase in value
C) become difficult to see
D) move without control
E) remain strong against a force

295. Which of the following questions does the passage answer?
1. Why did old buildings need thick lower walls?
2. How did steel frames change construction?
3. Why were elevators important?
4. What dangers must modern skyscrapers resist?
5. Which practical systems must designers consider?

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Passage 60

I. Texas is the second-largest state in the United States by both area and population. Its landscape includes deserts, plains, forests, rivers, farms, and a long coast on the Gulf of Mexico. Because of its size, weather and local culture vary greatly from one region to another. Deserts, forests, plains, and a long Gulf coast produce sharply different climates and ways of life. Large cities stand beside agricultural regions, and rapid population growth has increased pressure on water, transport, and housing.

II. The state's economy was once strongly associated with cattle and oil. These industries remain important, but modern Texas also has major centres for technology, medicine, space research, manufacturing, and renewable energy. Technology, aerospace, medicine, and finance now contribute heavily to employment. Renewable energy has expanded as well, so the state may produce large amounts of oil, gas, and wind power at the same time.

III. Texas has a strong cultural identity influenced by Native American, Mexican, Spanish, African American, and European traditions. Music, food, festivals, and language reflect this mixture. The state is therefore more **diverse** than the simple images of cowboys and oil fields often suggest. Music, food, language, and architecture reflect centuries of movement across the region. Pride in local identity is strong, but the idea of one typical Texan ignores substantial differences between communities and generations.

296. Decide whether the statements are true or false.

296.1. Texas has only one type of landscape.
A) True B) False

296.2. Oil and cattle have been important to the state's economy.
A) True B) False

296.3. Technology and medicine are now part of the Texas economy.
A) True B) False

296.4. Texas culture comes from a single tradition.
A) True B) False

297. What does the author mean by saying that the usual image of Texas is incomplete?
A) Texas has no recognisable regional identity.
B) Reliable information about the history of Texas is unavailable.
C) Popular stereotypes ignore the state's varied landscapes, communities, and modern industries.
D) Cattle production and the oil industry have completely disappeared.
E) Only the largest cities are important to the state.

298. Complete the sentence according to the passage.
The passage presents Texas as ...
A) a small island with one industry
B) a large and culturally diverse state
C) a region without major cities
D) a place with no historical influences
E) a state that depends only on tourism

299. What does the word “diverse” mean in the passage?
A) empty and uninhabited
B) very old-fashioned
C) including many different types or groups
D) difficult to enter
E) carefully controlled

300. Which of the following questions does the passage answer?
1. What kinds of landscapes are found in Texas?
2. Which industries were traditionally associated with the state?
3. What modern sectors are important?
4. Which cultural influences are mentioned?
5. Why is the usual image of Texas incomplete?

Passage 61

I. Global warming does not affect every region in the same way. In northern Europe, average temperatures are rising, but local conditions such as ocean currents, winds, and rainfall patterns can create different results from year to year. A warmer atmosphere generally holds more moisture, which can increase heavy rainfall even in places that also experience longer dry periods. Local geography determines whether this extra energy appears as floods, heat waves, or changing winter conditions.

II. One concern is the Atlantic **circulation** that carries warm water northward. Scientists are studying whether melting ice and additional fresh water could weaken parts of this system. A weaker **circulation** might change weather patterns, although it would not suddenly stop all warming. Fresh water from melting ice could weaken the difference in temperature and salt that helps drive the current. Researchers do not expect a simple switch-off, but even a partial slowdown could alter weather patterns around the North Atlantic.

III. Climate forecasts contain uncertainty because the atmosphere and oceans are complex. Uncertainty does not mean that nothing is known. It means researchers describe a range of possible outcomes and update their models as new evidence becomes available. Scientists therefore publish ranges rather than one guaranteed outcome and update them when new data arrive. The existence of uncertainty is a reason to compare risks and prepare flexible plans, not a reason to ignore the evidence.

301. Decide whether the statements are true or false.

301.1. Global warming produces exactly the same result everywhere.
A) True B) False

301.2. Ocean currents influence the climate of northern Europe.
A) True B) False

301.3. A weaker Atlantic circulation would certainly end global warming.
A) True B) False

301.4. Scientists update climate models when new evidence appears.
A) True B) False

302. Complete the sentence according to the passage.
A weakening Atlantic circulation could ...
A) stop climate change in every part of the world
B) make northern Europe warmer than all other regions
C) prevent glaciers from melting in the future
D) change regional temperatures even while the planet as a whole becomes warmer
E) remove all uncertainty from climate forecasts

303. Complete the sentence according to the passage.
Scientific uncertainty means that researchers ...
A) have collected no evidence
B) believe climate change is imaginary
C) refuse to improve models
D) know the exact future in every location
E) consider several possible outcomes

304. What does the word “circulation” mean in the passage?
A) the movement of water or air around a system
B) the total depth of an ocean
C) a sudden rise in temperature
D) a method of measuring ice
E) the edge of a continent

305. Which of the following questions does the passage answer?
1. Why can warming have different regional effects?
2. What does the Atlantic circulation carry northward?
3. How might melting ice influence the circulation?
4. Why are climate forecasts uncertain?
5. How do scientists respond to new evidence?

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Passage 62

I. Climate researchers cannot place the future in a laboratory, so they begin with evidence from the present and the past. Satellites measure sea level and ice loss, ocean instruments record temperature and salinity, and field teams examine glaciers. Older climates are reconstructed from tree rings, ice cores, corals, and sediments. Each source has limits, but agreement among independent records gives scientists greater confidence that a trend is real rather than the result of one faulty instrument.

II. Models are checked against observations from the real world. A climate model divides the atmosphere and ocean into a three-dimensional grid and uses physical laws to calculate exchanges of heat, water, and motion. Researchers first ask whether it can reproduce known events and long-term patterns. They then change assumptions about greenhouse-gas emissions, land use, or ice behaviour. Different models rarely produce one identical number, but the range of results helps reveal which processes create the greatest uncertainty.

III. International assessments compare these studies instead of relying on a single dramatic prediction. Their projections describe possible outcomes under different human choices and levels of scientific confidence. Governments use them to evaluate coastal construction, water supplies, insurance, and emergency planning. A projection is not a promise about one exact year; it is a structured estimate that can be revised when evidence improves. The purpose is to support decisions before every detail becomes certain. These assessments **summarise** the main findings and indicate how strongly the evidence supports each conclusion.

306. Decide whether the statements are true or false.

306.1. Satellites can measure changes related to sea level.
A) True B) False

306.2. Computer models are accepted without testing.
A) True B) False

306.3. Scientists often report a range of possible results.
A) True B) False

306.4. International reports are written by one person without review.
A) True B) False

307. Complete the sentence according to the passage.
International climate reports are useful because they ...
A) give an exact date for every future climate event
B) replace the need for observations from satellites and oceans
C) guarantee that every government will adopt the same policy
D) are based on the results of a single computer model
E) combine evidence and explain uncertainty for decision-makers

308. Complete the sentence according to the passage.
International climate reports help governments ...
A) control the oceans directly
B) remove every scientific uncertainty
C) evaluate risks and prepare practical plans
D) replace all local research
E) predict the weather of one exact day centuries ahead

309. What does the word “summarise” mean in the passage?
A) hide information permanently
B) measure with a ruler
C) argue without evidence
D) present the main points in a shorter form
E) translate into every language

310. Which of the following questions does the passage answer?
1. What do satellites measure?
2. Which other tools provide climate observations?
3. How are computer models tested?
4. Why do scientists report a range?
5. How can scientific reports support governments?

Passage 63

I. The Grammy Awards recognise achievements in recorded music. They are organised by the Recording Academy in the United States and include awards for performers, songwriters, producers, engineers, and other professionals. Awards are decided by members of the recording profession rather than by public voting alone. Entries pass through **eligibility** checks and specialised committees before voters consider work in fields they know best.

II. The number and names of categories have changed over time as music has developed. New styles and technologies create new kinds of work, while some older categories are combined or renamed. Members of the Academy vote after recordings have been submitted and checked for **eligibility**. Categories may be added, divided, renamed, or removed as new genres and technologies appear. These changes can improve representation, but they also cause arguments about where styles belong and whose work receives attention.

III. Winning a Grammy can bring attention to an artist, but awards do not measure every kind of musical value. Popularity, cultural influence, technical skill, and personal taste are different things. Many respected musicians have had important careers without winning the award. Some influential musicians have never won, while others receive recognition years after their most popular period. Commercial success, critical judgement, innovation, and cultural importance overlap, but they are not identical measures. Debate about awards often becomes a wider discussion about genre boundaries, access, and the values of the music industry.

311. Decide whether the statements are true or false.

311.1. The Grammys recognise only singers.
A) True B) False

311.2. Award categories have changed over time.
A) True B) False

311.3. Academy members take part in voting.
A) True B) False

311.4. Every respected musician has won a Grammy.
A) True B) False

312. Complete the sentence according to the passage.
Grammy categories have changed over time because ...
A) recorded music and the boundaries between genres continue to develop
B) voters are no longer connected with the music profession
C) the awards now recognise only one style of music
D) artists have stopped releasing albums and songs
E) the Recording Academy changes every category each year

313. Complete the sentence according to the passage.
The final paragraph suggests that a Grammy ...
A) is one form of recognition, not a complete measure of artistic value
B) proves that one artist is better than every other musician
C) is given only to the most popular song
D) guarantees a successful career forever
E) has no connection with music

314. What does the word “eligibility” mean in the passage?
A) the price of a recording
B) the state of meeting the necessary conditions
C) the length of a performance
D) the popularity of a singer
E) the location of a concert

315. Which of the following questions does the passage answer?
1. What kinds of music professionals may receive Grammys?
2. Why have categories changed?
3. Who votes for the awards?
4. What can winning a Grammy bring to an artist?
5. Why is an award not a complete measure of musical value?

Passage 64

I. Air pollution is often invisible, but it can still damage health. Tiny particles and gases may come from traffic, factories, fires, and power stations. Because these pollutants move with the wind, pollution produced in one area can affect communities far away. The smallest particles can enter deep into the lungs and even the bloodstream. Exposure is especially serious for children, older adults, and people with heart or respiratory conditions, although healthy people can also be affected.

II. Natural events can also reduce air quality. Volcanic eruptions release ash and gases, while large forest fires fill the atmosphere with smoke. The effects depend on wind, weather, the size of the particles, and how long people are **exposed**. Weather determines whether pollution disperses or becomes trapped near the ground. An eruption far away may disrupt aviation, while smoke from a regional fire can cross national borders and remain for days.

III. Governments can improve air quality through cleaner energy, public transport, industrial controls, and accurate monitoring. Individuals can check local warnings and reduce outdoor activity when pollution is severe. Long-term solutions, however, require action from cities, industries, and national authorities. Monitoring stations and satellite images help authorities issue warnings, but long-term improvement requires reducing emissions at their sources. Individual masks or staying indoors may lower exposure temporarily without solving the wider problem.

316. Decide whether the statements are true or false.

316.1. Air pollution is always visible.
A) True B) False

316.2. Pollutants can travel from one area to another.
A) True B) False

316.3. Volcanoes and forest fires can affect air quality.
A) True B) False

316.4. Individuals alone can solve all air pollution.
A) True B) False

317. Complete the sentence according to the passage.
Natural events are mentioned to show that ...
A) all air pollution is produced by nature
B) pollutants can come from both human activity and natural sources
C) volcanic gases are harmless to human health
D) industrial emissions never travel beyond their source
E) people cannot reduce exposure to polluted air

318. Complete the sentence according to the passage.
When pollution is severe, individuals may ...
A) increase smoke production
B) turn off all monitoring stations
C) ignore health advice
D) follow warnings and limit outdoor activity
E) move every factory immediately

319. What does the word “exposed” mean in the passage?
A) completely protected
B) carefully measured
C) moved underground
D) made invisible
E) placed in contact with something harmful

320. Which of the following questions does the passage answer?
1. Which human activities can cause air pollution?
2. How can pollution affect distant communities?
3. Which natural events are mentioned?
4. What factors influence the effects of pollution?
5. What long-term actions can governments take?

Passage 65

I. Clean water is essential for health, farming, and ecosystems. Yet rivers and seas can become polluted by sewage, industrial chemicals, plastic waste, and oil. Some pollution is easy to see, while other harmful substances are colourless and difficult to **detect**. Sewage introduces microorganisms, fertiliser promotes excessive plant growth, and plastics break into fragments that are difficult to remove. Pollution may therefore be visible as rubbish or remain hidden in apparently clear water.

II. Water pollution can spread through food chains. Small organisms absorb chemicals, fish eat those organisms, and larger animals or humans may then consume the fish. Polluted water can also carry diseases when sewage is not treated properly. Predators receive larger concentrations because they consume many contaminated organisms. People can then be exposed through seafood, drinking water, or agricultural products irrigated from polluted sources.

III. Prevention is usually cheaper than cleaning a damaged river or coast. Effective solutions include wastewater treatment, strict industrial rules, reduced plastic use, and public education. Communities also need regular testing so that problems are discovered before they become severe. International cooperation is necessary where currents and rivers cross borders. Community clean-ups are useful, but rules on waste, treatment plants, and product design prevent far greater quantities from reaching the water in the first place. Effective policy must also identify who pays for prevention and who is responsible when contamination crosses a border.

321. Decide whether the statements are true or false.

321.1. All water pollution can be seen easily.
A) True B) False

321.2. Chemicals may move through a food chain.
A) True B) False

321.3. Untreated sewage can spread disease.
A) True B) False

321.4. Cleaning pollution is always cheaper than preventing it.
A) True B) False

322. Complete the sentence according to the passage.
Preventing water pollution is often preferable to cleaning it up because ...
A) pollutants remain in one place and are easy to collect
B) rivers naturally remove every harmful chemical
C) cleanup can be difficult and expensive after contaminants spread
D) prevention requires no cooperation or regulation
E) polluted water cannot affect plants or animals

323. Complete the sentence according to the passage.
Regular water testing is important because it can ...
A) remove every pollutant immediately
B) identify problems before they become worse
C) replace wastewater treatment
D) stop all rain
E) make industrial rules unnecessary

324. What does the word “detect” mean in the passage?
A) move something to another place
B) make a substance harmless by heating
C) discover or notice something that is not obvious
D) reduce the price of a product
E) describe a historical event

325. Which of the following questions does the passage answer?
1. What are some sources of water pollution?
2. How can chemicals move through a food chain?
3. Why is untreated sewage dangerous?
4. Why is prevention often better than cleanup?
5. What measures can protect rivers and seas?

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Passage 66

I. Laura Dekker grew up on boats and developed sailing skills while still a child. When she announced a plan to sail around the world as a teenager, supporters described her as unusually experienced, but Dutch authorities questioned whether a minor should face such danger and isolation. The disagreement became a legal and public debate about parental responsibility, education, and the right of a young person to pursue an exceptional goal. Permission was eventually granted after plans for communication, schooling, and emergency support were examined. Before departure, she trained in navigation and basic repairs as well as ordinary boat handling.

II. The voyage involved many planned stops and practical challenges. Dekker sailed a relatively small yacht, repaired equipment, studied weather, and waited in ports when conditions were unsafe. The journey was not one continuous race, and assistance was available at different stages, but she was responsible for decisions at sea. Long periods alone demanded patience as well as technical skill. She also had to manage publicity without allowing the record itself to become more important than safe navigation. Maintaining this routine required **discipline**, especially when delay was safer than immediate progress.

III. She completed the circumnavigation, yet debate continued. Critics argued that a successful result did not prove the original risk was acceptable, since dangerous decisions can sometimes end well. Supporters replied that preparation and experience mattered more than age alone and that young people are often underestimated. The case remains useful because it has no simple answer: it requires society to balance ambition, development, family judgement, and public protection.

326. Decide whether the statements are true or false.

326.1. Laura Dekker began sailing without any previous experience.
A) True B) False

326.2. She trained in navigation and repairs.
A) True B) False

326.3. She completed the whole voyage without stopping anywhere.
A) True B) False

326.4. Her age caused public debate.
A) True B) False

327. Complete the sentence according to the passage.
The debate about Laura's voyage focused mainly on ...
A) whether sailing should become an Olympic sport
B) which country should finance the entire journey
C) whether yachts should be allowed to stop in ports
D) the balance between her experience and society's duty to protect a minor
E) the commercial value of setting a record

328. Complete the sentence according to the passage.
People who supported Laura's voyage believed that ...
A) young people should never learn difficult skills
B) the ocean has no dangers
C) she should travel without training
D) public debate was impossible
E) preparation and experience mattered more than age alone

329. What does the word “discipline” mean in the passage?
A) the ability to control one's behaviour and follow a plan
B) a sudden change in the weather
C) a type of sailing equipment
D) the cost of a long journey
E) an argument between two people

330. Which of the following questions does the passage answer?
1. What skills did Laura learn before the voyage?
2. Why did she stop in different ports?
3. Which personal difficulties did she face at sea?
4. Why did the journey cause debate?
5. What qualities did the voyage require?

Passage 67

I. Mo Farah was born in Somalia and later moved to Britain as a child. At first, he found English difficult, but his talent for running was soon noticed by a physical education teacher. Athletics gave him confidence and a clear goal. A physical-education teacher recognised his speed and directed him toward athletics, where movement and competition helped him communicate before his English became fluent. This early support turned an obvious ability into a realistic opportunity.

II. Farah became a specialist in long-distance track events. Years of carefully planned training improved his speed, endurance, and race strategy. He won major international titles, including Olympic gold medals, and became one of Britain's best-known athletes. He learned to change pace during a race and to remain patient when rivals accelerated. Training camps at altitude and careful recovery developed the endurance required for repeated championship performances.

III. His success did not come only from natural ability. He followed demanding routines, recovered from injuries, and learned how to remain calm in tactical races. Farah's story is often used to show how support, opportunity, and **persistent** work can change a young person's life. Later he spoke about the importance of family, coaching, and mental strength. His career illustrates how talent can remain undeveloped without guidance and how sporting success often depends on years of invisible preparation.

331. Decide whether the statements are true or false.

331.1. Mo Farah was born in Britain.
A) True B) False

331.2. A teacher noticed his running talent.
A) True B) False

331.3. He became known for long-distance events.
A) True B) False

331.4. His career required no training or recovery from injury.
A) True B) False

332. Answer the question according to the passage.
What played an important role in Farah's early progress after moving to Britain?
A) He immediately became fluent in English.
B) He stopped attending school to train full-time.
C) His family had already arranged a professional contract.
D) He specialised in several unrelated sports.
E) A teacher recognised his running ability and encouraged him.

333. Complete the sentence according to the passage.
The passage suggests that Farah's development depended on ...
A) luck without preparation
B) avoiding difficult routines
C) talent, support, opportunity, and hard work
D) changing sports every week
E) training alone without guidance

334. What does the word “persistent” mean in the passage?
A) happening by accident
B) lasting for a very short time
C) unwilling to learn
D) continuing firmly despite difficulty
E) easy to forget

335. Which of the following questions does the passage answer?
1. Where was Mo Farah born?
2. Who first noticed his running ability?
3. Which type of events did he specialise in?
4. What skills did training improve?
5. What broader lesson does his story provide?

Passage 68

I. Jeans began as **durable** work clothing in the nineteenth century. Miners and labourers needed trousers that could survive rough conditions. Denim was strong, and metal rivets were added to places where pockets often tore. The fabric was strengthened with metal rivets at points that tore easily, and indigo dye gave it a practical dark colour. Early customers valued durability more than fashion, although the design soon became widely recognisable.

II. The clothing later moved beyond workplaces. Films, music, and youth culture made jeans a symbol of informality and independence. Different cuts, colours, and styles appeared, and jeans became popular in many countries. Different cuts, colours, and prices allowed the same garment to represent rebellion, casual comfort, or luxury. Because jeans crossed class and national boundaries, advertisers could sell both a product and an image of independence.

III. Today, the industry faces environmental questions. Growing cotton uses water, while dyeing and finishing can produce pollution. Some companies are reducing water use, recycling fibres, and designing clothes that last longer. The future of jeans may depend as much on sustainable production as on fashion. Manufacturers are experimenting with recycled cotton, laser finishing, and systems that reuse water. Progress is uneven, however, because lower-impact methods may cost more and fast fashion encourages consumers to replace wearable clothes. Repair, resale, and longer use may reduce the environmental cost more directly than producing another fashionable version.

336. Decide whether the statements are true or false.

336.1. Jeans were first designed as delicate formal clothing.
A) True B) False

336.2. Metal rivets helped strengthen weak areas.
A) True B) False

336.3. Jeans later became connected with youth culture.
A) True B) False

336.4. Producing jeans has no environmental effects.
A) True B) False

337. Answer the question according to the passage.
Why were metal rivets added to early work trousers?
A) To strengthen areas that often tore during heavy use
B) To make the colour of the fabric darker
C) To make the trousers suitable for formal events
D) To reduce the amount of cotton needed
E) To identify the country where the trousers were sold

338. Complete the sentence according to the passage.
Modern companies are trying to make jeans more sustainable by ...
A) using less water and recycling fibres
B) making clothes that tear quickly
C) increasing pollution from dyes
D) avoiding durable designs
E) using more cotton in every product

339. What does the word “durable” mean in the passage?
A) expensive and fashionable
B) strong and able to last a long time
C) soft enough to dissolve in water
D) used only for ceremonies
E) brightly coloured

340. Which of the following questions does the passage answer?
1. Why did workers need strong trousers?
2. What purpose did metal rivets serve?
3. How did jeans become part of youth culture?
4. What environmental problems are connected with production?
5. Which changes can make jeans more sustainable?

Passage 69

I. A winter ultramarathon across a frozen wilderness demands more than the ability to run. Competitors pull food, fuel, clothing, and emergency equipment on a small sledge and travel between distant checkpoints. Temperatures can fall far below freezing, daylight is limited, and a minor mistake with moisture can turn clothing or sleeping gear into ice. Before the event, athletes practise melting snow, repairing equipment with gloves on, and recognising early signs of frostbite or exhaustion. The strongest runner may fail if planning is poor.

II. An unexpected accident forced one experienced competitor to change her plan. Near a river crossing, part of her equipment became wet and several water containers froze. Continuing at the same speed would have increased the danger, so she reduced her pace, protected the remaining supplies, and used a checkpoint to reorganise. The delay removed any chance of a leading position, but it allowed her to continue safely. In endurance events, the decision to slow down can require more discipline than the decision to push forward. Medical staff at the checkpoint checked her condition before allowing her to continue.

III. She reached the finish after several difficult days, and her result was praised less for speed than for judgement. Organisers emphasised that winter racing requires preparation, proper equipment, and support; courage cannot replace these things. The experience also showed why success should not be defined only by rank. Adapting to new information, accepting assistance, and protecting long-term health may be the most demanding parts of an extreme competition. Her **resilience** was shown by the way she recovered from difficulty without ignoring the limits of safety.

341. Decide whether the statements are true or false.

341.1. The race took place in a warm urban area.
A) True B) False

341.2. Competitors carried emergency supplies.
A) True B) False

341.3. The runner continued without replacing her lost equipment.
A) True B) False

341.4. Medical staff checked whether she could continue.
A) True B) False

342. Complete the sentence according to the passage.
The runner reduced her pace because ...
A) she wanted to finish behind the other competitors
B) wet and frozen supplies made continuing at the same speed unsafe
C) the organisers had cancelled the next checkpoint
D) she had decided to leave the race permanently
E) faster competitors had taken all of her equipment

343. Complete the sentence according to the passage.
The organisers emphasised that winter endurance racing ...
A) is safe for anyone without training
B) should be completed without checkpoints
C) depends only on natural talent
D) requires preparation, proper equipment, and support
E) can never cause exhaustion

344. What does the word “resilience” mean in the passage?
A) a method of measuring temperature
B) a piece of winter clothing
C) a place where a race begins
D) the speed of a strong wind
E) the ability to recover and continue after difficulty

345. Which of the following questions does the passage answer?
1. Where did the winter race take place?
2. What were competitors required to carry?
3. What problem did the runner face near the ice?
4. Why did she return to a checkpoint?
5. What lesson did organisers give about winter endurance races?

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Passage 70

I. Culture shock describes the emotional and practical difficulty of living in an unfamiliar society. At first, new food, language, transport, and social customs may feel exciting. This early 'honeymoon' stage can create the impression that adjustment will be simple. However, tourists can enjoy difference without managing ordinary responsibilities, while residents must open bank accounts, understand rules, solve misunderstandings, and build relationships. The deeper challenge begins when novelty becomes daily life.

II. After the first excitement, everyday differences may become stressful. Humour is missed, polite behaviour is misread, and a person who was confident at home may feel unusually dependent. Homesickness can make the new culture appear completely wrong and the old one completely right. These reactions do not prove that the move has failed; they show that familiar habits no longer work automatically. The stage can be more difficult when language problems limit the person's ability to explain feelings or ask for help. Repeated small misunderstandings may leave a newcomer **irritated** even when no one intended to be rude.

III. Adjustment usually happens gradually. Learning the local language, creating regular routines, and developing friendships provide a sense of control. Keeping contact with home is valuable, but constant comparison can slow adaptation. Many people eventually become able to move between both cultures and recognise strengths and weaknesses in each. Returning home may then produce a second shock, because the person has changed while expecting the old environment to remain exactly the same.

346. Decide whether the statements are true or false.

346.1. Culture shock begins only with negative feelings.
A) True B) False

346.2. Communication difficulties can increase frustration.
A) True B) False

346.3. Adjustment always happens in one day.
A) True B) False

346.4. People may eventually feel comfortable in two cultures.
A) True B) False

347. Complete the sentence according to the passage.
Frustration after the honeymoon stage ...
A) proves that a newcomer should return home immediately
B) occurs only when a person refuses to learn the local language
C) is a common part of adjustment when familiar habits no longer work automatically
D) disappears as soon as a bank account is opened
E) shows that the new culture is objectively worse than the old one

348. Complete the sentence according to the passage.
One useful way to adjust is to ...
A) avoid all contact with local people
B) learn the local language and build routines
C) compare every custom negatively
D) stop communicating with family
E) refuse to try ordinary tasks

349. What does the word “irritated” mean in the passage?
A) extremely proud
B) physically strong
C) annoyed or slightly angry
D) unable to speak
E) deeply asleep

350. Which of the following questions does the passage answer?
1. What is culture shock?
2. What happens during the honeymoon period?
3. Why can daily life later become stressful?
4. Which actions can support adjustment?
5. How may a person's worldview change over time?

Passage 71

I. Emily Carr was a Canadian painter and writer who became known for images of forests and Indigenous villages on the Pacific coast. As a young woman, she studied art in several cities, but she did not immediately find a style that felt truly her own. As a young woman she received formal training, yet she became dissatisfied with copying European styles. Her interest gradually shifted from accurate representation toward the energy and movement she felt in the landscape.

II. Her travels in British Columbia changed her work. She sketched tall trees, coastal landscapes, and carved poles, then developed paintings with strong movement and simplified forms. She was deeply interested in the power of the forest and the relationship between people and place. She travelled to isolated communities and studied monumental trees, villages, and carved forms. Today, discussion of her work also considers the unequal colonial relationship between visiting artists and the Indigenous cultures they represented.

III. Carr received limited attention for many years and sometimes stopped painting. Later, other artists encouraged her, and exhibitions brought wider **recognition**. Her career shows that artistic development can be slow and that important work may be appreciated late. **Recognition** came late, after contact with other modern Canadian painters encouraged her to return to serious work. Her paintings are now valued for their powerful structure and atmosphere, while her writing provides another record of her unusual career.

351. Decide whether the statements are true or false.

351.1. Emily Carr became famous immediately as a child.
A) True B) False

351.2. Travelling in British Columbia influenced her art.
A) True B) False

351.3. She painted coastal landscapes and forests.
A) True B) False

351.4. Her work was never recognised during her lifetime.
A) True B) False

352. Complete the sentence according to the passage. Carr's career demonstrates that artistic recognition ...
A) always comes at the beginning of an artist's career
B) depends only on copying the most popular style
C) is impossible for artists who work outside Europe
D) may arrive after long experimentation and periods of discouragement
E) removes the need for further development

353. Complete the sentence according to the passage. The passage suggests that Carr's career ...
A) was successful without any difficulty
B) ended before she travelled
C) depended only on writing
D) was based entirely on copying other painters
E) developed slowly and gained recognition later

354. What does the word “recognition” mean in the passage?
A) public appreciation or acknowledgement
B) a method of mixing paint
C) a journey through a forest
D) a disagreement between artists
E) a type of wooden building

355. Which of the following questions does the passage answer?
1. Where did Emily Carr study art?
2. What subjects did she sketch in British Columbia?
3. How did her painting style develop?
4. Why did she sometimes stop painting?
5. What lesson can be learned from her career?

Passage 72

I. Long before Europeans arrived, many Indigenous peoples of Canada lived in communities adapted to different environments. Coastal groups depended on fishing and sea resources, while communities in forests and plains used hunting, gathering, and agriculture in different combinations. Seasonal movement allowed communities to use forests, rivers, plains, and coasts without exhausting one place. Tools, clothing, housing, and transport varied widely because each environment demanded different knowledge.

II. Knowledge was passed through stories, ceremonies, observation, and practical teaching. Children learned how to identify plants, prepare food, make tools, travel safely, and respect the land. Languages carried detailed knowledge about local animals, weather, and geography. Young people learned by accompanying skilled adults, listening to stories, and accepting increasing responsibility. Education was practical and moral at the same time, explaining not only how to hunt or gather but how resources should be respected.

III. European settlement brought trade but also disease, conflict, and loss of land. Later policies attempted to weaken Indigenous languages and cultures. Today, many communities are **revitalising** languages, teaching traditional skills, and seeking greater control over education and land. Communities today challenge simplified images that present Indigenous life only as part of the past. Cultural renewal includes modern professions and technology as well as ceremonies, languages, and land-based learning. Museums, schools, and digital archives can support renewal when communities control how their knowledge is recorded and shared.

356. Decide whether the statements are true or false.

356.1. All Indigenous Canadian communities lived in the same environment.
A) True B) False

356.2. Children learned practical skills through observation and teaching.
A) True B) False

356.3. Languages contained knowledge about local nature.
A) True B) False

356.4. European settlement caused only positive changes.
A) True B) False

357. Answer the question according to the passage.
How was practical and cultural knowledge traditionally passed to younger generations?
A) Only through printed textbooks
B) Mainly through foreign boarding schools
C) By avoiding work with older members of the community
D) Through examinations organised by European settlers
E) Through observation, oral teaching, and participation in community life

358. Complete the sentence according to the passage.
Many communities today are working to ...
A) remove all local education
B) forget their history
C) revitalise languages and traditional knowledge
D) end every connection with the land
E) replace Indigenous languages with one new language

359. What does the word “revitalising” mean in the passage?
A) hiding something permanently
B) measuring something exactly
C) moving people far away
D) bringing new life and strength to something
E) making a law less clear

360. Which of the following questions does the passage answer?
1. How did environments influence Indigenous ways of life?
2. How was knowledge passed to children?
3. What kinds of skills did children learn?
4. What harmful changes followed European settlement?
5. What are communities doing today?

Passage 73

I. Yani Tseng became one of the world's leading golfers at a young age. She grew up in Taiwan and began playing as a child. Strong family support and regular competition helped her develop confidence and technical skill. Her parents supported training, and competition against older players taught her to control both technique and emotion. Success arrived unusually early, creating expectations that were difficult for any athlete to carry.

II. After becoming a professional, Tseng won major tournaments and reached the top of the world rankings. Her powerful shots attracted attention, but her success also depended on careful practice, course strategy, and the ability to recover after mistakes. Powerful drives were combined with careful putting and course management. Travel, media attention, and constant ranking pressure meant that professional life required skills beyond the physical act of playing golf.

III. ... The pressure of expectations and changes in confidence affected her results. Her career demonstrates that success in sport is not a straight line; even outstanding athletes must manage stress, change, and periods of difficulty. A decline in results did not erase her achievements, but it changed how she understood confidence and identity. Her experience shows that **consistent** performance at an elite level is difficult to maintain and that recovery may require changes in coaching, goals, and daily life.

361. Decide whether the statements are true or false.
361.1. Yani Tseng began golf only after becoming an adult.
A) True B) False

361.2. She received support from her family.
A) True B) False

361.3. Her success depended only on powerful shots.
A) True B) False

361.4. Her career included both major success and later difficulties.
A) True B) False

362. Which of the given sentences can start paragraph III?
A) Early support allowed Tseng to compete at an unusually high level.
B) Professional success depended on both physical power and strategic control.
C) Later, her performance became less consistent.
D) Later difficulties changed the way she understood confidence.
E) Constant travel and ranking pressure affected life beyond the golf course.

363. Complete the sentence according to the passage.
The final paragraph shows that sporting success ...
A) can change over time and requires emotional management
B) always continues at the same level
C) removes every source of pressure
D) depends only on natural talent
E) ends after one poor result

364. What does the word “consistent” mean in the passage?
A) completely unexpected
B) remaining at a similar level over time
C) extremely expensive
D) easy to explain
E) connected with a team

365. Which of the following questions does the passage answer?
1. Where did Yani Tseng grow up?
2. What helped her develop as a young golfer?
3. Which achievements made her famous?
4. What abilities besides power supported her success?
5. What does her later career teach about elite sport?

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Passage 74

I. At the beginning of the twentieth century, film companies were based in several American cities. Many eventually moved to southern California because the region offered sunlight, **varied** scenery, and enough space to build studios. Early studios needed reliable sunlight because artificial lighting was weak, and companies searched for places where production could continue through most of the year. The industry also wanted distance from patent disputes and established competitors.

II. The area around Hollywood provided beaches, mountains, deserts, and city streets within travelling distance. Mild weather allowed crews to work outdoors for much of the year. A growing network of actors, technicians, writers, and businesses then attracted even more companies. Within a short journey, crews could reach coast, desert, farmland, or mountains and make one region represent many parts of the world. A growing workforce and network of suppliers made large productions increasingly efficient.

III. ... Today, digital technology allows production in many locations, but the name Hollywood still represents commercial cinema and celebrity culture around the world. Streaming services and international studios have weakened its control, yet the name still represents celebrity, commercial film, and global entertainment. The real industry is now spread across many countries even when its products use the Hollywood label.

366. Decide whether the statements are true or false.

366.1. All early American film companies were originally based in Hollywood.
A) True B) False

366.2. Southern California offered varied scenery.
A) True B) False

366.3. Mild weather supported outdoor filming.
A) True B) False

366.4. Movies are now made only in Hollywood.
A) True B) False

367. Which of the given sentences can start paragraph III?
A) Early film companies needed reliable light and flexible locations.
B) California's natural and economic advantages attracted production westward.
C) International studios have reduced Hollywood's control of filmmaking.
D) Patent disputes were one reason producers looked for distance from eastern rivals.
E) Hollywood became a powerful symbol of the film industry, although movies continued to be made elsewhere.

368. Complete the sentence according to the passage.
Hollywood remains important today mainly because it ...
A) is the only place with digital cameras
B) has stopped producing films
C) contains every actor in the world
D) is an international symbol of commercial cinema
E) bans filming in other countries

369. What does the word “varied” mean in the passage?
A) completely empty
B) very expensive
C) difficult to photograph
D) built underground
E) including several different types

370. Which of the following questions does the passage answer?
1. Why did companies move to southern California?
2. Which landscapes were available near Hollywood?
3. How did the weather help filmmakers?
4. Why did more companies move after the industry grew?
5. What does the name Hollywood represent today?

Passage 75

I. ... They used stars, the direction of ocean waves, winds, clouds, birds, and the colour of the sea to guide long voyages between islands. They observed the rising and setting points of stars, the direction of ocean swells, cloud formations, birds, and changes in the colour of water. These clues formed a connected system rather than a set of isolated tricks.

II. This knowledge was not learned from one simple map. Experienced navigators trained for years, memorising the positions of stars and observing how waves changed near land. Information was passed **orally** from teachers to students during real journeys. Students memorised star paths and learned to recognise how waves bent around unseen islands. Knowledge was tested during real voyages under the supervision of experts who could correct small errors before they became dangerous.

III. Modern navigation uses satellites and electronic equipment, but traditional methods remain an important part of Polynesian culture. In recent decades, voyaging societies have built traditional canoes and sailed without modern instruments to demonstrate that ancient journeys were possible. Revival voyages in traditional canoes have demonstrated that settlement across enormous distances was technically possible. They have also strengthened language and cultural pride, showing that scientific knowledge can be preserved through oral teaching. The revival has also corrected older accounts that underestimated the scale and accuracy of Pacific exploration.

371. Decide whether the statements are true or false.

371.1. Polynesian navigators depended only on written maps.
A) True B) False

371.2. They observed stars, waves, birds, and clouds.
A) True B) False

371.3. Training could require years of practice.
A) True B) False

371.4. Traditional navigation has completely disappeared.
A) True B) False

372. Complete the sentence according to the passage.
Modern voyages in traditional canoes have helped to ...
A) prove that stars cannot guide sailors
B) show that ancient navigation methods were effective
C) replace all cultural knowledge with satellites
D) end interest in Polynesian history
E) make ocean travel unnecessary

373. What does the word “orally” mean in the passage?
A) by using a computer
B) in complete secrecy
C) through spoken communication rather than writing
D) with official permission
E) through mathematical symbols only

374. Which of the given sentences can start paragraph I?
A) Navigators interpreted several natural signs as one connected system.
B) Polynesian navigators travelled across the Pacific long before modern instruments existed.
C) Becoming an expert required long training during real voyages.
D) Revival journeys have strengthened both research and cultural pride.
E) Oral teaching preserved complex knowledge without printed charts.

375. Which of the following questions does the passage answer?
1. Which natural signs did Polynesian navigators use?
2. Why was a simple map not enough?
3. How was navigation knowledge taught?
4. What equipment is used in modern navigation?
5. Why have traditional canoe voyages been organised recently?

Passage 76

I. Film is strongly visual, so blind and partially sighted viewers may miss actions, facial expressions, settings, or written information that are essential to the story. Audio description attempts to fill these gaps with a spoken track placed between lines of dialogue and important sound effects. The writer must decide what a listener needs to know and what can be understood from sound alone. Too little information causes confusion, but constant explanation can destroy suspense and prevent the audience from experiencing the film naturally.

II. Reviewers examine both the description and the cinema experience. They consider whether the narrator's voice is clear, whether descriptions arrive at the correct moment, and whether visual jokes or changes of location are explained without revealing future events. They also test booking websites, staff knowledge, equipment, and the accuracy of schedules. A technically good track is useless if customers cannot discover which screening provides it or if the receiver fails during the film.

III. ... Clear accessibility information helps families and groups plan together, while good description can support people with some learning difficulties or viewers who cannot watch the screen continuously. Reviewers also remind the industry that access should be included from the beginning rather than added after complaints. Their purpose is not to simplify cinema but to make the same complex experience available through another channel. The final service is **accessible** only when people can find, book, and use it without unnecessary barriers.

376. Decide whether the statements are true or false.

376.1. Dialogue always explains every visual detail in a film.
A) True B) False

376.2. Audio description can explain actions and settings.
A) True B) False

376.3. Description should cover important dialogue.
A) True B) False

376.4. Accessibility reviews can help different groups of people.
A) True B) False

377. Which of the given sentences can start paragraph III?
A) Audio description must supply visual information without covering essential sound.
B) Reviewers examine both the description and the practical cinema service.
C) A spoken track cannot describe every detail visible on the screen.
D) This work benefits more than blind audiences.
E) Clear information allows families and groups to plan a visit together.

378. Complete the sentence according to the passage. Good audio description should ...
A) repeat every line of dialogue
B) describe only the title of the film
C) continue without any breaks
D) be available only after the film ends
E) fit into pauses without hiding important sound

379. What does the word “accessible” mean in the passage?
A) easy for people with different needs to use or reach
B) available only to experts
C) extremely expensive
D) designed without instructions
E) hidden from the public

380. Which of the following questions does the passage answer?
1. Why is audio description needed?
2. What kinds of details can it explain?
3. What do blind film reviewers evaluate?
4. How can a cinema itself affect accessibility?
5. Who else may benefit from accessibility information?

Passage 77

I. James Bond is a fictional British secret agent created by writer Ian Fleming. The character first appeared in novels and later became the centre of a long-running film series. Bond is known for dangerous missions, advanced gadgets, and travel to international locations. The novels presented a post-war world of intelligence agencies, dangerous technology, and uncertain alliances. Film adaptations later added distinctive music, elaborate action, and locations that made the character internationally recognisable.

II. Different actors have played the role, and each has presented the character in a slightly different way. The films have also changed with society. Modern stories give greater attention to technology, teamwork, and the consequences of violence than some earlier films did. Some versions emphasise humour and luxury, while others present a more vulnerable agent who depends heavily on colleagues. Changes in politics and public attitudes influence villains, technology, and the limits placed on the hero's behaviour.

III. ... Audiences expect action, **suspense**, and the famous theme music, but producers must also update the character so that the stories do not feel trapped in the past. Audiences expect certain traditions, but repetition without change would quickly become predictable. The producers therefore balance familiar symbols with new actors, conflicts, and questions about what secret service work should mean.

381. Decide whether the statements are true or false.

381.1. James Bond was first created for a computer game.
A) True B) False

381.2. Ian Fleming wrote novels about the character.
A) True B) False

381.3. Only one actor has ever played Bond.
A) True B) False

381.4. The films have changed over time.
A) True B) False

382. Which of the given sentences can start paragraph III?
A) The series remains popular partly because it combines familiar elements with new settings and problems.
B) The first stories reflected the politics and technology of the post-war period.
C) Different actors and filmmakers have interpreted the role in different ways.
D) Audiences recognise the series through repeated music, objects, and situations.
E) Modern versions sometimes make the agent more dependent on colleagues.

383. Complete the sentence according to the passage.
The series stays popular by ...
A) removing all action and suspense
B) using the same setting in every film
C) combining familiar features with updated stories
D) refusing to change the character
E) avoiding international audiences

384. What does the word “suspense” mean in the passage?
A) a humorous conversation
B) a formal political speech
C) a type of travel document
D) a feeling of excitement and uncertainty about what will happen
E) a peaceful daily routine

385. Which of the following questions does the passage answer?
1. Who created James Bond?
2. Where did the character first appear?
3. How have different actors influenced the role?
4. What changes are found in modern Bond stories?
5. Why must producers update the series?

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Passage 78

I. Michael Phelps became one of the most successful swimmers in Olympic history. He began swimming as a child and soon showed unusual talent, but his achievements also required years of **disciplined** training and technical improvement. A childhood interest in swimming became intensive training after coaches recognised unusual physical ability and concentration. Long arms, efficient turns, and willingness to repeat difficult sets gave him an advantage, but they did not remove the need for planning.

II. Phelps competed in several strokes and distances. His ability to recover between races was especially important because he often entered many events at one competition. Coaches planned his training, diet, rest, and race strategy in great detail. At major competitions he sometimes raced several times in one day. Nutrition, sleep, warm-down routines, and precise pacing were therefore essential if early success was not to reduce performance in later finals.

III. ... After periods away from competition, he returned to win more medals. He later spoke publicly about mental health, showing that even highly successful athletes can face serious challenges outside sport. He later discussed depression and the difficulty of adjusting after competition. By speaking publicly, he challenged the belief that medals protect athletes from emotional problems and encouraged a broader understanding of sporting health. His later work showed that influence can continue after an athlete's final race through advocacy and public example.

386. Decide whether the statements are true or false.

386.1. Michael Phelps began swimming only as an adult.
A) True B) False

386.2. He competed in different strokes and distances.
A) True B) False

386.3. Recovery between races was important for him.
A) True B) False

386.4. His life contained no difficulties outside swimming.
A) True B) False

387. Which of the given sentences can start paragraph III?
A) Coaches recognised physical advantages but still required intensive practice.
B) Competing in many events demanded careful recovery and race management.
C) His career included record-breaking success as well as personal difficulties.
D) Public discussion of mental health became part of Phelps's later influence.
E) His childhood interest gradually developed into professional training.

388. Complete the sentence according to the passage.
Phelps's later public comments showed that ...
A) successful athletes can also experience mental health problems
B) Olympic medals prevent every personal difficulty
C) swimmers should never discuss private challenges
D) returning to sport is always impossible
E) training is unrelated to wellbeing

389. What does the word “disciplined” mean in the passage?
A) done without effort
B) controlled by regular training and careful habits
C) based entirely on luck
D) changing every minute
E) unable to follow a plan

390. Which of the following questions does the passage answer?
1. When did Michael Phelps begin swimming?
2. Why was recovery especially important in his career?
3. What did coaches plan for him?
4. How did he respond after periods away from competition?
5. What wider message did he share about mental health?

Passage 79

I. Before modern police forces existed, London used several local systems to control crime. One important group was the Bow Street Runners, organised in the eighteenth century by **magistrate** Henry Fielding and later developed by his brother John. Night watchmen and local constables had limited authority, and rapid urban growth made informal methods less effective. **Magistrate** Henry Fielding attempted to create a more dependable group connected with the Bow Street court.

II. The Runners investigated crimes, followed suspects, and carried information between different parts of the city. They were not a police force in the modern sense, but they were paid and trained more regularly than many earlier watchmen. They gathered witness information, travelled after offenders, and circulated descriptions in printed reports. Unlike a modern national force, they were few in number, but their methods treated investigation as skilled and organised work.

III. ... In the nineteenth century, London created the Metropolitan Police, which used uniforms, regular patrols, and a central structure. The Bow Street Runners are therefore often seen as an important step in the history of British policing. The Metropolitan Police later introduced uniformed patrols on a much larger scale. The Runners did not simply become that force, yet their experience demonstrated practices that professional policing would develop further.

391. Decide whether the statements are true or false.

391.1. The Bow Street Runners were created after the Metropolitan Police.
A) True B) False

391.2. Henry Fielding helped organise the group.
A) True B) False

391.3. The Runners investigated crimes and followed suspects.
A) True B) False

391.4. They were identical to a modern national police force.
A) True B) False

392. Which of the given sentences can start paragraph III?
A) Rapid urban growth exposed the weakness of informal watch systems.
B) The Metropolitan Police later introduced patrols on a much larger scale.
C) Their work remained connected with the Bow Street court.
D) Printed descriptions helped information travel beyond one neighbourhood.
E) Their work showed the value of organised investigation and communication.

393. Complete the sentence according to the passage.
The Bow Street Runners were historically important because they ...
A) ended all crime in London
B) created the first court in Europe
C) worked without any connection to law
D) helped develop organised methods of policing
E) replaced the Metropolitan Police in the twentieth century

394. What does the word “magistrate” mean in the passage?
A) a soldier who guards a border
B) a person who repairs streets
C) a newspaper editor
D) a medical researcher
E) a local judicial official who deals with legal cases

395. Which of the following questions does the passage answer?
1. What systems existed before modern police forces?
2. Who organised the Bow Street Runners?
3. What duties did the Runners perform?
4. How were they different from earlier watchmen?
5. Why are they important in the history of policing?

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Passage 80

I. A convincing wax figure begins long before wax is poured. Artists collect photographs and measurements, study posture and expression, and decide which moment of a person's public image they want to represent. When possible, the subject attends a sitting so that skin colour, eye shade, and proportions can be recorded directly. Historical figures require different evidence, and artists must compare portraits that may disagree. The aim is recognisability without turning natural features into a caricature. This **representation** must resemble the subject while still selecting one clear expression and moment.

II. Creating a convincing figure involves several specialised stages. A strong internal frame supports a clay model, from which moulds are produced. Coloured wax forms the visible head and hands, while eyes and teeth are made separately. Individual hairs may be inserted one by one, and layers of paint create veins, freckles, and changes in skin tone. Costume specialists choose clothing that fits both the person's measurements and the period or event represented.

III. ... A figure may be removed if it becomes inaccurate, damaged, or culturally inappropriate. Wax museums are therefore not neutral collections of famous faces; they continually decide whose image is worth preserving and how that person should be remembered.

396. Decide whether the statements are true or false.

396.1. Wax figures are usually much smaller than real people.

A) True B) False

396.2. Artists use photographs and measurements.

A) True B) False

396.3. Small details are unimportant because visitors stand far away.

A) True B) False

396.4. Modern museums may use interactive displays.

A) True B) False

397. Which of the given sentences can start paragraph III?

A) Research determines which expression and period the figure will represent.

B) Modern museums place figures in interactive settings, update displays when public interest changes, and sometimes allow visitors to compare the model with video of the real person.

C) Creating a convincing figure involves several specialised stages.

D) Historical subjects require artists to compare incomplete visual evidence.

E) Museums regularly decide which public images should remain on display.

398. Complete the sentence according to the passage. The passage says that a successful wax figure should ...

A) look completely different from the person

B) be recognisable without becoming an exaggerated copy

C) ignore research and measurement

D) be changed every day

E) include no realistic details

399. What does the word “representation” mean in the passage?

A) a public entrance ticket

B) the material inside a sculpture

C) the way a person or thing is shown

D) a historical building

E) an official measurement tool

400. Which of the following questions does the passage answer?

1. What sources do artists use before making a figure?
2. What do they study about the person?
3. How is the figure constructed?
4. Why are small details important?
5. What balance should an accurate wax figure achieve?

ESSAY SAMPLES

Sample Essay 1

1. ***Some people think that shopping online is the best way to buy goods. Others believe that physical shops still play an important role and should be preserved. Discuss both views and give your opinion.***

Many people debate whether online shopping is the best way to buy goods or if physical stores still play an important role. While online retail offers unmatched convenience, traditional shops provide a physical and social experience that cannot be easily replaced.

On the one hand, e-commerce allows consumers to purchase products from the comfort of their homes. This saves valuable time, particularly for busy professionals. Furthermore, online platforms often offer a wider variety of goods and lower prices because digital retailers operate with lower overhead costs than brick-and-mortar stores.

On the other hand, physical stores allow shoppers to inspect product quality firsthand and take their purchases home immediately. Moreover, visiting local shops is a vital social activity that supports the community and provides interactive customer service that digital screens simply cannot replicate.

In conclusion, although virtual shopping is highly efficient, physical retail remains essential for a hands-on experience. In my opinion, both platforms are valuable and will continue to coexist in the future.

Sample Essay 2

2. ***Some people think that universities should provide graduates with the knowledge and skills needed in the workplace. Others think that the true function of a university should be to give access to knowledge for its own sake. Discuss both views and give your opinion.***

Opinions differ on whether universities should focus on practical workplace skills or provide academic knowledge for its own sake. While job preparation is highly practical, I believe that a balanced education combining both elements is the most beneficial approach.

On the one hand, many argue that the primary purpose of higher education is to prepare students for successful careers. Universities should align their curricula with modern market demands. This ensures that graduates find employment quickly, which boosts the economy and reduces overall youth unemployment rates.

On the other hand, others believe that universities should focus on pure academic theory and critical thinking. They argue that education is about expanding the mind and discovering new ideas. This perspective values research and intellectual growth, which can lead to scientific breakthroughs regardless of immediate job utility.

In conclusion, while preparing for a career is essential, academic research is equally vital. In my opinion, the best universities should integrate both practical skills and deep theoretical knowledge to produce well-rounded graduates.

Sample Essay 3

3. ***Some companies think that employees should work from the office to maintain productivity. Others believe that working from home offers greater flexibility and benefits both parties. Discuss both views and give your opinion.***

Some companies believe employees should work in the office, while others argue that working from home is more beneficial. While office environments encourage teamwork, I believe that remote work is more advantageous for modern productivity.

On the one hand, working in an office fosters direct collaboration and team building. Employees can easily share ideas, solve problems face-to-face, and build stronger professional relationships. Additionally, some managers find it easier to monitor progress and maintain a consistent corporate culture in a physical workspace.

On the other hand, working from home offers unmatched flexibility and eliminates long daily commutes. Employees save time and money, which often leads to a better work-life balance and reduced stress. Furthermore, many people find they can focus better without the constant distractions of a busy office.

In conclusion, while physical offices support teamwork, remote work enhances individual well-being and productivity. In my opinion, a hybrid model combining both options is the ideal solution for most modern businesses.

Sample Essay 4

4. ***Some people believe that studying history is essential for understanding the present. Others argue that it is more important for students to focus on science and technology. Discuss both views and give your opinion.***

Some people argue that studying history is crucial for understanding the present, whereas others believe science and technology are more important. While history provides valuable life lessons, I believe scientific education is more essential for future progress.

On the one hand, learning history helps us understand human behavior and societal development. By analyzing past mistakes, such as wars or economic crises, modern societies can make better decisions today. History also preserves cultural identity and heritage, fostering a sense of shared belonging.

On the other hand, focusing on science and technology is vital for solving modern global challenges. Fields like medicine, engineering, and computer science drive innovation and economic growth. Students trained in these areas are better prepared for the future job market, where technology plays a dominant role.

In conclusion, while history offers necessary wisdom from the past, science equips us to build a better future. In my opinion, educational systems should prioritize scientific subjects to ensure progress and innovation.

Sample Essay 5

5. ***Some people believe that a high salary is the most important factor when choosing a career, regardless of job satisfaction. To what extent do you agree or disagree?***

Some people argue that a high salary is the most important factor when choosing a career, regardless of job satisfaction. Personally, I completely disagree with this view, as job satisfaction plays a far more critical role in life.

Firstly, doing work that you enjoy promotes mental health and overall well-being. People spend a significant portion of their lives at work, and doing a job they dislike solely for money can lead to chronic stress and burnout. True happiness comes from finding purpose in what we do daily.

Secondly, job satisfaction often leads to greater professional success in the long run. When employees are passionate about their work, they are more motivated to learn, innovate, and work harder. This dedication eventually brings financial rewards and career advancement opportunities that salary alone cannot guarantee.

In conclusion, while financial stability is necessary, it should not outweigh personal happiness. I believe that pursuing a fulfilling career ultimately leads to a more prosperous and balanced life than chasing a high paycheck.

Sample Essay 6

6. ***Museums and art galleries should be completely free to the public, as their purpose is to educate and inspire. To what extent do you agree or disagree?***

It is often argued that museums and art galleries should be completely free to the public to educate and inspire. Personally, I strongly agree with this statement, as free access benefits both individuals and society.

Firstly, making museums free encourages education and cultural appreciation among all social classes. If admission is free, low-income families and students can easily learn about history, art, and science firsthand. This ensures that knowledge and cultural heritage are not restricted only to those who can afford tickets.

Secondly, free cultural institutions attract more domestic and international tourists, which can boost the local economy. Tourists who save money on admission fees are likely to spend more in local restaurants, hotels, and shops. Consequently, the government can easily recover the cost of funding these museums.

In conclusion, removing entry fees for museums is a powerful way to promote public education and boost local tourism. I believe that culture should be an open resource accessible to every citizen.

Sample Essay 7

7. ***Video games have an entirely negative impact on young people, leading to social isolation and poor academic performance. To what extent do you agree or disagree?***

Many believe that video games have an entirely negative impact on young people, causing isolation and poor academic performance. Personally, I disagree with this opinion, as gaming can also offer significant cognitive and social benefits.

Firstly, modern video games often require strategic thinking, problem-solving, and quick decision-making. Playing these games can improve a young person's cognitive skills, spatial awareness, and memory. For instance, puzzle and adventure games challenge the brain and encourage creative thinking in ways traditional learning might not.

Secondly, video games can actually be highly social. Many games are played online, allowing young people to collaborate with friends and meet people from different cultures. This teamwork teaches cooperation and communication skills, which are highly valuable in both personal and professional life.

In conclusion, while excessive gaming can have drawbacks, its negative impact is often exaggerated. I believe that when played in moderation, video games serve as a valuable tool for learning and socializing.

Sample Essay 8

8. ***Physical books, newspapers, and magazines are no longer necessary because everything we need can be accessed digitally. To what extent do you agree or disagree?***

Some people argue that physical books, newspapers, and magazines are no longer necessary because everything can be accessed digitally. Personally, I disagree with this view, as print media still holds unique value for readers.

Firstly, physical books offer a tactile reading experience that digital screens cannot match. Many readers enjoy the feeling of turning pages and the smell of paper, which enhances concentration and comprehension. Furthermore, reading physical books reduces eye strain and fatigue caused by staring at digital screens for hours.

Secondly, print media provides a reliable break from digital distractions. When reading on tablets or smartphones, users are often interrupted by notifications and messages, which breaks their focus. Physical books allow readers to fully immerse themselves in the text, leading to a deeper and more relaxing experience.

In conclusion, although digital reading is convenient, it cannot completely replace the unique benefits of print media. I believe that physical books will always remain an essential part of our cultural life.

Sample Essay 9

9. ***An increasing number of universities now offer complete degree programs online, allowing students to study from home. Do the advantages of this outweigh the disadvantages?***

An increasing number of universities now offer complete degree programs online, allowing students to study from home. While this development has some drawbacks, I believe the advantages outweigh the disadvantages.

The main advantage of online degrees is flexibility. Students can study at their own pace and schedule, which is ideal for those who work or have family responsibilities. Additionally, online learning eliminates commuting costs and expensive accommodation fees, making higher education much more affordable and accessible worldwide.

On the other hand, the primary disadvantage is the lack of physical interaction. Online students miss out on face-to-face discussions with professors and peer collaboration, which can lead to feelings of isolation. Moreover, studying from home requires a high level of self-discipline, and some students struggle to stay motivated.

In conclusion, although online education lacks personal contact and social experiences, its affordability and flexibility are highly valuable. Therefore, I believe the benefits of online degrees are greater than their disadvantages.

Sample Essay 10

10. ***Many countries are moving towards a cashless society where people only use cards or digital payments. What are the advantages and disadvantages of a cashless society?***

Many countries are transitioning towards a cashless society where transactions are made electronically. While this trend offers great convenience, it also brings significant concerns regarding security and social exclusion.

On the positive side, digital payments are incredibly convenient and fast. People no longer need to carry heavy cash or wait in long queues at ATMs. Furthermore, electronic transactions are easy to track, which helps businesses manage their finances better and reduces crimes like tax evasion and physical theft of cash.

On the negative side, a cashless system poses serious security risks. Digital accounts are vulnerable to cybercrimes, hacking, and identity theft. Additionally, this shift can exclude vulnerable populations, such as elderly citizens or low-income individuals, who may not have access to smartphones, bank accounts, or reliable internet connections.

In conclusion, while a cashless society makes daily financial transactions simpler and safer from theft, cybersecurity risks and social exclusion remain major problems. Both sides must be carefully balanced by governments.

Sample Essay 11

11. ***Many young people choose to take a gap year to travel or work before they start university. Do the advantages of taking a gap year outweigh the disadvantages?***

Many young people choose to take a gap year to travel or work before starting their university studies. While this choice can delay graduation, I believe the advantages significantly outweigh the disadvantages.

The key benefit of a gap year is personal growth. Traveling or working helps students develop practical life skills, such as financial management, independence, and communication. This experience allows them to mature and gain a clearer understanding of what career path they truly want to pursue at university.

Conversely, the main drawback is the risk of losing academic momentum. After a year away from formal education, some students find it difficult to return to a structured learning environment and study routines. Additionally, taking a gap year means they will enter the job market one year later than their peers.

In conclusion, despite the risk of losing study focus and delaying career entry, the maturity and life experience gained during a gap year are highly valuable. Therefore, the advantages outweigh the disadvantages.

Sample Essay 12

12. ***An increasing number of students choose to study their undergraduate or postgraduate degrees in a foreign country. Do the advantages of studying abroad outweigh the disadvantages?***

An increasing number of students choose to study their university degrees in a foreign country. While living abroad presents emotional and financial challenges, I believe the advantages greatly outweigh these disadvantages.

The primary advantage of studying abroad is academic and personal development. Students gain access to high-quality education and modern facilities while learning a new language. Moreover, living independently in a diverse environment fosters self-reliance, broadens global perspectives, and makes graduates highly attractive to international employers.

On the other hand, the disadvantages include high tuition fees and living costs, which can put a financial strain on families. Furthermore, many students experience homesickness and culture shock, struggling to adapt to a foreign lifestyle and being away from their supportive network of family and friends.

In conclusion, while studying abroad is expensive and emotionally demanding, the long-term career benefits and personal growth are invaluable. I believe the advantages of this experience far outweigh the disadvantages.

WRITING TASKS

PART I — DISCUSS BOTH VIEWS

1. Some people think that universities should provide graduates with the knowledge and skills needed in the workplace. Others think that the true function of a university should be to give access to knowledge for its own sake, regardless of whether the course is useful to an employer. Discuss both views and give your opinion.

2. Some people believe that social media sites have a huge negative impact on individuals and society. Others believe that these platforms have brought people closer together and made communication easier. Discuss both views and give your opinion.

3. Some people think that governments should spend money on promoting and preserving traditional arts (music, theatre, painting). Others argue that this money would be better spent on public services such as healthcare and education. Discuss both views and give your opinion.

4. Some people believe that individuals are solely responsible for their own health and diet. Others think that governments should take more responsibility and introduce laws to encourage healthy eating habits. Discuss both views and give your opinion.

5. Some people think that the news media should focus more on positive stories and progress. Others believe that the media must report all news, including bad news and disasters, to keep the public informed. Discuss both views and give your opinion.

6. Some companies think that employees should work from the office to maintain productivity and collaboration. Others believe that working from home offers greater flexibility and benefits both the employer and employee. Discuss both views and give your opinion.

7. Some people believe that studying history is essential for understanding the present. Others argue that it is more important for students to focus on science and technology to prepare for the future. Discuss both views and give your opinion.

8. Some people argue that developed nations have a moral obligation to provide financial and practical aid to poorer countries. Others believe that governments should prioritize helping the citizens of their own country first. Discuss both views and give your opinion.

9. Some people believe that university education should be free for everyone, regardless of their background. Others argue that students should pay for their own higher education as it directly benefits their future careers. Discuss both views and give your opinion.

10. Some people think that shopping online is the best way to buy goods. Others believe that physical shops still play an important role and should be preserved. Discuss both views and give your opinion.

11. Some people argue that old and historic buildings should be preserved even if it is expensive. Others believe that they should be demolished and replaced with modern, energy-efficient buildings. Discuss both views and give your opinion.

12. Some people believe that students learn best through practical experience and internships. Others argue that formal academic study in a classroom is the most effective way to learn. Discuss both views and give your opinion.

13. Some people think that successful sports stars and celebrities are good role models for young people. Others argue that their lifestyles and behaviors often set a bad example. Discuss both views and give your opinion.

14. Some people believe that children should be encouraged to be highly competitive to succeed in life. Others think that teaching children to cooperate and work together is more important. Discuss both views and give your opinion.

15. Some people believe that traveling abroad is the best way to understand other cultures. Others think that we can learn enough about other cultures through books, documentaries, and the internet. Discuss both views and give your opinion.

16. Some people believe that parents should organize and plan every free hour of their children's day. Others argue that children should be allowed to choose how they spend their leisure time. Discuss both views and give your opinion.
17. Some people argue that companies should spend money on high-quality advertising to attract customers. Others believe that focusing on product quality is the only way to achieve long-term success. Discuss both views and give your opinion.
18. Some people think that the government should focus on developing renewable energy sources like wind and solar power. Others believe that investing in nuclear energy is the most reliable way to meet future electricity demands. Discuss both views and give your opinion.
19. Some people believe that the best way to reduce crime is to educate and rehabilitate criminals. Others argue that longer prison sentences are the most effective deterrent. Discuss both views and give your opinion.
20. Some people think that city authorities should invest more in public transport networks. Others believe that building more roads and highways is the best way to reduce traffic congestion. Discuss both views and give your opinion.

PART II — AGREE OR DISAGREE

1. Some people believe that a high salary is the most important factor when choosing a career, regardless of job satisfaction. To what extent do you agree or disagree?
2. Museums and art galleries should be completely free to the public, as their purpose is to educate and inspire. To what extent do you agree or disagree?
3. Children should start formal education at an earlier age (e.g., age 4) to get a head start in life. To what extent do you agree or disagree?
4. The most effective way to solve global environmental problems is for governments to significantly increase the price of fuel. To what extent do you agree or disagree?
5. Success in life is determined by hard work and determination rather than factors like luck or family background. To what extent do you agree or disagree?
6. Governments should ban extreme and dangerous sports such as skydiving and motor racing to protect citizens from injury. To what extent do you agree or disagree?
7. Video games have an entirely negative impact on young people, leading to social isolation and poor academic performance. To what extent do you agree or disagree?
8. The news media should not be allowed to report on the private lives of famous people, such as politicians and entertainers. To what extent do you agree or disagree?
9. Learning a foreign language should be compulsory for all primary school children from the very first day they start school. To what extent do you agree or disagree?
10. In modern society, shopping has become a popular leisure activity rather than a way to buy daily necessities. To what extent do you agree or disagree?
11. Physical books, newspapers, and magazines are no longer necessary because everything we need can be accessed digitally. To what extent do you agree or disagree?
12. Charging drivers a fee to enter busy city centers is the only effective way to reduce traffic congestion. To what extent do you agree or disagree?
13. In today's fast-paced world, the older generation has nothing useful to teach the younger generation about life and career. To what extent do you agree or disagree?
14. Watching television is a waste of time for children, and they should be encouraged to read or play outdoors instead. To what extent do you agree or disagree?
15. Spending billions of dollars on space exploration is a waste of resources; this money should be spent on solving problems on Earth. To what extent do you agree or disagree?
16. Advertising is highly successful because it manipulates people into buying things they do not actually need or want. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

17. All secondary school students should be required to study art and music, even if they plan to pursue science or business careers. To what extent do you agree or disagree?
18. Human beings are entirely responsible for the extinction of many animal and plant species, and it is our duty to save them. To what extent do you agree or disagree?
19. Having a university degree is no longer the key to getting a good job; practical skills and work experience are far more valuable. To what extent do you agree or disagree?
20. Tourism does more harm than good to historical destinations and local communities around the world. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

PART III — ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES

1. In many parts of the world, more and more people are moving to large cities for work and education. What are the advantages and disadvantages of this trend?
2. Many people now use social media platforms as their primary source of daily news and information. Do the advantages of this outweigh the disadvantages?
3. An increasing number of universities now offer complete degree programs online, allowing students to study from home. What are the advantages and disadvantages of this development?
4. Multinational companies are opening factories and offices in developing countries, creating job opportunities but also affecting local businesses. Do the advantages of this trend outweigh the disadvantages?
5. Many countries are moving towards a cashless society where people only use cards, mobile apps, or digital payments. What are the advantages and disadvantages of a cashless society?
6. Children are being given access to smartphones and tablets at a very young age, often before they start school. Do the advantages of this outweigh the disadvantages?
7. It is now common for people to change their careers several times during their working lives, rather than staying in one job. What are the advantages and disadvantages of this trend?
8. The rise of budget airlines has made international travel much cheaper and more accessible to millions of people. Do the advantages of cheap air travel outweigh the disadvantages?
9. Many governments are subsidizing electric cars to replace traditional petrol and diesel vehicles. What are the advantages and disadvantages of this shift?
10. Many young people choose to take a gap year to travel or work before they start university. Do the advantages of taking a gap year outweigh the disadvantages?
11. Companies are increasingly using artificial intelligence (AI) and automation to replace human workers in various sectors. What are the advantages and disadvantages of this technology?
12. In crowded cities, more people are choosing to live in high-rise apartment complexes rather than traditional single-family houses. Do the advantages of this lifestyle outweigh the disadvantages?
13. A large percentage of the food we eat in supermarkets is imported from other countries, rather than grown locally. What are the advantages and disadvantages of importing food?
14. In many busy families, grandparents are taking on the primary responsibility of raising children while parents work full-time. Do the advantages of this arrangement outweigh the disadvantages?
15. Some companies and countries are experimenting with a four-day work week instead of the traditional five-day system. What are the advantages and disadvantages of working four days a week?
16. Extreme sports, such as mountain climbing and white-water rafting, have become highly popular among tourists. Do the advantages of this trend outweigh the disadvantages?
17. The use of CCTV cameras in public spaces, such as streets and parks, has increased significantly to prevent crime. What are the advantages and disadvantages of public surveillance?
18. An increasing number of students choose to study their undergraduate or postgraduate degrees in a foreign country. Do the advantages of studying abroad outweigh the disadvantages?

19. Most food and consumer products in supermarkets are heavily packaged in plastic to maintain freshness and safety. What are the advantages and disadvantages of using plastic packaging?

20. Autonomous or self-driving cars are currently being tested on public roads and may become common in the future. Do the advantages of self-driving cars outweigh the disadvantages?

SPEAKING QUESTIONS

Education (Təhsil)

1. What is your favorite subject at school or university, and why?
2. Do you think online education is better than traditional classroom education?
3. How can teachers make lessons more interesting for students?
4. What is the most important skill you learned at school?
5. Do you prefer studying alone or in a group? Why?
6. Should students wear school uniforms? Why or why not?
7. What is the most difficult part of learning English for you?
8. Do you think homework is helpful for students?
9. How has your school or university changed since you started?
10. If you could change one thing about the education system, what would it be?

Family & Relationships (Ailə və Münasibətlər)

11. How do you usually spend your weekends with your family?
12. Do you think friends are as important as family members? Why?
13. What is the best advice a family member has ever given you?
14. How do you solve disagreements or arguments in your family?
15. What are the qualities of a good friend?
16. Do you prefer having many casual friends or a few close friends?
17. How has the structure of families changed in your country over time?
18. What is your favorite family tradition or holiday?
19. Is it easy to make new friends in your city? Why?
20. Do you think children should live with their parents after they turn 18?

Environment & Nature (Ətraf Mühit və Təbiət)

21. What are the main environmental problems in your city?
22. How can we reduce the use of plastic in our daily lives?
23. Do you think recycling is popular in your country?
24. What is your favorite season of the year, and why?
25. How often do you visit parks or natural places?
26. What can we do to protect endangered animals?
27. Do you prefer living in a crowded city or in the quiet countryside?
28. How does the weather affect your mood or daily plans?
29. Do you think planting trees can solve some environmental problems?
30. What is the most beautiful natural place you have ever seen?

Homeland & Culture (Vətən və Mədəniyyət)

31. What is the most famous historical landmark in your country?
32. How would you describe your country to a tourist?
33. What is your favorite national dish, and how is it made?
34. Why is it important to learn about our country's history?
35. What is the most important holiday or festival in your country?
36. How do people in your country show hospitality to guests?
37. What traditional music or dance is popular in your culture?
38. Do you think traditional clothes are still important today?
39. What is your favorite city in your country, and why?
40. How do young people in your country balance modern life and tradition?

Studying Abroad (Xaricdə Təhsil)

41. Which country would you choose to study abroad in, and why?
42. What are the main benefits of studying in another country?
43. What difficulties do you think international students face?
44. Would you prefer to live in a student dormitory or rent an apartment abroad?
45. How can studying abroad change a person's character?
46. Do you think a degree from a foreign university is better? Why?
47. What would you miss most about your home country if you studied abroad?
48. How can a student prepare for culture shock in a new country?
49. Do you think learning the local language is necessary before going abroad?
50. Would you like to work in the country where you study, or return home?

Media & Television (Televiziya və Media)

61. Do you prefer watching movies on television or on online platforms?
62. How often do you watch the news, and where do you get it from?
63. What is your favorite TV show or series, and why do you like it?
64. Do you think children watch too much television nowadays?
65. How does advertising on TV affect our shopping choices?
66. Do you prefer documentaries or reality shows? Why?
67. Do you think talk shows are entertaining or a waste of time?
68. How has television changed in the last ten years?
69. If you could create your own TV show, what would it be about?
70. Do you think television will disappear because of the internet?

Personal Development (Şəxsi İnkişaf)

51. What is a goal you have set for yourself this year?
52. How do you motivate yourself when you feel tired or lazy?
53. What is the biggest challenge you have overcome in your life?
54. Why is it important to learn from our mistakes?
55. How do you manage your time when you have a busy schedule?
56. What is a new hobby or skill you would like to learn?
57. Do you think reading self-help books is useful? Why?
58. How do you handle stress or difficult situations?
59. What does “success” mean to you?
60. Who is your role model, and how do they inspire you?

Technology & Gadgets (Texnologiya və Qadcetlər)

71. What is the most useful gadget you use every day?
72. How do smart devices make our lives easier?
73. Do you think people spend too much time on social media?
74. How has the internet changed the way we communicate?
75. Would you like to have a robot that does your household chores?
76. What are the negative sides of modern technology?
77. Do you prefer reading paper books or e-books? Why?
78. Do you think children under the age of 10 should have smartphones?
79. How do you think technology will change in the next 20 years?
80. Can you live for one week without using the internet? Why or why not?

Travel & Tourism (Səyahət və Turizm)

81. Do you prefer traveling alone or with friends? Why?
82. What is the most exciting journey you have ever taken?
83. Would you rather spend your holidays at the beach or in the mountains?
84. Why do people enjoy traveling to other countries?
85. What are the advantages and disadvantages of staying in a luxury hotel versus camping?
86. How do you usually plan your trips: through travel agencies or online?
87. What is the most important item you always bring when you travel?
88. Do you think tourism can damage historical places? How?
89. What is your dream travel destination, and what would you do there?
90. How does traveling help people understand other cultures?

Health & Lifestyle (Sağlamlıq və Həyat Tərzi)

91. What do you do to keep yourself fit and healthy?
92. Do you think fast food should be more expensive? Why?
93. How often do you exercise, and what is your favorite activity?
94. Why is getting enough sleep important for our brain?
95. Do you prefer cooking at home or eating at restaurants? Why?
96. How does stress affect our physical health?
97. What is a healthy habit you want to start?
98. Do you think mental health is as important as physical health?
99. What are the advantages of drinking water instead of soda?
100. How can busy people maintain a balanced and healthy lifestyle?

PICTURE DESCRIPTION TASKS

1. Describe the picture.



2. Describe the picture.



3. Describe the picture.



4. Describe the picture.



5. Describe the picture.



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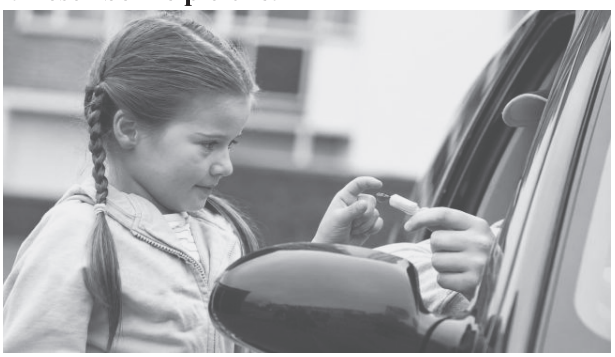

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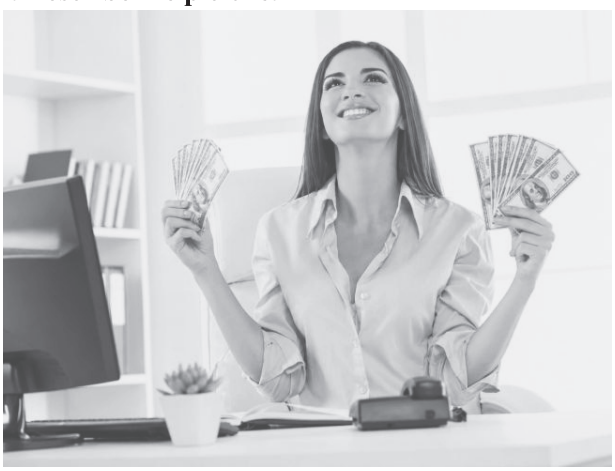

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76. Describe the picture.



77. Describe the picture.



VOCABULARY

A1 Lüğət

Feillər (Verbs)

1. Be – olmaq
2. Have – malik olmaq
3. Do – etmək
4. Say – demək
5. Go – getmək
6. Get – əldə etmək
7. Make – yaratmaq
8. Know – bilmək
9. Think – düşünmək
10. Take – götürmək
11. See – görmək
12. Come – gəlmək
13. Want – istəmək
14. Give – vermək
15. Use – istifadə etmək
16. Find – tapmaq
17. Tell – demək
18. Ask – soruşmaq
19. Work – işləmək
20. Feel – hiss etmək
21. Try – cəhd etmək
22. Leave – tərk etmək
23. Call – zəng etmək
24. Play – oynamaq
25. Move – hərəkət etmək
26. Live – yaşamaq
27. Believe – inanmaq
28. Happen – baş vermək
29. Write – yazmaq
30. Sit – oturmaq
31. Stand – dayanmaq
32. Open – açmaq
33. Close – bağlamaq
34. Talk – danışmaq
35. Listen – dinləmək
36. Read – oxumaq
37. Learn – öyrənmək
38. Watch – baxmaq
39. Buy – almaq
40. Pay – ödəmək
41. Eat – yemək
42. Drink – içmək
43. Sleep – yatmaq
44. Wake – oyanmaq
45. Drive – idarə etmək
46. Walk – gəzmək
47. Run – qaçmaq
48. Speak – danışmaq
49. Sing – oxumaq
50. Dance – rəqs etmək

Sifətlər (Adjectives)

51. Big – böyük
52. Small – kiçik
53. Good – yaxşı
54. Bad – pis
55. Happy – xoşbəxt
56. Sad – kədərli
57. Hot – isti
58. Cold – soyuq
59. Young – cavan
60. Old – yaşlı
61. New – yeni
62. Old – köhnə
63. Beautiful – gözəl
64. Ugly – çirkin
65. Fast – sürətli
66. Slow – yavaş
67. Easy – asan
68. Difficult – çətin
69. Expensive – bahalı
70. Cheap – ucuz
71. Strong – güclü
72. Weak – zəif
73. Clean – təmiz
74. Dirty – çirkli
75. Full – dolu
76. Empty – boş
77. Heavy – ağır
78. Light – yüngül
79. Long – uzun
80. Short – qısa
81. Tall – hündür
82. Short – alçaq
83. Thin – arıq
84. Fat – kök
85. Rich – zəngin
86. Poor – kasıb
87. Bright – parlaq
88. Dark – qaranlıq
89. Quiet – sakit
90. Loud – yüksək səslə
91. Soft – yumşaq
92. Hard – bərk
93. Lucky – şanslı
94. Unlucky – şanssız
95. Smart – ağıllı
96. Stupid – axmaq
97. Near – yaxın
98. Far – uzaq
99. True – doğru
100. False – yanlış

İsimlər (Nouns)

101. Apple – alma
102. Book – kitab
103. Car – maşın
104. Chair – stul
105. Child – uşaq
106. City – şəhər
107. Dog – it
108. Door – qapı
109. Eye – göz
110. Family – ailə
111. Father – ata
112. Food – qida
113. Friend – dost
114. Garden – bağ
115. Girl – qız
116. Hand – əl
117. House – ev
118. Job – iş
119. Key – açar
120. Letter – məktub
121. Man – kişi
122. Money – pul
123. Mother – ana
124. Name – ad
125. Night – gecə
126. Paper – kağız
127. Pen – qələm
128. Phone – telefon
129. Picture – şəkil
130. Place – yer
131. School – məktəb
132. Shoe – ayaqqabı
133. Shop – mağaza
134. Son – oğul
135. Street – küçə
136. Student – tələbə
137. Table – masa
138. Teacher – müəllim
139. Time – vaxt
140. Tree – ağac
141. Water – su
142. Window – pəncərə
143. Woman – qadın
144. Word – söz
145. Work – iş
146. Year – il
147. Animal – heyvan
148. Country – ölkə
149. Room – otaq
150. World – dünya

A2 Level Sözlər

İsimlər (Nouns)

1. Accident – qəza
2. Activity – fəaliyyət
3. Airport – hava limanı
4. Ambulance – təcili yardım maşını
5. Artist – rəssam
6. Aunt – xala, bibi
7. Balloon – hava şarı
8. Band – musiqi qrupu
9. Bank – bank
10. Beach – çimərlik
11. Beauty – gözəllik
12. Beginning – başlanğıc
13. Birthday – doğum günü
14. Bridge – körpü
15. Building – bina
16. Butter – kərə yağı
17. Café – kafe
18. Camera – kamera
19. Card – kart
20. Cartoon – cizgi filmi
21. Castle – qəsr
22. Celebrity – məşhur şəxs
23. Chance – şans
24. Cheese – pendir
25. Choice – seçim
26. Clothes – paltarlar
27. Cloud – bulud
28. Competition – yarışma
29. Conversation – söhbət
30. Country – kənd
31. Crowd – izdiham
32. Customer – müştəri
33. Department – şöbə
34. Doctor – həkim
35. Dream – yuxu, arzu
36. Driver – sürücü
37. Earth – yer (planet)
38. Education – təhsil
39. Electricity – elektrik
40. Employee – işçi
41. Employer – işəgötürən
42. Environment – ətraf mühit
43. Evening – axşam
44. Experience – təcrübə
45. Factory – zavod
46. Farmer – fermer
47. Feeling – hiss
48. Fire – yanğın, od
49. Floor – döşəmə
50. Forest – meşə
51. Garage – qaraj
52. Gas – qaz
53. Guest – qonaq
54. Guide – bələdçi
55. Holiday – bayram, tətil
56. Homework – ev tapşırığı
57. Hospital – xəstəxana
58. Idea – fikir
59. Insect – həşərat
60. Interview – müsahibə
61. Island – ada
62. Journey – səyahət
63. Language – dil
64. Lawyer – hüquqşünas
65. Lemon – limon
66. Library – kitabxana
67. List – siyahı
68. Magazine – jurnal
69. Market – bazar
70. Message – mesaj
71. Mirror – güzgü
72. Museum – muzey
73. Neighbor – qonşu
74. Newspaper – qəzet
75. Ocean – okean

Feillər (Verbs)

76. Accept – qəbul etmək
77. Achieve – nail olmaq
78. Add – əlavə etmək
79. Agree – razılaşmaq
80. Allow – icazə vermək
81. Announce – elan etmək
82. Apply – müraciət etmək
83. Argue – mübahisə etmək
84. Arrive – çatmaq
85. Attach – əlavə etmək
86. Bake – bişirmək
87. Behave – davranmaq
88. Borrow – borc almaq
89. Breathe – nəfəs almaq
90. Build – tikmək
91. Burn – yandırmaq
92. Celebrate – qeyd etmək
93. Change – dəyişmək
94. Check – yoxlamaq
95. Clean – təmizləmək
96. Climb – dırmaşmaq
97. Collect – toplamaq
98. Compare – müqayisə etmək
99. Complain – şikayət etmək
100. Confuse – qarışdırmaq
101. Continue – davam etmək
102. Copy – köçürmək
103. Count – saymaq
104. Create – yaratmaq
105. Decide – qərar vermək
106. Deliver – çatdırmaq
107. Describe – təsvir etmək
108. Destroy – məhv etmək
109. Develop – inkişaf etdirmək
110. Discuss – müzakirə etmək
111. Divide – bölmək
112. Draw – çəkmək
113. Drop – düşürmək
114. Dry – qurulamaq
115. Earn – qazanmaq
116. Edit – redaktə etmək
117. Enjoy – həzz almaq
118. Enter – daxil olmaq
119. Escape – qaçmaq
120. Examine – yoxlamaq
121. Exercise – idman etmək
122. Expect – gözləmək
123. Explain – izah etmək
124. Explore – araşdırmaq
125. Express – ifadə etmək
126. Fail – uğursuz olmaq
127. Fall – yıxılmaq
128. Feed – yemləmək
129. Fight – mübarizə aparmaq
130. Finish – bitirmək
131. Fit – uyğun olmaq
132. Fly – uçmaq
133. Follow – izləmək
134. Forgive – bağışlamaq
135. Grow – böyümək
136. Happen – baş vermək
137. Help – kömək etmək
138. Hide – gizlətmək
139. Hit – vurmaq
140. Hold – tutmaq
141. Hurry – tələsik olmaq
142. Improve – yaxşılaşdırmaq
143. Increase – artırmaq
144. Inform – məlumat vermək
145. Invite – dəvət etmək
146. Jump – tullanmaq
147. Kick – təpik atmaq
148. Kill – öldürmək
149. Kiss – öpmək
150. Knock – döymək

Sifətlər (Adjectives)

151. Afraid – qorxmuş
152. Alive – sağ
153. Amazing – möhtəşəm
154. Angry – əsəbi

155. Anxious – narahat
156. Attractive – cazibədar
157. Awful – dəhşətli
158. Basic – əsas
159. Beautiful – gözəl
160. Bitter – acı
161. Blind – kor
162. Brave – cəsur
163. Calm – sakit
164. Careful – diqqətli
165. Cheap – ucuz
166. Clear – aydın
167. Clever – ağıllı
168. Comfortable – rahat
169. Confident – inamlı
170. Cool – sərin
171. Crazy – dəli
172. Curious – maraqlı
173. Dangerous – təhlükəli
174. Dark – qaranlıq
175. Delicious – dadlı
176. Different – fərqli
177. Difficult – çətin
178. Dirty – çirkli
179. Dry – quru
180. Early – erkən
181. Easy – asan
182. Electric – elektrik
183. Excited – həyəcanlı
184. Expensive – bahalı
185. Famous – məşhur
186. Fantastic – fantastik
187. Fast – sürətli
188. Fat – kök
189. Favorite – sevimli
190. Friendly – dostcanlı
191. Funny – gülməli
192. Generous – səxavətli
193. Gentle – nəzakətli
194. Guilty – günahkar
195. Happy – xoşbəxt
196. Healthy – sağlam
197. Heavy – ağır
198. Helpful – faydalı
199. Honest – dürüst
200. Huge – nəhəng
201. Important – vacib
202. Impossible – mümkün olmayan
203. Independent – müstəqil
204. Interesting – maraqlı
205. Kind – mehriban
206. Lazy – tənbəl
207. Light – yüngül
208. Lonely – tənha
209. Loud – gur səslə
210. Lucky – şanslı
211. Modern – müasir
212. Nervous – əsəbi
213. Nice – xoş
214. Noisy – səs-küylü
215. Normal – adi
216. Nuclear – nüvə
217. Patient – səbirlə
218. Polite – nəzakətli
219. Poor – kasıb
220. Popular – populyar
221. Powerful – güclü
222. Pretty – gözəl
223. Proud – qürurlu
224. Quick – sürətli
225. Quiet – sakit

Zərflər (Adverbs)

226. Always – həmişə
227. Badly – pis
228. Beautifully – gözəl şəkildə
229. Carefully – diqqətlə
230. Certainly – mütləq
231. Clearly – aydın şəkildə
232. Closely – yaxın
233. Daily – gündəlik
234. Easily – asanlıqla
235. Especially – xüsusilə
236. Exactly – dəqiq
237. Fairly – ədalətlə
238. Fast – sürətli şəkildə
239. Finally – nəhayət
240. Firstly – ilk olaraq
241. Fortunately – şükürlər olsun ki
242. Generally – ümumiyyətlə
243. Happily – xoşbəxtliklə
244. Hard – çətin
245. Immediately – dərhal
246. Lately – son vaxtlar
247. Loudly – yüksək səslə
248. Mostly – əsasən
249. Nearly – demək olar ki
250. Never – heç vaxt
251. Normally – adətən
252. Now – indi
253. Often – tez-tez
254. Only – yalnız
255. Perfectly – mükəmməl şəkildə
256. Perhaps – bəlkə də
257. Politely – nəzakətlə
258. Poorly – zəif şəkildə
259. Possibly – ola bilsin
260. Quickly – tez
261. Quietly – sakitcə
262. Rarely – nadir hallarda
263. Really – həqiqətən
264. Recently – son zamanlar
265. Regularly – müntəzəm olaraq
266. Safely – təhlükəsiz şəkildə
267. Seriously – ciddi şəkildə
268. Simply – sadəcə
269. Slowly – yavaş-yavaş
270. Softly – yumşaq şəkildə
271. Soon – tezliklə
272. Suddenly – birdən-birə
273. Surely – əlbəttə
274. Usually – adətən
275. Very – çox
276. Well – yaxşı şəkildə
277. Widely – geniş şəkildə
278. Wonderfully – möhtəşəm şəkildə
279. Yet – hələ
280. Almost – demək olar ki
281. Anymore – daha
282. Anyway – hər halda
283. Anywhere – hər yerdə
284. Besides – bundan əlavə
285. Exactly – dəqiq
286. Hardly – çətinliklə
287. Instead – əvəzinə
288. Just – yalnız
289. Meanwhile – bu arada
290. Nevertheless – buna baxmayaraq
291. Nowhere – heç bir yerdə
292. Otherwise – başqa cür
293. Outside – çöldə
294. Possibly – ola bilsin
295. Probably – ehtimal ki
296. Recently – son vaxtlar
297. Seldom – nadir hallarda
298. Simply – sadəcə
299. Therefore – buna görə
300. Together – birlikdə

Sinonimlər A1-A2

1. Happy – glad, cheerful
2. Big – large, huge
3. Small – tiny, little
4. Good – great, excellent
5. Bad – awful, terrible
6. Fast – quick, speedy
7. Slow – gradual, sluggish
8. Hot – warm, heated
9. Cold – chilly, freezing
10. Easy – simple, effortless
11. Difficult – hard, challenging
12. New – recent, fresh
13. Old – ancient, elderly
14. Young – youthful, new
15. Strong – powerful, sturdy
16. Weak – feeble, frail
17. Clean – tidy, neat
18. Dirty – filthy, soiled
19. Rich – wealthy, affluent
20. Poor – impoverished, needy
21. Safe – secure, protected
22. Dangerous – risky, hazardous
23. Interesting – fascinating, engaging
24. Boring – dull, uninteresting
25. High – tall, elevated
26. Low – short, lower
27. Late – delayed, tardy
28. Early – prompt, ahead
29. Strong – robust, resilient
30. Weak – fragile, delicate
31. Bright – shining, luminous
32. Dark – dim, shadowy
33. Loud – noisy, thunderous
34. Quiet – silent, hushed
35. Full – complete, filled
36. Empty – vacant, hollow
37. Open – accessible, clear
38. Closed – shut, blocked
39. Heavy – weighty, massive
40. Light – lightweight, airy
41. Rich – lavish, opulent
42. Poor – underprivileged, impoverished
43. Healthy – fit, well
44. Sick – ill, unwell
45. Beautiful – lovely, attractive
46. Ugly – unattractive, plain
47. Hard – solid, firm
48. Soft – gentle, tender
49. Busy – occupied, active
50. Free – available, unoccupied
51. Young – juvenile, new
52. Old – aged, ancient
53. Thick – dense, heavy
54. Thin – slim, narrow
55. Bright – vivid, radiant
56. Dim – faint, dull
57. Clean – spotless, clear
58. Messy – untidy, disorganized
59. Empty – bare, unfilled
60. Full – packed, complete
61. Cheap – inexpensive, low-cost
62. Expensive – costly, high-priced
63. Quiet – peaceful, tranquil
64. Loud – noisy, boisterous
65. Strong – powerful, sturdy
66. Weak – feeble, frail
67. Hard – tough, rigid
68. Soft – fluffy, plush
69. Dangerous – unsafe, perilous
70. Safe – secure, protected
71. Modern – contemporary, new
72. Ancient – old, historic
73. Simple – easy, straightforward
74. Complex – complicated, intricate
75. Sweet – sugary, pleasant
76. Sour – tart, acidic
77. Rich – luxurious, opulent
78. Poor – impoverished, destitute
79. Tasty – delicious, flavorful
80. Nasty – unpleasant, distasteful
81. Funny – humorous, amusing
82. Serious – solemn, earnest
83. Polite – courteous, respectful
84. Rude – impolite, disrespectful
85. Organized – arranged, systematic
86. Messy – disorganized, chaotic
87. Flexible – adaptable, adjustable
88. Rigid – inflexible, stiff
89. Warm – cozy, mild
90. Cool – refreshing, chilly
91. Safe – secure, protected
92. Risky – dangerous, perilous
93. Popular – well-known, famous
94. Unknown – obscure, unfamiliar
95. New – recent, novel
96. Old – aged, outdated
97. Sweet – sugary, pleasant
98. Bitter – sharp, acrid
99. Funny – amusing, entertaining
100. Sad – unhappy, sorrowful

B1 Level Sözlər

İsimlər (Nouns)

1. Advantage - üstünlük
2. Agreement - razılaşma
3. Application - tətbiq, müraciət
4. Attitude - münasibət
5. Behavior - davranış
6. Challenge - çağırış, çətinlik
7. Comparison - müqayisə
8. Confidence - inam
9. Contribution - töhfə
10. Decision - qərar
11. Development - inkişaf
12. Environment - mühit
13. Evidence - sübut
14. Experience - təcrübə
15. Explanation - izah
16. Government - hökumət
17. Improvement - təkmilləşdirmə
18. Influence - təsir
19. Opportunity - imkan
20. Possibility - ehtimal
21. Purpose - məqsəd
22. Recommendation - tövsiyə
23. Relationship - münasibət, əlaqə
24. Responsibility - məsuliyyət
25. Solution - həll
26. Strategy - strategiya
27. Suggestion - təklif
28. Transportation - nəqliyyat
29. Treatment - müalicə
30. Understanding - başa düşmə, anlayış
31. Achievement - nailiyyət
32. Ambition - hədəf, arzu
33. Approval - təsdiq
34. Awareness - məlumatlılıq
35. Balance - tarazlıq
36. Behavior - davranış
37. Challenge - çağırış, çətinlik
38. Choice - seçim
39. Communication - ünsiyyət
40. Competition - rəqabət
41. Conclusion - nəticə
42. Conflict - münaqişə
43. Connection - əlaqə
44. Construction - tikinti
45. Culture - mədəniyyət
46. Decision - qərar
47. Definition - tərif
48. Delivery - çatdırılma
49. Demand - tələb
50. Description - təsvir
51. Disadvantage - çatışmazlıq
52. Discovery - kəşf
53. Discussion - müzakirə
54. Education - təhsil
55. Efficiency - səmərəlilik
56. Emotion - hiss
57. Energy - enerji
58. Entertainment - əyləncə
59. Equipment - avadanlıq
60. Evaluation - qiymətləndirmə
61. Examination - imtahan
62. Exchange - mübadilə
63. Exercise - məşq, tapşırıq
64. Exhibition - sərgi
65. Existence - mövcudluq
66. Expectation - gözlənti
67. Explanation - izah
68. Failure - uğursuzluq
69. Familiarity - tanışlıq
70. Freedom - azadlıq
71. Function - funksiya
72. Growth - inkişaf, artım
73. Health - sağlamlıq
74. Hesitation - tərəddüd
75. Hospitality - qonaqpərvərlik
76. Identity - şəxsiyyət, kimlik
77. Image - şəkil, təsvir
78. Improvement - təkmilləşmə
79. Income - gəlir
80. Independence - müstəqillik
81. Information - məlumat
82. Initiative - təşəbbüs
83. Innovation - yenilik
84. Inspiration - ilham
85. Intelligence - zəka
86. Investment - sərmayə
87. Knowledge - bilik
88. Leadership - liderlik
89. Literature - ədəbiyyat
90. Maintenance - baxım
91. Management - idarəetmə
92. Motivation - motivasiya
93. Observation - müşahidə
94. Opinion - rəy
95. Organization - təşkilat
96. Participation - iştirak
97. Performance - performans
98. Perception - qavrayış
99. Preparation - hazırlıq
100. Priority - üstünlük, prioritet

Feillər (Verbs)

101. Achieve – əldə etmək
102. Adapt – uyğunlaşdırmaq
103. Advise – məsləhət vermək
104. Affect – təsir etmək
105. Apply – tətbiq etmək
106. Argue – mübahisə etmək
107. Arrange – təşkil etmək
108. Assess – qiymətləndirmək
109. Attract – cəlb etmək
110. Be – olmaq
111. Become – olmaq
112. Benefit – fayda vermək
113. Calculate – hesablamaq
114. Change – dəyişmək
115. Choose – seçmək
116. Communicate – ünsiyyət qurmaq
117. Compare – müqayisə etmək
118. Contribute – töhfə vermək
119. Control – idarə etmək
120. Create – yaratmaq
121. Decide – qərar vermək
122. Describe – təsvir etmək
123. Develop – inkişaf etdirmək
124. Discuss – müzakirə etmək
125. Display – göstərmək
126. Employ – işə götürmək
127. Estimate – qiymətləndirmək
128. Examine – yoxlamaq
129. Explain – izah etmək
130. Focus – diqqət etmək
131. Follow – izləmək
132. Generate – yaratmaq
133. Improve – yaxşılaşdırmaq
134. Include – daxil etmək
135. Influence – təsir etmək
136. Involve – cəlb etmək
137. Learn – öyrənmək
138. Manage – idarə etmək
139. Motivate – motivasiya etmək
140. Negotiate – müzakirə etmək
141. Observe – müşahidə etmək
142. Organize – təşkil etmək
143. Participate – iştirak etmək
144. Plan – planlaşdırmaq
145. Predict – proqnozlaşdırmaq
146. Present – təqdim etmək
147. Produce – istehsal etmək
148. Provide – təmin etmək
149. Publish – nəşr etmək
150. Recommend – tövsiyə etmək
151. Reduce – azaltmaq
152. Reflect – əks etdirmək
153. Respond – cavab vermək
154. Research – araşdırmaq
155. Review – nəzərdən keçirmək

156. Solve – həll etmək
157. Suggest – təklif etmək
158. Support – dəstəkləmək
159. Teach – öyrətmək
160. Test – sınamaq
161. Understand – başa düşmək
162. Use – istifadə etmək
163. Validate – təsdiq etmək
164. Verify – yoxlamaq
165. Work – işləmək
166. Write – yazmaq

Sifətlər (Adjectives)

167. Active – aktiv
168. Ambitious – ambisiyalı
169. Appropriate – uyğun
170. Attractive – cəlbedici
171. Beneficial – faydalı
172. Bright – parlaq
173. Broad – geniş
174. Complex – mürəkkəb
175. Confident – əmin
176. Critical – kritik
177. Dangerous – təhlükəli
178. Effective – effektiv
179. Efficient – səmərəli
180. Flexible – çevik
181. Frequent – tez-tez
182. General – ümumi
183. Global – qlobal
184. Healthy – sağlam
185. Innovative – yenilikçi
186. Intelligent – ağıllı
187. Reliable – etibarlı
188. Relevant – uyğun
189. Significant – əhəmiyyətli
190. Similar – bənzər
191. Successful – uğurlu
192. Traditional – ənənəvi
193. Unique – unikal
194. Urgent – təcili
195. Useful – faydalı
196. Valuable – qiymətli
197. Vast – geniş
198. Various – müxtəlif
199. Visible – görünən
200. Weak – zəif
201. Wide – geniş
202. Wise – ağıllı
203. Wonderful – möhtəşəm

Zərflər (Adverbs)

204. Absolutely – tamamilə
205. Actually – əslində
206. Admittedly – etiraf etmək lazımdır
207. Almost – demək olar ki
208. Carefully – diqqətlə
209. Clearly – aydın şəkildə
210. Constantly – davamlı olaraq
211. Eventually – nəhayət
212. Fortunately – şükür ki
213. Generally – ümumiyyətlə
214. Gradually – tədricən
215. Highly – yüksək dərəcədə
216. Hopefully – ümid edərək
217. Instantly – dərhal
218. Mainly – əsasən
219. Naturally – təbii olaraq
220. Occasionally – bəzən
221. Particularly – xüsusilə
222. Perhaps – bəlkə
223. Probably – ehtimal ki
224. Quickly – tez
225. Rarely – nadir hallarda
226. Regularly – müntəzəm olaraq
227. Remarkably – qeyri-adi şəkildə
228. Simply – sadə şəkildə
229. Specifically – xüsusilə
230. Temporarily – müvəqqəti
231. Thoroughly – tam şəkildə
232. Traditionally – ənənəvi olaraq
233. Truly – həqiqətən
234. Unexpectedly – gözlənilməz şəkildə
235. Urgently – təcili şəkildə
236. Willingly – könüllü şəkildə
237. Wisely – ağıllı şəkildə

Bağlayıcılar (Conjunctions)

238. Although – baxmayaraq ki
239. As – olaraq
240. Because – çünki
241. Despite – baxmayaraq
242. Even though – baxmayaraq ki
243. If – əgər
244. In case – əgər
245. In order to – üçün
246. Provided that – şərti ilə
247. Since – bəri
248. So that – ki
249. Unless – əgər olmasa
250. While – vaxtında

Önlüklər (Prepositions)

251. Above – yuxarıda
252. Across – qarşı
253. Against – qarşı
254. Along – boyunca
255. Among – arasında
256. Around – ətrafında
257. At – də
258. Before – əvvəl
259. Behind – arxasında
260. Below – aşağıda
261. Beneath – altında
262. Beside – yanında
263. Between – arasında
264. By – tərəfindən
265. During – müddətində
266. For – üçün
267. From – -dan
268. In – içində
269. Inside – içəridə
270. Near – yaxın
271. Of – -nin
272. On – üstündə
273. Out – kənarda
274. Over – üzərində
275. Through – vasitəsilə
276. To – -ə
277. Towards – tərəf
278. Under – altında
279. Until – qədər
280. With – ilə
281. Without – sız

Qeyri-Müəyyənliklər (Quantifiers)

282. All – bütün
283. Any – hər hansı
284. Each – hər
285. Few – bir neçə
286. Many – çox
287. Much – çox
288. Some – bəziləri
289. Several – bir neçə
290. No – heç bir
291. None – heç biri
292. Most – əksəriyyət
293. One – bir
294. Two – iki
295. Three – üç

B1-B2 Level Sinonimlər

Feillər (Verbs)

1. Ask – Inquire, Question
2. Begin – Start, Commence
3. Buy – Purchase, Acquire
4. Call – Phone, Contact
5. Change – Alter, Modify
6. Choose – Select, Pick
7. Close – Shut, Seal
8. Continue – Persist, Proceed
9. Create – Make, Produce
10. Decide – Determine, Choose
11. Describe – Explain, Outline
12. Develop – Advance, Expand
13. Differentiate – Distinguish, Discern
14. Discuss – Debate, Talk About
15. Enjoy – Appreciate, Relish
16. Finish – Complete, Conclude
17. Forget – Neglect, Omit
18. Help – Assist, Aid
19. Join – Connect, Unite
20. Know – Understand, Comprehend
21. Learn – Study, Acquire Knowledge
22. Look – Gaze, Stare
23. Make – Create, Form
24. Need – Require, Demand
25. Offer – Present, Propose
26. Order – Request, Arrange
27. Pay – Remunerate, Compensate
28. Play – Perform, Engage In
29. Prepare – Ready, Organize
30. Provide – Supply, Deliver
31. Read – Peruse, Review
32. Remember – Recall, Recollect
33. Report – Inform, Notify
34. Say – State, Declare
35. Send – Dispatch, Transmit
36. Show – Display, Reveal
37. Speak – Talk, Communicate
38. Stop – Cease, Halt
39. Take – Receive, Obtain
40. Tell – Inform, Narrate
41. Think – Consider, Reflect
42. Try – Attempt, Endeavor
43. Use – Utilize, Employ
44. Wait – Delay, Pause
45. Work – Labor, Operate

İsimlər (Nouns)

46. Ability – Skill, Capability
47. Answer – Response, Reply
48. Area – Region, Zone
49. Assistant – Helper, Aid
50. Book – Publication, Volume
51. Change – Alteration, Modification
52. Choice – Option, Selection
53. City – Town, Metropolis
54. Company – Firm, Business
55. Concept – Idea, Notion
56. Conversation – Dialogue, Discussion
57. Cost – Price, Expense
58. Customer – Client, Buyer
59. Decision – Choice, Resolution
60. Difference – Distinction, Variation
61. Document – Record, File
62. Experience – Knowledge, Expertise
63. Fact – Truth, Reality
64. Family – Household, Relatives
65. Friend – Pal, Companion
66. Goal – Objective, Aim
67. Idea – Concept, Thought
68. Information – Data, Details
69. Interest – Concern, Passion
70. Job – Position, Occupation
71. Knowledge – Understanding, Awareness
72. Leader – Chief, Head
73. Problem – Issue, Difficulty
74. Project – Plan, Scheme
75. Question – Inquiry, Query
76. Result – Outcome, Consequence
77. Service – Assistance, Support
78. Solution – Answer, Resolution
79. Story – Tale, Narrative
80. Student – Pupil, Learner
81. Success – Achievement, Accomplishment
82. System – Method, Structure
83. Teacher – Instructor, Educator
84. Term – Word, Expression
85. Theory – Hypothesis, Concept
86. Time – Period, Duration
87. Town – Village, City
88. Value – Worth, Price
89. View – Perspective, Opinion
90. Way – Method, Approach
91. Work – Labor, Effort

Sifətlər (Adjectives)

92. Active – Energetic, Dynamic
93. Beautiful – Attractive, Lovely
94. Big – Large, Huge
95. Bold – Daring, Brave
96. Bright – Luminous, Radiant
97. Calm – Tranquil, Peaceful
98. Cheap – Inexpensive, Affordable
99. Clear – Obvious, Evident
100. Cold – Chilly, Cool
101. Common – Ordinary, Frequent
102. Complex – Complicated, Intricate
103. Confident – Assured, Self- assured
104. Dangerous – Hazardous, Perilous
105. Difficult – Challenging, Tough
106. Easy – Simple, Effortless
107. Expensive – Costly, Pricey
108. Famous – Renowned, Well- known
109. Fast – Quick, Speedy
110. Friendly – Amiable, Kind
111. Funny – Humorous, Amusing
112. Good – Excellent, Fine
113. Hard – Tough, Difficult
114. Happy – Joyful, Content
115. Healthy – Fit, Well
116. Important – Significant, Crucial
117. Interesting – Fascinating, Engaging
118. Large – Big, Huge
119. Late – Delayed, Tardy
120. Long – Extended, Prolonged
121. New – Recent, Fresh
122. Old – Ancient, Aged
123. Popular – Well-liked, Favored
124. Quick – Fast, Rapid
125. Quiet – Calm, Silent
126. Rare – Uncommon, Scarce
127. Safe – Secure, Protected
128. Short – Brief, Small
129. Strong – Powerful, Robust
130. Tall – High, Lofty
131. Thick – Dense, Heavy
132. Thin – Slim, Narrow
133. Warm – Hot, Mild
134. Weak – Feeble, Fragile

Zərflər (Adverbs)

135. Accurately – Precisely, Exactly
136. Actually – Really, Indeed
137. Clearly – Evidently, Plainly
138. Daily – Everyday, Regularly
139. Frequently – Often, Regularly
140. Gently – Softly, Mildly
141. Instantly – Immediately, Quickly
142. Loudly – Noisily, Audibly
143. Naturally – Naturally, Innately
144. Often – Frequently, Regularly
145. Particularly – Especially, Specifically
146. Quickly – Rapidly, Speedily
147. Rarely – Seldom, Occasionally
148. Regularly – Consistently, Frequently
149. Seriously – Gravely, Earnestly
150. Slowly – Gently, Gradually
151. Softly – Gently, Quietly

152. Suddenly – Abruptly, Unexpectedly
153. Thoroughly – Completely, Thoroughly
154. Typically – Usually, Generally
155. Unusually – Atypically, Rarely
156. Wisely – Judiciously, Sage-like

Bağlayıcılar (Conjunctions)

157. Although – Though, Even Though
158. Because – Since, As
159. But – Yet, However
160. For – Because, Since
161. If – Provided, In Case
162. Or – Otherwise, Alternatively
163. So – Therefore, Thus
164. Unless – Except, If Not
165. While – Whereas, Although

Önlüklər (Prepositions)

166. Above – Over, Higher Than
167. Across – Over, Through
168. Along – Beside, Down
169. Among – Between, In
170. Around – About, Surrounding
171. Between – Among, In the Middle Of
172. By – Near, Next To
173. During – Throughout, In the Course Of
174. For – In Favor Of, Intended For
175. From – Originating From, Coming From
176. In – Inside, Within
177. Near – Close To, Adjacent To
178. On – Upon, Over
179. To – Towards, Into
180. Under – Beneath, Below
181. With – Accompanied By, Alongside

Qeyri-Müəyyənliklər (Quantifiers)

182. All – Every, Entire
183. Any – Some, Every
184. Each – Every, Individual
185. Few – A Few, Not Many
186. Many – Numerous, A Lot Of
187. Most – Majority, Almost All
188. Much – A Lot Of, Great Amount
189. Some – A Few, Several
190. Several – A Few, Various
191. None – Not Any, Zero

Uncountable Nouns

1. Advice – məsləhət
2. Air – hava
3. Alcohol – alkoqol
4. Anger – qəzəb
5. Applause – alqış
6. Art – incəsənət
7. Assistance – yardım
8. Bread – çörək
9. Business – iş, biznes
10. Butter – kərə yağı
11. Calm – sakitlik
12. Cash – nağd pul
13. Cheese – pendir
14. Chocolate – şokolad
15. Clothing – geyim
16. Coal – kömür
17. Coffee – qəhvə
18. Confidence – inam
19. Content – məzmun
20. Courage – cəsarət
21. Damage – ziyan
22. Dirt – kir
23. Education – təhsil
24. Electricity – elektrik
25. Energy – enerji
26. Entertainment – əyləncə
27. Equipment – avadanlıq
28. Evidence – sübut
29. Failure – uğursuzluq
30. Fame – şöhrət
31. Flour – un
32. Food – qida
33. Freedom – azadlıq
34. Fuel – yanacaq
35. Fun – əyləncə
36. Furniture – mebel
37. Garbage – zibil
38. Gas – qaz
39. Glass – şüşə
40. Gold – qızıl
41. Gossip – dedi-qodu
42. Grief – kədər
43. Happiness – xoşbəxtlik
44. Hardware – texniki təminat
45. Health – sağlamlıq
46. Heat – istilik
47. Homework – ev tapşırığı
48. Honey – bal
49. Hospitality – qonaqpərvərlik
50. Housework – ev işi
51. Humor – yumor
52. Ice – buz
53. Imagination – təsəvvür
54. Information – məlumat
55. Intelligence – zəka
56. Iron – dəmir
57. Jam – cem
58. Jealousy – qısqanclıq
59. Jewelry – zinət əşyaları
60. Joy – sevinc
61. Juice – şirə
62. Justice – ədalət
63. Knowledge – bilik
64. Laughter – gülüş
65. Leather – dəri
66. Light – işıq
67. Literature – ədəbiyyat
68. Luggage – baqaj
69. Machinery – maşın avadanlığı
70. Magic – sehr
71. Mail – poçt
72. Marble – mərmər
73. Mayonnaise – mayonez
74. Meat – ət
75. Milk – süd
76. Money – pul
77. Music – musiqi
78. Nature – təbiət
79. News – xəbər
80. Noise – səs-küy
81. Nutrition – qidalanma
82. Obedience – itaət
83. Oil – yağ
84. Paper – kağız
85. Patience – səbirlilik
86. Perfume – ətir
87. Permission – icazə
88. Pollution – çirklənmə
89. Poverty – yoxsulluq
90. Power – güc
91. Progress – irəliləyiş
92. Proof – sübut
93. Rain – yağış
94. Reality – reallıq
95. Relaxation – rahatlama
96. Research – tədqiqat
97. Respect – hörmət
98. Rice – düyü
99. Rubbish – zibil
100. Rumor – şayiə
101. Salt – duz
102. Sand – qum
103. Scenery – mənzərə
104. Shopping – alış-veriş
105. Silver – gümüş
106. Smoke – tüstü
107. Snow – qar
108. Software – proqram təminatı
109. Soup – şorba
110. Speed – sürət
111. Spaghetti – spagetti
112. Stamina – dözüm
113. Steam – buxar
114. Strength – güc
115. Stress – stress
116. Sugar – şəkər
117. Sunshine – günəş işığı
118. Tea – çay
119. Thunder – göy gurultusu
120. Time – vaxt
121. Tolerance – dözümlülük
122. Traffic – nəqliyyat
123. Transportation – nəqliyyat
124. Trust – etibar
125. Unemployment – işsizlik
126. Understanding – başa düşmək
127. Unhappiness – bədbəxtlik
128. Violence – zorakılıq
129. Vision – görmə qabiliyyəti
130. Warmth – istilik
131. Water – su
132. Wealth – sərvət
133. Weather – hava (şəraiti)
134. Weight – çəki
135. Wisdom – hikmət
136. Wood – odun
137. Wool – yun
138. Work – iş
139. Worry – narahatlıq
140. Yogurt – yoqurt
141. Youth – gənclik

İngilis dili qəbuluna düşən sözlər

1. surround - əhatə etmək
2. consider -düşünmək, hesab etmək
3. discord-nifaq,ixtilaf
4. significant -mühüm,əhəmiyyətli, önəmli
5. enjoyable -xoş,gözəl
6. attractive -cəlbedici
7. amount-miqdar
8. torture -işgəncə, əzab
9. deliver -çatdırmaq
10. illegible -qeyri-qanuni;oxunmaz
11. maid-qulluqçu,xadimə
12. representative -nümayəndə
13. achievement -nailiyyət,uğur
14. reliable -etibarlı,inamlı
15. rely on-etibar etmək,bel bağlamaq
16. promise-söz vermək
17. temper-xasiyyət;yüngülləşdirmək
18. inhospitable – qonaqsevməz
19. hospitable - qonaqpərvər
20. initial-ilkin
21. amusing- əyləncəli
22. suffer from- əziyyət çəkmək
23. otherwise -başqa cür,əks təqdirdə, yoxsa
24. break off- kəsmək, dayandırmaq
25. assist- yardım,kömək etmək
26. trouble -narahatlıq
27. greet- salamlamaq, qarşılamaq
28. smart- zirək,zehinli,yaxşı görünüşlü
29. tiresome- yorucu,bezdirici
30. charming- cazibədar, cəzbedici
31. graceful-zərif,nəfis
32. rare-nadir, seyrək
33. rarely- nadir halda
34. fortune- bəxt,tale; var-dövlət
35. fate-tale, bəxt
36. affect - təsir etmək
37. influence -təsir etmək
38. fair- ədalətli; sarışın; yarmarka
39. reasonable – idraklı,ağlabatan; münasib
40. therefore - nəticədə; buna görə də
41. defendant – müttəhim , təqsirkar
42. guilty- günahkar
43. fraud- fırıldaqçılıq; kələkbaz; aldatmaq
44. unconscious- düşüncəsiz; bihuş;bixəbər
45. ashamed- utancaq;xəcalətli
46. innocent – günahsız , məsum, pak
47. shy- utancaq
48. embarrassed – çaşqın; xəcalətli
49. regret- peşman olmaq;peşmanlıq
50. regretful- təəssüflü
51. easy- going- yolagedən
52. generation- nəsil
53. resource – imkan;vəsait; bacarıq
54. close – yaxın ,baglamaq
55. in order – üçün ,ondan ötrü
56. abundance – bolluq, bərəkət,coxluq
57. astonish- heyrətləndirmək
58. concern- qayğı; maraq, narahat olmaq
59. descendant – nəsil,kök
60. wonder- təəccüb etmək;görəsən; möcüzə
61. boundary- sərhəd; hüdud
62. concerned- narahat
63. remarkable – görkəmli ;əlamətdar
64. plain- düzənlik; aşkar; sadə; çirkin
65. dense- sıx
66. thick – sıx; qalın
67. ambition- şöhrətpərəstlik; can atma,meyl
68. garbage- tullantı, zibil
69. property- mal, əmlak
70. consciousness -şüur
71. enlightenment – maarifləmə, maarifçilik
72. own- şəxsi, öz; sahiblənmək
73. to be aware of – şüurunda olmaq; agah olmaq
74. statement – bəyanat; təsdiq etmə
75. description – təsvir
76. capable – qadir , bacarıqlı, qabiliyyətli
77. steal- oğurlamaq
78. decide- qərara gəlmək
79. decision -qərar
80. situation – vəziyyət ; hal
81. greedy -tamahkar, acgöz
82. bound- hədd qoymaq; serhed; sıçramaq
83. distinguish – fərqləndirmək
84. predictability – qabaqcadan;ön görmə
85. be engaged in- məşğul olmaq
86. infancy- körpəlik
87. infant- körpə
88. entire- bütöv; tam
89. pattern – model; naxış; nümunə; şablon
90. vary- dəyişmək, fərqləndirmək
91. approximately – təxminən
92. assigned- təyin; təyin etmək
93. create – yaratmaq
94. significance - əhəmiyyət; önəmlilik
95. to be banned – qadağan olunmuş
96. fortunately – xoşbəxtlikdən, yaxşı ki
97. luckily /happily – xoşbəxtlikdən; yaxşı ki
98. unfortunately – bədbəxtlikdən; təəssüf ki
99. unluckily/unhappily–bədbəxtlikdən;təəssüf ki
100. immense-möhtəşəm; hədsiz
101. threaten-qorxutmaq,hədələmək
102. diversion- təxribat;yayındırma
103. degrade -alçaltmaq
104. overuse – arıq ; həddən artıq istifadə etmək
105. abundance- bolluq, bərəkət
106. forbid- qadağan; qadağan etmək
107. lack- əksiklik
108. desire- arzu, istək, nəfs, könül

109. defend – müdafiə ; müdafiə etmək
110. supply- təchizat; təchiz etmək
111. curious – maraqlı ;qəribə
112. appreciate – qiymətləndirmək ; qədrini bilmək
113. unfair - ədalətsiz
114. bravery – igidlik ;cəsarət
115. generosity – səxavət ; alicənablıq
116. cowardice- qorxaqlıq
117. charitable – xeyriyyə
118. suspicious – şübhəli
119. gifted- qabiliyyətli, qabil
120. ordinary – adi, sıravi
121. divide- bölmək
122. judge- hakim, münsif, mühakimə etmək
123. according to- əsasən
124. slave- qul
125. compete – yarışmaq
126. include- daxil etmək; ehtiva etmək
127. to be held- keçirmək(yaris/oyun və. S
128. promote- rütbəsini artırmaq, böyütmək; təşviq
129. understanding -anlayış
130. misunderstanding – anlaşılmazlıq
131. nation – millət ,xalq, ümmət, camaat
132. notion – anlayış; fikir
133. essential – mühim ;əsas; zəruri
134. integral - əsas; lazımi
135. contain -ehtiva etmək; tutmaq
136. complain – şikayət etmək
137. be pleased – məmnun olmaq
138. exclude – istisna etmək
139. choose- seçmək
140. vacancy – boş iş yeri
141. fortnight – 2 həftə
142. fellow – oğlan; gənc
143. follow- izləmək; əməl etmək
144. broad – geniş
145. broaden/expand – genişləndirmək
146. award- mükafat; təltif etmək
147. regulate – nizamlamaq; yerbəyer etmək
148. adjust- tənzimləmək; uyğunlaşdırmaq
149. self- confidence – özünə inam
150. doubt – şübhə; şübhə etmək
151. justify – haqq qazandırmaq; doğrultmaq
152. certain- dəqiq; əmin; müəyyən
153. approved of – təsdiqləmək
154. praise – tərifləmək
155. scold/ tell off/ rebuke- danlamaq; məzəmmət etmək
156. capture – tutmaq; zəbt etmək; ələ keçirmək
157. fetch- gətirmək
158. content – məzmun ; razı; xoşnud; yarıtmaq
159. occupy – işğal etmək; zəbt etmək
160. release/set free- azad etmək
161. cancel – ləğv etmək
162. in advance- əvvəlcədən; qabaqcadan
163. regret – təəssüf ; peşmanlıq; peşman olmaq
164. plunder- qənimət; talan; qarət etmək
165. precede – qabaq olmaq
166. lakeshore- göl sahili
167. reflect - əks etdirmək
168. uninhabited – boş ; məskunlaşmamış
169. inhabit – yaşamaq
170. mainland – qitə ; materik
171. harmful- zərərli
172. harmless- zərərsiz
173. excuse – bəhanə ; üzr
174. action – hərəkət ; fəaliyyət ; rəftar
175. research – tədqiqat ; araşdırma
176. researcher- tədqiqatçı
177. explore – araşdırmaq; tədqiq etmək
178. explorer- tədqiqatçı
179. discovery – kəşf
180. advantage – fayda ; üstünlük
181. disadvantage – ziyan; çatışmazlıq
182. step- addım; pillə
183. approach- yaxınlaşmaq
184. come up to- yaxınlaşmaq
185. an approach (to)- yanaşma
186. to walk up (to) – gedib yaxınlaşmaq
187. to drive up (to) – sürüb yaxınlaşmaq
188. sign- işarə, nişan; imzalamaq
189. distract – yayındırmaq ;karıxdırmaq
190. essential - əsas; zəruri
191. therefore- buna görə də; odur ki; nəticədə
192. temperament – temperament; təbiət (kiminsə)
193. soar- uçmaq, yüksəkdə süzmək; artmaq (qiymet)
194. maturity – yetkinlik ; kamillik
195. discord- nifaq; ixtilaf;inciklik
196. suitable / convenient – uyğun, münasib
197. inconvenient – uyğun olmayan; əlverişsiz
198. statement -bəyanat; fikir
199. description – təsvir ; xarakteristika
200. sensible – ağıllı ; uzaqgörən; düşüncəli
201. adult – yaşlı , yetkin
202. manner- qayda;davranış;duruş; tərz; bədii islam
203. rate- faiz; qiymət
204. gain- mənfəət; qazanmaq
205. gather – yığmaq; yığışmaq
206. defraud- aldatmaq; kələk gəlmək
207. fraud – aldatmaq ; saxtakarlıq; saxtakar
208. waste- israf etmək; israf
209. accept – qəbul etmək
210. acceptance – qəbul
211. deal with- məşğul; hesablaşmaq; bəhs etmək
212. leave the rest- qalanı saxlamaq
213. purse- pul qabı; balaca qadın çantası
214. wallet – pul qabı
215. adopt – mənimsəmək ; qəbul etmek; övladlığa götürmək
216. admit- etiraf etmək; qəbul etmək; razılaşmaq
217. persuade/convince - inandırmaq
218. wise(ly) – ağıllı

219. spend (on) – xərcləmək
220. depend (on) – asılı olmaq
221. damage- zərər, ziyan; zərər vermək
222. power lines- elektrik xətləri
223. in spite of /despite- baxmayaraq ki
224. in stead of- əvəzinə
225. delightful – ləzzətli ; məftun edici
226. claim- iddia etmək; tələb, iddia
227. soften- yumşaltmaq
228. excusable – üzrlü
229. inexcusable – bağışlanmaz
230. error – səhv ; xəta
231. dizzy- gicəlləndirici; başgicəlləndirici
232. to be eager – istəmək ; can atmaq
233. afford – mümkün etmək; gətirmək; imkanı çatmaq
234. to be aware(of) agah olmaq; şüurunda olmaq
235. involve - əhatə etmək
236. vehicle – minik , vasitə
237. fault – səhv ,xəta
238. faulty – qüsurlu , nöqsanlı
239. repair- təmir etmək
240. recover- bərpa, yaxşılaşmaq; sağalmaq
241. measure- ölçmək
242. fail- uğursuzluğa düçar olmaq
243. failure – uğursuzluq
244. possible – mümkün; mümkün olan
245. conclusion – nəticə ;mülahizə
246. describe- təsvir etmək
247. local- yerli
248. fill- doldurmaq
249. fill in – blank doldurmaq
250. candidate – namizəd
251. dismiss- buraxmaq; çıxarmaq; qovmaq
252. reject- rədd etmək; imtina etmək
253. object (to) – etiraz etmək
254. mind- etiraz etmək
255. require – tələb etmək
256. demand- tələb etmək
257. prefer (to) – üstün tutmaq
258. spare time- boş vaxt; asudə vaxt
259. fluent(ly) – səlis; axıcı; sərbəst
260. enrich- zənginləşdirmək
261. enhance- yüksəltmək;artırmaq (keyfiyyəti)
262. involve - əhatə etmək; daxil etmək
263. manage- idarə etmək; öhdəsindən gəlmək
264. jogging- itələmək; asta qaçış
265. relieve – azaltmaq ; yüngülləşdirmək
266. overcome- öhdəsindən gəlmək
267. attitude – münasibət; nəzər
268. avoid- qaçmaq; yayınmaq; qarşısını almaq
269. delay- ləngitmək; gecikdirmək; təxirə salmaq
270. decay- tənəzzül; çürümək
271. insist (on)- tekid etmək
272. prevent- qarşısını almaq
273. reduce- azaltmaq
274. diminish – azaltmaq; kiçiltmək
275. decrease – azalmaq; azaltmaq
276. communication – ünsiyyət
277. interrupt- müdaxilə etmək; sözünü kəsmək
278. express – ifadə etmək
279. opinion – fikir;rəy
280. issue – problem; məsələ; nəşr etmək;
281. private- özəl; şəxsi
282. inappropriate – uyğun olmayan; əlaqəsiz
283. directly- bir başa
284. discuss – müzakirə etmək
285. sensitive – həssas ; kövrək
286. disagreement – nifaq ; ixtilaf
287. controversy – mübahisə ; münaqişə
288. slightly – yüngül ; yüngülcə
289. influence – təsir etmək
290. relax- istirahət (etmək); zəiflətmək
291. sacrifice- qurban; qurban vermək
292. betray- aldatmaq, satmaq,xainlik etmək
293. bright- parlaq; zirək; zəkalı
294. unfaithful – vəfasız ; kafir; əqidəsiz
295. furious – qəzəbli ; hiddətli
296. exactly – deqiq; eynile, tamamilə
297. stubborn – inadkar; ters
298. moody- hərdəmxəyal; əhvalı dəyişkən
299. divorce- boşanmaq
300. needy- möhtac; ehtiyacı olan; kasıb
301. victorious – qalib; zəfər
302. sociable – ünsiyyətcil
303. tidy- səliqəli; təmizkar; səliqəyə salmaq
304. neat- səliqəli; təmizkar;
305. ignorant – cahil, elmsiz
306. ignorance- cahillik
307. illiterate- savadsız
308. illiteracy – cahillik; savadsızlıq
309. internal – daxili
310. experienced – təcrübəli
311. unskilled – bacarıqsız
312. obey- itaət etmək
313. burglar -oğru
314. fascinating – valeh edici
315. challenge – çağırış ; yarışa çağırmaq; problem
316. bribe- rüşvət; rüşvət vermək
317. bribery- rüşvətxorluq; satqınlıq
318. custom – adət
319. customs- gömrük
320. attend – iştirak etmək
321. take part in/ participate in- iştirak etmək
322. awareness – agah; xəbərdar olma
323. legislation – qanun vericilik
324. advisable – məsləhətli ; uyğun
325. attitude – rəftar ; münasibət
326. cure- sağaltmaq; müalicə etmək; çarə
327. bring up- böyütmək; tərbiyə etmək
328. indifferent – laqeyd

329. discourage – həvəsdən salmaq
330. encourage – cəsarətləndirmək, həvəsləndirmək
331. completely – tamamilə ; büsbütün
332. fluent- səlis ; axıcı
333. cheerful- şən; gümrah
334. joyful – şən ; sevincli
335. praise- tərifləmək
336. inspire – ruhlandırmaq; ilham vermək
337. unique – unikal; təkraredilməz
338. stage- səhnə; mərhələ
339. inhabitant – sakin
340. throughout – tamamilə ; bütövlükdə
341. expand- genişləndirmək; uzanmaq
342. industrialize – sənayeləşdirmək
343. survive- sağ qalmaq; yaşamaq
344. succeed – uğur qazanmaq
345. identity – kimlik
346. protect- qoruyub saxlamaq; mühafizə etmək
347. maintain- saxlamaq; təsdiqləmək; ailə saxlamaq
348. cultivate- yetişdirmək; becərmək
349. crop- taxıl
350. rural- kənd; kəndli
351. remain- qalmaq
352. remainder- qalan
353. reservation – şərt; bron
354. preserve – qorumaq ; hifz etmək
355. grow- böyümək; yetişdirmək
356. community- icma; birlik; ortaqlıq
357. dreary- can sıxıcı; maraqsız
358. assert- təsdiqləmək
359. retain- saxlamaq; tutmaq; dəvət etmək
360. heritage- irs
361. annoy- qıcıqlandırmaq; zəhlə tökmək;bezdirmək
362. satisfy- qane etmək; razı salmaq
363. concern- maraq; maraqlandırmaq; narahat olmaq
364. concerned- narahat
365. worry – narahatlıq; narahat etmək; narahat olmaq
366. carelessness – diqqətsizlik ; laqeydlik
367. apologize – üzr istəmək
368. frighten- qorxutmaq; vahiməyə salmaq
369. demand- tələb etmək
370. withdraw- uzaqlaşmaq; geri çəkmək (hərbi)
371. require – tələb; tələb etmək
372. propose- təklif etmək
373. purpose – məqsəd ; qayə
374. on purpose – qəsdən
375. disturb – narahat etmək
376. check- yoxlamaq
377. perish- ölmək; məhv olmaq
378. cause- səbəb; səbəb olmaq
379. probably – yəqin ki; ehtimal ki
380. attribute – təyin ; istinad etmək
381. malnutrition – qidasızlıq; pis qidalanma
382. obtain- almaq; əldə etmək
383. adequate – müvafiq; tam uyğun; tələblərəcavab verən
384. cushioning – yumşaltmaq ; yumşaq yer düzəltmək
385. manage- idarə etmək; ötüşmək; öhdəsindən gəlmək
386. phase- mərhələ; səfhə
387. settlement – qəsəbə ; yaşayış məntəqəsi; razılıq
388. settle – həll etmək; məskunlaşmaq nizamlamaq;
389. responsibility – məsuliyyət
390. responsible – məsuliyyətli
391. irresponsible – məsuliyyətsiz
392. polite- nəzakətli
393. impolite- nəzakətsiz
394. noble- alicənab
395. nobility – alicənablıq
396. patience – səbr
397. patient – səbrli
398. impatient -səbrsiz
399. receive – qebul etmək
400. criticize – tənqid etmək
401. scold- danlamaq; tənbeh etmək
402. rebuke- danlamaq; məzəmmət etmək
403. suppose- güman etmək; ehtimal etmək
404. offer- təklif; təklif etmək
405. suggest – təklif ; təklif etmək
406. proposal- təklif
407. propose- təklif etmək
408. existence – varlıq ; mövcudiyyət
409. improve- təkmilləşdirmək; yaxşılaşdırmaq
410. modest- təvazökar sadə; həyalı
411. boastful – lovğa
412. quarrel – küsmək ; mübahisə etmək; dalaşmaq
413. involve - əhatə etmək
414. effort / attempt – cəhd
415. attempt – cəhd etmək
416. harm- zərər; ziyan
417. hurt- incitmək; yaralamaq
418. attention- diqqət
419. pollute – çirkləndirmək
420. reach – çatmaq
421. common- ümumi; ortaq
422. goal- məqsəd ; nişan almaq
423. target- hədəf
424. achieve – nail olmaq
425. self-confident - əminlik; özünə inam
426. persuade / convince – inandırmaq ; yola gətirmək
427. determine- müəyyənləşdirmək; təyin etmək
428. vision- görmə; nəzər
429. solution – həll ; izahat; məhlul
430. particular – xüsusi ; məxsus
431. prepare – hazırlamaq
432. arrange – təşkil etmək
433. hesitant – inamsız ; tərəddüdlü
434. certain – müəyyən ; əmin
435. uncertain – inamsız ; qeyri -müəyyən
436. determination - əzm; qətiyyət; tərif
437. aid- yardım; kömək; kömək etmək
438. describe – təsvir etmək

439. avoid – qaçmaq ; qarşısını almaq; çəkinmək
440. pursuit – təqib; izləmə
441. pursue – təqib etmək; izləmək
442. selfish – eqoist
443. slippery – sürüşkən
444. hide- gizlətmək
445. conceal – gizlətmək
446. crime- cinayət
447. safe – təhlükəsiz
448. unsafe- təhlükəli
449. entertain; amuse- əyləndirmək
450. represent – təqdim etmək; təmsil etmək
451. contest – müsabiqə ; rəqabət aparmaq
452. announce – elan etmək
453. knock – tıqqıltı
454. accurate – dəqiq ; səliqəli
455. side effects – yan təsirlər
456. emergency – təcili ; çarəsiz hal
457. exceed- artıq; üstün olmaq
458. kindness- mərhəmət
459. exploitation – istismar
460. justice - ədalət
461. injustice - ədalətsizlik
462. agression – aqressiya ; basqın; təcavüz; istila
463. treatment – rəftar ; davranış; müalicə
464. prosperity – firavanlıq ; tərəqqi; uğur
465. violence- zorakılıq
466. profit – gəlir ; qazanc; gəlir əldə etmək
467. retire – uzaqlaşmaq ; istefaya çıxmaq; təqaüdə cixmaq
468. introduce – təqdim etmək; tanış etmək; tanıtmaq
469. frequently – tez- tez
470. opportunity – fürsət ; imkan; şans
471. habit – vərdiş
472. accustom – öyrəşdimək ; alışdırmaq
473. to be accustomed to- öyrəşmək
474. bunch- salxım; dəstə; komalaşmaq
475. splendid – dəbdəbəli ; möhtəşəm
476. order- sifariş; əmr
477. command - əmr; fərman
478. last- keçən; ötən; davam etmək; sonuncu
479. continue – davam etmək
480. go on- davam etmək
481. cheat- fırıldaqçı; kələk; hiyləgər; aldatmaq
482. deceive – aldatmaq
483. boast – lovğalanmaq ; öyünmək
484. hastily – tələsik
485. enlarge – genişləndirmək
486. gently- nəzakətlə; yumşaq; yüngülcə
487. offend – incitmək ; pozmaq; təhqir etmək
488. profitable – sərfəli ; qazanclı
489. qualification – ixtisas
490. competitive – yarışan; rəqabət aparan
491. spirit – ruh; can; mənəviyyat
492. ancient – qədim
493. major- əsas
494. religious – dini
495. rivalry – rəqabət ; rəqiblik
496. separate – bölmək ; ayırmaq
497. cross-cultural – mədəniyyətlər arası
498. wrinkle – qırış
499. enable – imkan vermək
500. enabled – effektiv

MAKE, HAVE AND DO COLLOCATIONS

“Do" ilə İşlənən Birləşmələr

“Do” daha çox tapşırıqları, fəaliyyətləri və məsuliyyətləri ifadə etmək üçün istifadə olunur.

- do your best: əlindən gələnin ən yaxşısını etmək
- do business: bizneslə məşğul olmaq
- do damage: zərər yetirmək
- do the dishes: qabları yumaq
- do an experiment: bir təcrübə aparmaq
- do a favour: yaxşılıq etmək / birinin xahişini yerinə yetirmək
- do good: yaxşılıq etmək
- do harm: zərər vermək
- do your hair: saçını düzəltmək
- do homework: ev tapşırığını etmək
- do a job: bir iş görmək
- do the laundry: paltar yumaq
- do research: tədqiqat aparmaq
- do nothing: heç nə etməmək
- do well/badly: yaxşı/pis iş görmək
- do a course: bir kurs keçmək

"Make" ilə İşlənən Birləşmələr

"Make" daha çox bir şeyin yaradılması, istehsal edilməsi və ya bir nəticəyə nail olunması mənasında işlənir.

- make an appointment: görüş təyin etmək
- make a bed: yatağı yığışdırmaq
- make a change: dəyişiklik etmək
- make a choice: seçim etmək
- make a comment: şərh yazmaq
- make a complaint: şikayət etmək
- make a decision: qərar vermək
- make a difference: fərq yaratmaq
- make an effort: cəhd etmək
- make a fire: tonqal qalamaq
- make a fortune: varidat qazanmaq
- make a friend: dost qazanmaq
- make a journey: səyahət etmək
- make a law: qanun qəbul etmək
- make a list: siyahı tərtib etmək
- make a mistake: səhv etmək
- make money: pul qazanmaq
- make a noise: səs salmaq
- make a phone call: zəng etmək
- make a plan: plan qurmaq
- make progress: irəliləyiş əldə etmək
- make a promise: söz vermək
- make a speech: nitq söyləmək
- make a suggestion: təklif vermək

"Have" ilə İşlənən Birləşmələr

"Have" daha çox bir təcrübəni, fəaliyyəti, yeməyi və ya münasibəti ifadə etmək üçün istifadə olunur.

- have a baby: uşağı olmaq
- have a bath/shower: duş qəbul etmək
- have a break: fasilə etmək
- have a coffee: qəhvə içmək
- have a conversation: söhbət etmək
- have a good time: yaxşı vaxt keçirmək
- have lunch/dinner/breakfast: nahar/şam/səhər yeməyi yemək
- have an idea: bir fikri olmaq
- have an interview: müsahibə vermək / müsahibə keçirmək
- have a look: baxmaq
- have a party: şənlik təşkil etmək
- have a problem: bir problemi olmaq
- have a rest: dincəlmək
- have a dream: yuxu görmək
- have a talk: söhbət etmək
- have a walk: gəzintiyə çıxmaq
- have a question: bir sualı olmaq
- have a feeling: bir hissə malik olmaq
- have fun: əylənmək
- have trouble: çətinlik çəkmək / problem yaşamaq

ANSWERS

Test toplusunun cavablarını əldə etmək üçün QR kodu oxut!

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